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FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON H. R. 3005 "TO FURTHER AMEND THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT BY EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY TO INDUCT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, AND TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS UNDER THE DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT TO JULY 1, 1959"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Tuesday, February 1, 1955.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. Carl Vinson, (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

Members of the committee, the purpose of the hearing this morning is to consider H. R. 3005.

(The bill is as follows:)

[H. R. 3005, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

The CHAIRMAN. This is a bill extending what is usually referred to as the Draft Act, technically the Universal Military Training and Service Act, for a period of 4 years. It expires on July 1, 1955. It is essential for the defense of this country that this law be extended. So the hearing this morning is for that purpose, and also, at the same time, we will consider the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which expires at the same date.

Now, I think it might be—Are any of these new members here?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I think it is important that I just make a little statement as to the historical background of the Selective Service. It won't take but a minute.

The old Selective Service Act of 1940 expired on June 30, 1947, and 1 year later the President asked for a new law, stating that voluntary enlistments had failed to maintain the Armed Forces at a level consistent with the national safety.

So on June 24, 1948, the present law, under which we are now operating, was signed by the President. It was a 2-year law, scheduled to expire on June 24, 1950.

On June 23, the Selective Service Act was extended for a period of 15 days to July 9, 1950. And on June 30, the law was extended until July 9, 1951.

On June 19, 1951, the present law was extended for a period of 4 years, to June 30, 1955.

Now, I thought it might be well for the record to put that information in.

Of course, we have a statement from the President to the effect that we cannot maintain an armed force of more than 1,500,000 men without this act. So it is absolutely imperative that we extend the selective-service law, and that is the purpose of the hearing this morning.

I think, before I call the first witness, that it might be a good idea for Mr. Blandford, the counselor, to explain to the members of the committee, to refresh their minds, and particularly the new members, the pertinent parts of the law.

And Mr. Blandford has prepared a statement to that effect, and I think it would be a good thing for the members of the committee, so you will know exactly what the law is today, and then there will be 2 or 3 instances where I am going to call the committee's attention to certain amendments and no doubt there will be other amendments proposed by witnesses that we will take up tomorrow.

Now, go ahead, Mr. Blandford.

Mr. BLANDFORD. All right, sir.

These are the highlights of the present law:

Every male citizen—

The CHAIRMAN. Read slow enough so every member can follow you and know exactly what you are talking about.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Every male citizen of the United States must register for the draft upon attaining the age of 18. Aliens are also required to register if they have been admitted for permanent residence, and all other male aliens who remain in the United States for 1 year or longer must register.

Persons may be inducted into the Armed Forces after attaining the age of 18½, except that no man under the age of 19 can be inducted if there are persons within the jurisdiction of the local board who are available for induction and who are 19 or over.

At present they are drafting men about the age of 21. That is the general level of the draft age is.

Physical and mental standards are low. They are the minimum standards which were in effect in January of 1945, I might add, the lowest that we have ever had.

Persons inducted must serve for 24 months unless sooner released under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Individuals who are inducted have a total obligation of 8 years, which means 2 years on active duty and 6 years in the Reserve. Certain people are exempt from registration, such as active members of the Armed Forces, midshipmen, and cadets.

Now, this is what the law says with regard to veterans: The following persons are considered veterans who must register but are liable for induction: First, any individual who served on active duty for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948; second, any person who served on active duty for a period of 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and

September 2, 1945, referred to as the shooting-war period. Training in the Army specialized training program or similar programs of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or service at the Naval or Military Academy or Coast Guard Academy is not considered active duty for the purpose of determining whether an individual is a veteran.

A person who served for a period of 90 days or more but less than 12 months between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, and who is not a veteran because he did not serve for 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, is not liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency, declared by the Congress, if his local board determines he is enlisted or commissioned in an organized unit of his branch and that it is reasonably accessible to such person without interrupting his normal pursuits and activity, including college attendance, or if no organized unit is available, he is a member of a Reserve component of his branch, which would mean a Reserve unit but not an organized unit. Likewise, the local board may hold an individual not liable for induction if the board determines that enlistment or commission in a Reserve component is not available.

Now, this is significant: The only other veterans by law are those persons discharged from the Armed Forces after June 24, 1948, with 3 or more years of active duty to their credit. Theoretically, persons released from active duty under the present draft law who have been inducted since June 24, 1948, are not veterans under the definition of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. However, they undoubtedly could not be reinducted, since they have complied with the law under which they were originally inducted, if they served for a period of 24 months, unless sooner discharged under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Some individuals with less than 6 months of service have, however, been reclassified under a Presidential directive and reinducted under the present law. That is only applicable, however, so far, to people inducted under the present law who have served for less than 6 months.

Now, those people in many cases were released for hardship reasons, and then when they got home the hardship disappeared and they were out of the service, and therefore the President directed the local boards to reclassify these individuals, and in some cases they have been reinducted.

Now, that has also been true on hardship cases, not through the process of a Presidential directive but because the local boards have been advised of a change in the situation.

Mr. FISHER. It is also true, isn't it, in regard to those discharged through disability but whose disability was corrected subsequently?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That could be true, Mr. Fisher. Whether they have actually inducted anybody whose physical condition has improved to the extent where he can then serve, I do not know. There may well be.

The CHAIRMAN. Members of the committee, at this point I am going to suggest that we take up, when General Hershey is testifying, this provision. I think it should be amended. I won't trespass on the time now, but we will bring it up at that point.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, I was going to mention, Mr. Chairman, that you were going to propose an amendment that no person who has

served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or the Coast Guard, would be liable for induction except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress. Now, there will be a fuller explanation of that situation. There are three veterans groups, as I have outlined, and in some cases we are inducting people under the present law and have inducted people under the present law who served for a considerable period of time—

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-two months in some cases.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Twenty-two months in some cases, as the chairman has indicated, and yet have been inducted and been required to serve 24 months under the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead and explain the law.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now, let's go into the Reserve situation. Members of the organized units of the National Guard and all other organized units of the armed services are exempt—now, there is a distinction between being deferred and exempt—if they were members on February 1, 1951, and have served satisfactorily continuously since that time they are exempt.

Note that these individuals are exempt and not deferred, and thus are not liable to induction after passing the age of 26.

On the other hand, those who joined National Guard units prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months may be deferred from induction so long as they participate in the National Guard, but if they leave the National Guard and have been deferred because of their National Guard service, they remain liable until the age 35.

Individuals may be deferred from induction who are in the senior division of the ROTC or other officer-training programs, provided they agree in writing to accept the commission if tendered and to serve on active duty not less than 2 years after receipt of the commission.

These individuals may have an additional year of service added to their obligation if they receive financial assistance while attending a civilian college. Aviation cadets likewise may be deferred for a period not to exceed 4 months, which is renewable, prior to being accepted for cadet training.

Now, note that National Guardsmen who enter the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months are deferred from induction so long as they participate in the National Guard. But another provision of the law says that any person who is deferred remains liable for induction until the age 35. Thus young men who join the National Guard before attaining the age of 18½—and they probably don't know this—must remain in the Active Reserve until age 35, under present law. This seems to be unduly harsh, and as the chairman has indicated, might have an adverse effect upon the purpose of the provision which allows enlistment in the National Guard if it is not remedied.

Mr. Vinson has indicated that he will propose an amendment later to except these individuals from the liability to age 35, so that their liability will only extend to age 26.

The CHAIRMAN. That is uniformity in age limit.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Now, general deferments. The authority for all other deferments is contained in section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Under this provision the President is authorized to pro-

vide for the deferment of any or all categories of persons, and I will quote the law:

Whose employment in industry, agriculture or other occupations or employment or whose continued employment in an office, other than an office described in subsection (f), under the United States or any State, Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in study, research or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest: *Provided*—

and this is the important thing—

That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status: *Provided further*, That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth.

That is the end of the quote from the law.

Now, note that individuals may only be deferred on the basis of individual status, and since June 19, 1951, the President has been precluded from deferring anybody because of marriage except in cases of extreme hardship. We changed the law in 1951 in that connection.

Now, the President is authorized to defer individuals with wives and children or children alone. However, by Presidential regulation since August 25, 1953, registrants not already deferred as fathers could not use fatherhood as a basis for obtaining exemption from the draft unless they can show extreme hardship, or deferment, I shall say. Children conceived after August 25, 1953, no longer constitute a basis for deferment.

High-school students must be deferred until graduation or until attaining their 20th birthday.

College students are entitled to one automatic deferment to complete an academic year. Conscientious objectors may also be deferred from combatant service, and if they are opposed to any type of military service, may be required to perform, for a period of 24 months, civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

Sole surviving sons may not be inducted where one or more sons or daughters of the family were killed in action or died in line of duty while serving in the service of the United States or subsequently died as a result of injuries received or disease incurred during such service.

Now, that is the act in brief.

The law is administered by local boards throughout the United States and its territories. There are 3,951 local boards, with 92 appeal boards and 28 panels operating in some of the States where they have the appeal boards.

The boards are set up on the basis of judicial, Federal judicial districts. Each State has at least one appeal board. Selective Service operates with 39,793 uncompensated employees and 7,195 compensated employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Read that again, so the country and the committee can get that in their mind.

Mr. BLANDFORD. All right, sir.

Mr. SHORT. About the only remuneration many of these faithful and loyal Americans have received have been untold abuse.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, there is no question about that, Mr. Short. They have been abused for it. They operate with 39,793 uncompensated employees.

Now, since induction started in fiscal 1949 and up to January 1, 1955, the cost of administering the Selective Service System has amounted to \$184 million, and so far 1,966,526 men have been inducted.

There are 16,153,000 living registrants. Ninety-six percent of them have been classified. Of this number, you will be interested to know that 44,000 persons are deferred for agricultural reasons and 17,000 for occupational deferments other than agriculture. And I am sure you will want to go into these figures to a considerable extent with General Hershey.

Mr. RIVERS. Have you those percentages of classification according to States?

Mr. BLANDFORD. I don't have it broken down. I am sure they have it, Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. Get it for me.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I am sure they have it right here today.

Now, this bill also extends the Dependents Assistance Act. I can cover that very briefly. This is the act under which enlisted men in the Armed Forces receive allowances because of their dependents. The men contribute \$40 in the lower grades, \$60 in the middle grades and \$80 in the higher grades, from their own pay, and on the basis of that may obtain from the Government in the nature of a quarters allowance sums ranging from \$51.30 for an enlisted man with 1 dependent, to \$77.10 for 2 dependents, and \$96.90 for enlisted men with 3 dependents. Under the Dependents Assistance Act, dependents of enlisted members are thus receiving sums ranging, combined with their contribution, from \$91.90 to \$177 a month, and it is obvious, of course—

Mr. SHORT. How much there?

Mr. BLANDFORD. The minimum is \$91.90, and the maximum is \$177.

Mr. SHORT. \$177.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Of course the man may also allot more of his pay, but that would be the amount that a man in the upper grades would allot, with three dependents. And obviously, so long as you are going to draft individuals with dependents, there must be some form of financial assistance for those individuals.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Blandford. That is a very fine statement, and it points out the key points in the selective-service law.

Now, the first witness we want to hear this morning is the distinguished Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, the Honorable Carter Burgess. Mr. Burgess, will you please come around? And your assistants come around to the table. Sit down there.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, before we get started, could the record indicate where Mr. Burgess comes from?

The CHAIRMAN. That doesn't make much difference. He is a southern gentleman from Virginia. But we are not interested in domiciles this morning.

Mr. RIVERS. Let's find out where he is from, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Secretary, have you a prepared statement?

Secretary BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that I be permitted to give Mr. Wilson's statement. As you know, the Secretary is before the House Appropriations Committee this morning. He very much wanted to be here. If it is permissible, sir, I would like to give his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be pleased to have you read Mr. Wilson's statement.

Secretary BURGESS. Thank you, sir.

**STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHARLES E. WILSON
(DELIVERED BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR
MANPOWER, HON. CARTER BURGESS)**

Secretary BURGESS. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the President in his special message to the Congress on January 13, 1955, recommended as one of the important measures required for the security of the United States, that authority to induct young men for 24 months of training and service be extended until July 1, 1959. I recommend this 4-year extension to the early and favorable action of your committee.

The present military program of the Department of Defense requires very powerful military forces with up to date and continually improving weapons. It constitutes by far the largest Military Establishment that this country has ever undertaken to maintain for an indefinite period. I cannot foresee any important reduction in this program nor do I see any need for any important increases short of war, but we will need to continue to improve our forces on a qualitative basis.

We are keenly aware of the importance of attracting and retaining in the armed services the required numbers of career personnel both in the officer and enlisted grades. Our objective is to maintain a sound Military Establishment, ready at all times for whatever is required of it in defense of our vital interests. This readiness is dependent upon the technical skills and military leadership of our military personnel which can only be achieved after long and constant training. The integration into our Military Establishment of an increasing number of newer and more modern weapons is rapidly raising the level of technical skill and experience required of our military personnel. It is most important that we have this high level of long-term personnel within the Military Establishment.

Experience has shown, however, that we cannot maintain on a voluntary basis the total number of military personnel that are required for the foreseeable future. As a result we must have the authority to draft any required additional personnel on a short-term basis.

A review of the history of our Selective Service legislation in recent years will clearly indicate the reasons why we must request a further extension of this authority. The Selective Service law that provided the tremendous manpower strength required during World War II was allowed to expire in March 1947. During the following year the country was unable to meet the strength goals of the greatly reduced active forces through voluntary means. Consequently in March 1948

the temporary reinstatement of selective service was requested. In the past 7 years this authority has been used only to the extent necessary.

To speak of the future we intend to utilize this requested authority in the same fashion. Our planned active strength in the Armed Forces is approximately 2,850,000. This is over twice the size we were able to maintain on a voluntary basis during the time there was no selective service law on the books.

The extension of this authority represents another assurance to our allies that the size and effectiveness of our armed services will be maintained at the planned levels. To the same degree the countries behind the Iron Curtain would note any lack of such authority as a lessening of our determination to maintain our strength. We must not allow such a doubt on the part of either our friends and allies or any possible aggressor.

In this requested extension of selective service it is very important that we retain the present 2-year term of service. The present 2-year term represents the minimum desirable length of service and any further reduction with its resultant increased turnover would not only materially increase our training costs but most importantly it would materially reduce the combat effectiveness of our forces.

At the present time the Army is the only service which requires men inducted through the Selective Service System. There is no question, however, that the operation of the draft provides a major stimulus in assisting other services to maintain their strengths on a voluntary basis. Should we fail to extend the authority to induct men for military service or should there be any reduction in the term of service below the present 2-year period, there might be an important effect upon the numbers of men willing to volunteer in the Air Force, the Navy, or the Marine Corps.

The extension of the authority to induct men into the services is also an essential element in the National Reserve plan which has been proposed by the Department of Defense for strengthening our Reserve forces. Men with previous active service and who have a remaining obligation to serve in the Reserve upon release from active duty are the keystone of effective Reserve forces. This need for experienced and highly trained men in the Reserve also points to the necessity to retain the present provision of law that imposes an 8-year total obligation for men entering military service. We must be assured of a supply of skilled personnel in the Reserve if we are to have available Reserve forces capable of performing their missions effectively.

I should like to comment briefly upon section 2 of the legislation under consideration which would extend the provision of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to July 1, 1959, the same as the proposed terminal date of the authority to induct personnel. The allowances that are provided by this legislation have greatly alleviated financial hardship among the dependents of our enlisted personnel during this emergency period when military service has been compulsory. The extension of this authority is considered necessary to the morale and welfare of our enlisted personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Now, have you a statement that you want to submit as the Secretary of Defense for Manpower?

Secretary BURGESS. I have, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be pleased to hear you deliver your own statement, and I trust the committee members will permit it to be delivered without interruption. Then we will ask him some questions.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY CARTER L. BURGESS

Secretary BURGESS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Department of Defense considers that the legislation proposed in H. R. 3005 is essential to the security of the Nation and I welcome the opportunity to appear before you in support of it.

TERMINAL DATES

Section I, if enacted into law, will extend to July 1, 1959, the induction authority contained in section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended. The present induction authority will expire on July 1, 1955. If permitted to expire it will expire on July 1, 1955. If permitted to expire it will place the sole reliance for meeting manpower requirements on voluntary enlistments, and on those persons who have been deferred from military service.

CURRENT DEFERMENTS

Authority for induction of individuals who have been or are deferred will not be affected by termination of this provision. Until the age of 35, persons who have been deferred remain liable for induction, providing the reason for their deferment is eliminated, even should the present authority expire and not be renewed.

As you know, however, it has been in the national interest to defer certain individuals for limited periods of time from induction into the military service. To cancel these deferments abruptly would seriously jeopardize those interests, yet that action would be necessary if the induction authority is not extended. Further, those in deferred categories who are militarily qualified for active duty are not sufficient to meet military manpower requirements during this period.

ARMED FORCES STRENGTH WITHOUT INDUCTION AUTHORITY

Following World War II the military service had considerable difficulty in maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces. Induction authority expired in March 1947 with the result that enlistments in all services dropped and a year later, in March 1948, the Armed Forces reached a low of 1,400,000.

During the first half of fiscal year 1948, with Selective Service not in effect, and not even in the offing, the military services were able to recruit only 65 percent of the quotas they prescribed for their recruiting personnel. The passage of the Selective Service Act in the spring of 1948 immediately stimulated enlistments. Even so, at the end of fiscal year 1948 the volunteer enlisted strength of the active Army totaled 446,000. This was 144,000 below an authorized Army strength of 590,000.

ARMED FORCES STRENGTH WITH INDUCTION AUTHORITY

Armed Forces strength increased in fiscal year 1949 to 1,600,000. During this year there were only three monthly draft calls. With no draft calls during fiscal year 1950, the Armed Forces strength again dropped, this time in 1,460,000, which was the strength at the time of Korea.

It is from the experience I have just related that we believe the Armed Forces cannot maintain a strength in excess of about 1,500,000 by sole dependence on voluntary enlistments.

Today, our Armed Forces total a bit over 3 million men and women. The planned strength at the end of fiscal year 1956 is 2,850,000. This is about double the strength we were able to maintain in 1947 by voluntary means alone. It is clear that continuation of the induction authority is vital to the maintenance of our active forces strength and to our national security.

Active military forces of the magnitude of 2,850,000 will be required for the foreseeable future. Mr. Wilson has ably stated the impact our action on this matter will have on our allies and on our enemies. To our people, it will indicate the sternness of our national responsibility. It is primarily for these reasons that we request the induction authority be extended for 4 years.

UPPER AGE FOR INDUCTION

The age at which induction may take place should not be lowered from the current provision of law of 35 years. Lowering of the age at which liability for service ends would result in temporary deferments being extended into permanent exemptions. Escape from liability for service is not intended for any qualified person, not exempt by statute. This would be contrary to the concept of equity which the law contains. In this connection, statistics show that in fiscal year 1954, 6.1 percent of inductees were over the age of 26.

The Department of Defense feels strongly that this provision should be continued in consonance with the President's message on January 13 on national security in order that the principles of equity and the democratic processes inherent in the Selective Service System can be preserved.

FUTURE MANPOWER INPUT

To maintain an armed force strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal year 1959, with 1 million of these men in the Army, we estimate it will take about 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 14,000 monthly. This is in addition to a requirement for 2,100,000 voluntary enlistments in the same 4-year period. These figures are subject to modification as influences of the Career Compensation Act and other factors give us different enlistment and reenlistment experience.

While we use the induction authority to maintain the strength of the Army, the other services expect to maintain their strength entirely on a voluntary enlistment basis. Our analysis indicates this is feasible, provided they have the benefit of enlistments stimulated by the induction authority.

PERIODS OF ENLISTMENT

Current enlistments in the Navy and Air Force are for a minimum of 4 years; in the Marine Corps, the minimum is 3 years; in the Army the statutory minimum enlistment is 2 years. Without the induction authority, we have seen that the Armed Forces could not maintain their strength. Without this authority the other services would be required to reduce their minimum enlistment periods, as they had to do in 1947, in order to secure personnel.

With a reduced period of enlistment there is an attendant, but proportionately greater, loss in effectiveness. This loss in effectiveness would manifest itself where it would hurt the greatest—by reductions in the operating forces and in the supporting forces.

Mr. SHORT. Cost much more money.

Secretary BURGESS. Shorter terms of service mean lower level of skills are developed; personnel turns over faster; training loads increase; and transients increase. These all mean greater costs in manpower and smaller returns for the dollars invested. Under present conditions and commitments it would make it doubly difficult for us to maintain an economical rotation for our forces overseas.

INDUCTION AUTHORITY AND RESERVE FORCES

The extension of the draft is essential to the development of combat worthy reserve forces to provide a well-balanced national strength which the United States can afford to support in these times. This essential need will be highlighted when this committee considers the national reserve plan submitted by the President in his national security message.

This same need for highly developed military skills in the Reserve points to the necessity of continuing the present provision of law that imposes a minimum 8-year obligation on men entering military service.

INDUCTION AUTHORITY AND ROTC

In addition to the serious effect that the loss of the induction authority would have on maintaining the enlisted personnel strengths, the loss of this authority would also seriously affect our ROTC program. Many of our young men are entering this program today primarily for the desire of fulfilling their military obligation as officers. This program would certainly suffer if this authority lapses.

TERM OF SERVICE FOR INDUCTEES

The second portion of this problem is the term of service which should be provided under the extended induction authority. We vigorously support the present 24 months as the minimum acceptable tour of duty. I realize full well that 2 years is a long interruption in the life of a young man—a young man whose health and mental qualities permit this interruption. But when I look at the kind of a country in which he lives and the way of life in which he makes an investment with his military service, I feel that it is the most rewarding investment of his lifetime. This is the way I personally feel about the service I performed before and during World War II.

EFFECTIVE SERVICE

A certain number of months of this 24-month period of service are consumed with basic training, leave, travel to duty stations within the Zone of Interior and to and from overseas locations. There is a minimum below which this cannot be reduced, if a young man is to be properly trained before he is exposed to the potential hazards of modern war which comes with assignment to a billet outside the training establishment. We have found that these functions take about 7 months. This means that the period of effective military service is not 24 months, but nearer to 17 months. These times I have identified are fixed and would be the same if the tour of obligated service were 3 years or 1 year. For every month we increase the period of service over 24 months, we would get the full return of a month of effective service; it is equally true that we lose a month of effective service for every month we decrease the total period of service.

The services will be able to demonstrate to you in detail the increased personnel it would take to maintain the same size operating forces with lesser periods of service for inductees. I am appalled when I view these pyramiding costs and realize how much more we must invest to obtain the same return which we can achieve with a 24-month tour of induction.

DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT

There is one additional matter I should like to mention before closing. Section 2 of the proposed legislation would extend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 until July 1, 1959. This coincides with the date for which induction authority is being requested. Unless extended, the Dependents Assistance Act will expire on July 1, 1955. It is considered that the extension of this act is an essential corollary to the draft.

The provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act alleviate to a large degree the financial hardships incurred by the families of those enlisted personnel, including inductees, who are now in the service, as well as those who will be required to serve in the future. The base pay of enlisted personnel is simply not enough to enable those who are married, or who have other dependents, to provide adequately for their families. Under this law, the Government and the enlisted man each contribute to the allotment of pay which goes to assist in the support of his dependents.

To permit the Dependents Assistance Act to expire on July 1, 1955, will result in serious financial hardship to the dependents of personnel who are now in the service, as well as those who enter in the next 4 years. It would create an unfavorable morale factor among servicemen and their dependents that would be a distinct disadvantage to the military services.

The manner in which lapse of this law would adversely affect voluntary enlistments needs no elaboration.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Wilson and Admiral Radford have explained clearly our departmental policy of stability in the Armed Forces, for however long a period of time we must keep up our guard. This proposed legislation

will give us the ability to maintain that strength over the long haul without the terribly expensive costs which come from excessive turnover of personnel within the services.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for a very strong and forceful statement why the Selective Service Act should be extended 4 years.

The committee understands from your statement that the position of the Department of Defense is that the law should be extended just as is without any amendments?

Secretary BURGESS. That is our position, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you in regard to this statement in your paper. You said this:

In this connection statistics show that in fiscal 1954 6.1 percent of inductions were over the age of 26.

Now, when Mr. Blandford was submitting a brief analysis of the law he called to the committee's attention, the thought was running through my mind that those who enlist in the National Guard under the age of 18½ years, that their period of being subject to the draft should terminate at the age of 26 instead of 35, which is the law today.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the only thought that is running through my mind: if 26 is the terminating age limit, except where the deferments have been given to students and then they find themselves in such status with their educational program, then it extends in that case up to 35 years of age.

But my point was that I thought that if a boy joined the National Guard before he was subject to the draft and served his period of enlistment in the National Guard, then he would not be subject to the draft if he were not drafted before he reached his 26 years of age.

Under the law today they draft him if he is 34½ years of age. Any comment on that?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes; I would like to comment on that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes that issue clear.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because we understand what we are talking about.

Secretary BURGESS. I realize that we are not taking up the national reserve plan today, and of course our proposal in the national reserve plan would have provided for those young men to have volunteered in the National Guard and served 6 months and not been eligible for the draft in their remaining 9½-year period, which would have taken them up to approximately the age of 26 or 27. And that was the way that we were providing for that under that plan.

Now, I haven't taken this point under consideration, sir, if in the event we did not get those features in the other plan, I think that would be something we would be perfectly willing to consider.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask this one question. I agree with the Department. I can see no need for any amendments to any great extent. The country knows what it is, as well as the committee. But we want a few amendments to make it more equitable and fairer than it is today.

Now, the other amendment that was running through my mind was that after, within a certain date, if they served 6 months on active

duty, they were not subject to the draft any more. Under the law today, if they don't serve 24 months within these dates that are fixed in the statute, he is subject to call for duty.

Now, it has been brought to my attention by Members of Congress—and I have had some cases myself—of men who served 22 months and the draft board takes them up again. I wrote to General Hershey about it. And I have sent him some letters from Congressmen, since we convened in December, complaining about that. I thought it was worth while for the committee to explore it and see why we couldn't say that anyone who served for a period of 6 months, that he wasn't subject to the draft any more. Now, what is your reaction to that?

Secretary BURGESS. My reaction to that, sir, if I might, is to give you a general comment that the Department of Defense wants to make certain that all equitable and reasonable provisions are made, so that we do not treat certain people unreasonably.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Secretary BURGESS. The point that you raise is a specific one, and I haven't given that particular thing consideration. But you can count on us to support any reasonable or equitable adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. I am satisfied. And I want the committee to explore these two provisions. And then there will be another amendment that will be offered tomorrow in regard to students who are studying to be scientists. We will go into that when that matter is presented.

But these are two amendments that I want to bring up to the committee's attention, that I think are in order and it would be fair and proper for the committee to give most careful consideration. And we are going to ask General Hershey about it.

Now, Mr. Kilday.

Mr. KILDAY. I wanted to make clear if your amendment proposes the boy who has done as much as 6 months, he is the one that goes into the service, stays as long as they want to keep him, not as long as he wants to stay, and is then sent home—whether he should be again uprooted, not the man who would be discharged on his own application.

Mr. BLANDFORD. If I may, Mr. Chairman. We have three groups. And actually, you have an unfortunate group of young men, you might say, who were betwixt and between certain dates. They didn't have 90 days during the shooting war. They didn't have 12 months of service between September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948. And when they were discharged from the service after June 24, 1948, they did not have 3 years of service. Now, that is an unusual situation, but we had quite a number of those people.

Now, in addition to that, the young man today who finishes his draft period—and we have had quite a few people who have written us about it—writes and says, "Am I a veteran for the purposes of the draft law? I completed 24 months of service."

Well, actually, under the law he is not a veteran because the law only says that any person discharged after June 24, 1948 with 3 or more years of service is a veteran.

Now, obviously, you can't legally draft a man who has completed the obligated period of service of 24 months. But if a youngster is discharged after 3 months of service, he has not completed the obligated period of service and theoretically he could be reinducted.

Now, the proof of that is that the President, because of the large number of people who were being discharged for hardship reasons and other reasons, issued a directive requiring the reclassification of individuals discharged with less than 6 months' service, and some of those people have been inducted twice.

So you can legally induct a man twice under the same law.

Now, the President tomorrow could make that 12 months, 18 months, 20 months, 22 months, 23 months and 29 days. All this would do would be to say that from here on out a man who has served 6 months in the armed services and is discharged need no longer fear induction unless we go to war or unless the Congress declares an emergency. So at least he knows where he stands. It removes a very cloudy situation that exists, and these boys will then know where they stand. Today they don't.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we received a great many letters. Of course that is where these ideas come from, the letters we get from individuals all over the United States, and when the mail began to get heavy along such lines, we thought it was of such importance to bring it to the attention of the committee. That is what we are doing. Now, any questions from any members of the committee to the Secretary?

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I have one.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Secretary, I want to congratulate you on a fine statement.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RIVERS. And tell you the people of South Carolina are proud of the fine contribution you are making.

Secretary BURGESS. I am proud to be a citizen of South Carolina, sir.

Mr. KILDAY. Not Virginia?

Secretary BURGESS. I was born there, sir.

Mr. RIVERS. But you had sense enough to go where the grass was greener?

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions of the Secretary?

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bray.

Mr. BRAY. There is one matter there, Mr. Secretary, that you mentioned. On the principle of equity, this matter should be continued, drafting up to the age of 35?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRAY. I well realize that that is correct. But you are being confronted with a situation and it will become more and more apparent, and that is that with 2 years on the present strength of the armed services you will not possibly be able to use the men that are coming 18½ years of age. That is a matter that we have kind of skipped over and hated to mention. I took occasion some time ago to go to three draft boards scattered over my district to find out the rate that they were sending men to the service, and also the amount of men that they had in their pool and the amount that presumably would be physically capable, and it was apparent to me—and I have also gone over the figures nationwide on the same thing—that you are only going to be able to use a relatively small percent of the people that are coming 18½ years of age.

Right now we are getting pretty high up into 23-, 24-, and 25-year brackets. So in a sense either we are going to have to make some drastic change or admit that we are going to have a selective draft and not a universal draft.

Now, am I correct?

Secretary BURGESS. Well, Mr. Bray, I don't know whether I can confirm your latter statement. I think the position of the Department of Defense is this, sir, that we would prefer not to see any substantive change in the draft law. I think the points which your chairman raised are ones of making things reasonable and equitable, and of course we would like to develop those with the Selective Service System.

But I think that any change in this age range, while we are in these particular times and with the prospects that some people would pass the age of 26 through constant deferment, I think that would be a wrongful change in the act, sir.

Mr. BRAY. I am not saying, Mr. Secretary, that you should make a change in that.

But I want to ask you two questions bringing out plainly what I want. How many people do you have today, roughly within the draft range, that haven't had service and would be physically qualified? Just roughly, I mean just in even millions, let's say.

Secretary BURGESS. Well, the average induction age, sir, is running around 20.9. That is the age, the average age right now.

Mr. BRAY. How many people—what I am saying—do you have that could be drafted today? Is it a million?

Mr. BLANDFORD. I have the figures there.

Secretary BURGESS. Would you give them, please?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Actually, we have figures to show that 240,909 men have been examined and have been found acceptable. That is, they are 1-A. They have been examined and are acceptable.

Now, in addition, there are 1,317,000 men who have not been examined.

You are running, I believe, a rejection rate of approximately 30, in the neighborhood of around 30 percent, or maybe a little higher, for physical fitness. And I would therefore say that as of this moment you probably have in the neighborhood of about 1 million people right now who are physically qualified to enter active duty tomorrow.

Mr. BRAY. All right, then, Mr. Blandford, you are drafting you signify 14,000 a month. That is 168,000 a year.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRAY. So with your million, if not 1 person came of age for 5 years, you still would have sufficient manpower. Now, I am not saying that there should be any drastic change at this time, but I think we are whistling—going through a graveyard, so to speak—to not give that some thought.

Secretary BURGESS. Well, we have given it thought, sir, and as I pointed out to the chairman, of course we are not here today to talk about the national Reserve plan. But I think maybe your calculations may overlook the requirements which we have in the Reserve as well as the heavy enlistment rates. I know you didn't overlook the enlistment rates.

Mr. BRAY. No; I didn't.

Secretary BURGESS. But in the Reserve we do have a pronounced requirement for manpower, and in this new plan that we hope to present to you some time later on, we will quite adequately display that requirement to you, sir, and I think well.

Mr. BRAY. I do know that many of the local boards are becoming worried over the situation, because in the old days when a guy became 18½, right away you began to get him ready to go to the service. Now they are trying to catch him at the top before they get out. I don't know whether it has come to your attention, but every draft board I talked to is worried about that situation.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I just comment on one point that Mr. Bray has raised? One of the great difficulties that has always confronted selective service and the Congress and the Nation is the fact that when you start lowering your draft age, I mean your draft calls, you start drafting then the older people first, so that they don't pass into the nondraftable state. Now, that is always an unfortunate situation, because then you are calling the 24-, 25-, and 26-year-olds. And if you don't call them, they move right out of that and therefore have no Reserve obligation imposed upon them.

Now, the answer to your specific question is found, I believe, in the fact that young man today, upon attaining the age of 18½, can volunteer for induction. In other words, if a young man wants to take the chance on beating the draft—and that is the only way to put it—he can just stand fast and do nothing. But if he is drafted at the age of 25½, he has only himself to blame, because he could have volunteered for induction or he could have enlisted. He can enlist in the Regular Army for 2 years under our law, or he can go down to a local board and volunteer for induction. So when you start feeling that these people who are 25 are being drafted, while the 19-year-olds are not, it must also be borne in mind that he has always had an opportunity to get his military obligation out of the way.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Blandford, I am not trying to defend or worrying about those fellows. But it is a fact that we are coming soon to a selective draft, and there is no other way we can look at it.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It is bound to come, Mr. Bray, whenever you maintain a small armed force. You have to have that.

Mr. BRAY. That is right. And so far we are kidding ourselves that we are not approaching a selective draft. I don't think it——

Mr. BLANDFORD. This is still a Selective Service System.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Short.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Blandford, I would like to address 1 or 2 questions to you.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. Under the present selective-service law, I think our mental and physical requirements or standards have been reduced to the irreducible minimum. It is lower than it has ever been.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The lowest in the 20th century.

Mr. SHORT. It is the lowest it has ever been.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. Notwithstanding the low level of mental or physical requirements and standards——

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. We still reject approximately a third.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It may be higher.

Mr. SHORT. At least a third.

Mr. BLANDFORD. At least a third.

Mr. SHORT. For physical unfitness.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. There is a rather sad commentary on the health and education of this Nation, and makes me a little more interested, if not enthusiastic, about the President's message delivered yesterday.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. No, Mr. Doyle asked me.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Secretary, on page 2 of your splendid statement, the second paragraph, you call our attention to the fact that when the draft was not in effect in 1948, only 65 percent of the quotas required were obtainable. Then in the third paragraph you again call our attention to the fact that in 1950, when no draft was in effect, the volunteer quota or those obtainable by volunteer means again dropped. Now, I want to ask you this question: Why is it, in your judgment, what are the factors in your judgment that make it more and more clear that the American boys are less and less willing to volunteer for military service? Is it because the draft is sort of a compulsion held over their heads, or why is it that less and less, percentagewise, of the American youth is unwilling to volunteer for military service?

Secretary BURGESS. I think, sir, that it is a combination of many factors. And I think that with the times that we have on us and the experience that we have had in the past, we have an increased job, all of us have an increased job, to try to educate young people, early in in life, of the honorable discharge of obligation, either voluntary or inductionwise, to serve this country.

Now, I made my mind up in 1935 to get into this type of thing, and I have never regretted it. I happen to live in a town that was near a military institute, and I used to see the people come and parade at Thanksgiving time. And I would like to see us get on this business of educating the people so that we can get as far away from enforcement as we possibly can.

Somebody asked me the other day what a mother should tell her 12-year-old son. I said, "Tell him about his obligation and tell him about the honorability of discharging that obligation and doing it at the right time in his life."

That is the thing I think we have to do as much as anything, is to start early in this game.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, Mr. Secretary, I don't mean to be impertinent, of course, but I don't feel you have answered my question, frankly.

Secretary BURGESS. I am sorry, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. I won't belabor it longer with you.

Secretary BURGESS. I think that is the main reason. That is the one we feel, sir; that was the answer I was trying to give you, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. In other words, the lack of the adults explaining to their youth the need——

Secretary BURGESS. I think it is in our school, sir, I think it is with the parents, and I think it is with the degree of knowing that

the military service is a worthwhile service. That is what I was trying to say in my statement. I didn't mean for any emphasis to, in any way, be construed as not properly answering your question, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. I wish you would think over my question outside the room.

Secretary BURGESS. We have some studies that I think would reveal the basis for my answer, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. I think there must be more reasons, Mr. Secretary, than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Burgess.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. You are supposed to be the head of the manpower situation of the whole United States, not only for the armed services but from an economic standpoint and everything else.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. In connection with what we need for military purposes.

I have been concerned about the cost of these individual soldiers, although it is a small percentage—you list it here as 6.1 percent above the age of 26.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes.

Mr. DURHAM. From a manpower standpoint have you actual costs on all of those above the age of 26?

Secretary BURGESS. I don't think the cost—if I understand your question right, Mr. Durham—

Mr. DURHAM. I think we here as Members of the Congress naturally have to take into consideration the cost of a soldier in the overall picture.

Secretary BURGESS. I don't think the cost of that soldier is any greater than the cost of his being brought in at an earlier time, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. Well, Mr. Burgess, the average one has 1, 2, and 3 children. I am thinking about the low end of this barrel.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. I think we are at the wrong end of this barrel. That has always been my opinion. I would much prefer to go to 17 years of age than be up above 26 years of age. I mean, because of the economic situation that the individual is in, obligation that he has assumed, family relations, what he is worth to the community, the life of the Nation and everything else. I think he is potentially worth more to raise some more future soldiers than he is in the position of going in and have to serve in the services 2 years.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. That is my opinion. Now, I don't know whether you made any study on it or not. As far as I know, you just made a simple statement here and seemed to pass it over and not being serious in the picture at all.

Secretary BURGESS. I think the point of the seriousness, sir, is to show—

Mr. DURHAM. Now, you have come up here and endorsed the 4-year draft.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. Now, a 4-year draft, of course, is quite a serious problem for the American people.

Secretary BURGESS. And we realize that, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. And we took it seriously. I do, because the economic life of this country is sustained by the young people of the country, primarily. I have always supported the draft, and I am supporting this one. But the question arises, of course, as to whether or not you as the manpower agent of the Federal Government have projected this whole thing on whether it would be more economical on a 2-year basis or whether it would be more economical to go down and recommend the 17-year-old. Some people I know haven't nerve enough to do it because the mothers would be on your back. But after all, I have had a little experience in this, in my own family. I know how it turned out. I think the 17-year-old boy is just as good a soldier as a man 28 and 30 years old. And I dare any man in the Army or anywhere else to prove to me otherwise.

Secretary BURGESS. Well, I am not——

Mr. DURHAM. You made no study as to the economic thing, of the cost here?

Secretary BURGESS. I have made no study of the economic features outside of the service, sir. I have made a study and know about the figures of the cost of the soldier in the service.

The only point that I thought you were making there was the cost of the soldier over 26 in the service as opposed to the one at age 17.

Mr. DURHAM. No. You are just coming up more or less and endorsing what we had in effect all the time. Now, we have changing conditions in this country. We have changing world conditions.

Secretary BURGESS. I don't think——

Mr. DURHAM. Can you tell me, have you made a study of the manpower situation of NATO, our allies?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir; we have that.

Mr. DURHAM. You have that?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. Can you give us some comparisons?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, we can.

Mr. DURHAM. Percentagewise, as to how we are competing with these people. I want to know something about what kind of assistance we have, as well as what we have to do ourselves.

Secretary BURGESS. You asked in the NATO countries.

Mr. DURHAM. That is right.

Secretary BURGESS. About whether it is compulsory for all eligible men to serve in some branch of the service?

Mr. DURHAM. Just give us right down the line and tell us what we are doing.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes. Can I ask Colonel Roll to go down through the list?

Mr. DURHAM. Yes. Just so you give it to us.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Colonel.

Colonel ROLL. All men are required to register for call in Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Mr. DURHAM. Just required to register, with no service?

Colonel ROLL. That will be the second part.

Mr. DURHAM. All right.

Colonel ROLL. Canada does not require registration.

Compulsory service is required in some branch of the service in all countries except Canada, and in Greece and Italy it is on a selective basis. The others it is compulsory service.

Mr. DURHAM. All right. Now give us the length of service for each country that they require. We are going to be asked these questions on the floor. I just want to hear them.

Colonel ROLL. All right sir. The length of initial training for service. Now this varies, Mr. Durham, between countries and then within countries between services. I can give it to you for any NATO country, for any service. I can give you some illustrations which will indicate the scope.

Mr. DURHAM. Well, the question we want to know is whether he serves 1 year or 2 years in the army.

Colonel ROLL. In the army, sir?

Mr. DURHAM. In the armed forces, or in the army.

Colonel ROLL. I will indicate in the army—Belgium, 18 months; Canada, 3 years; Denmark, 18 months; France 16 months—

Secretary BURGESS. 18 months.

Colonel ROLL. 18 months in France. Greece, 18 months for infantry, and 21 months for other services. Italy, 18 months legally; actually, it is closer to 15 to 16 months, in practice. Netherlands, 18 to 21 months, depending on grade and duty assignment. Norway, 16 months. Portugal, 22 months. Turkey, 24 months. United Kingdom, 24 months.

It varies in other branches of the service, until in the Canadian Navy officers are required to serve up to a period of 7 years, although they may resign and have their resignation accepted.

Mr. DURHAM. But that is a volunteer service, though, is it not?

Colonel ROLL. Yes, sir.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. There is no compulsory service in Canada.

Colonel ROLL. That is correct, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. Of course, now the other comparison: I think probably you haven't made any comparison as to the actual number they have in the services at the present time comparable with our services, which you can give us?

Secretary BURGESS. I think those are classified.

Mr. DURHAM. All right. Keep those off the record. I won't ask you. I don't know why you should classify that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to ask a question.

Secretary BURGESS. We will be glad to go over that with you, Mr. Durham.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. Just a moment. I want to see how you get into this manpower situation in this country. You have something to do with it.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. The organization does, at the State level, and county level, do you not? Do you have a so-called designated manpower individual stuck about here and yonder in my State in certain spots—

Secretary BURGESS. I imagine that is the Department of Labor, Mr. Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. Department of Labor?

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. It doesn't come under you at all?

Secretary BURGESS. I stay in very close touch with them on calculations as I do with the Office of Defense Mobilization. But that is a civilian manpower calculation and responsibility.

Mr. DURHAM. When a boy goes into the service and, of course, asks for a hardship discharge, it is referred back usually to the manpower individual in the county.

Secretary BURGESS. I believe that is handled in Selective Service, sir.

Mr. SHORT. The local board.

Mr. BROOKS. It goes back to the Red Cross.

Mr. DURHAM. As head of manpower, you are supposed to look after it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is Selective Service.

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That goes back to the local board, with a Red Cross report, Mr. Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. I know that. I just wanted to see if he had anything to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything further—wait one minute, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one minute.

Mr. DURHAM. Are you going to give us those figures off the record there?

Secretary BURGESS. Be glad to, sir.

Mr. DURHAM. You made no study across the board on a 4-year period?

Secretary BURGESS. I know what our requirements are over the next 4 years for planning purposes.

Mr. DURHAM. Your requirement here by law is 24 months. You project this study beyond the 24-month period?

Secretary BURGESS. In our end strength requirement, sir, on a planned basis, I know what we are going to over the next 4-year period, sir, and I know what effects that will have on the manpower pool, and I have some idea of the requirement selective-service-wise.

Mr. DURHAM. What I am getting at, Mr. Burgess, is the fact that your birthrate is pretty fast and rapid. You have quite an income in the barrel, and that would put us in the position where we could get a more economical soldier down at the lower end instead of going up here.

Mr. BLANDFORD. We are in that situation right now, Mr. Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. He is the manpower expert. Let him answer this question.

Secretary BURGESS. We think the extension of the draft on the basis that we have offered it here, sir, is the wise and economical one for the country.

Mr. DURHAM. You just took it like we have been going through and made no study?

Secretary BURGESS. No, sir, we have done a lot of studying. A lot of study preceded my coming to this job.

Mr. DURHAM. Whether or not we could make any changes, see, what I am thinking about.

Secretary BURGESS. We think we have some pretty good changes in our national reserve plan which is going to offer some additional volunteer possibilities.

Mr. DURHAM. Suppose you make a study, if you did make a study, Mr. Burgess, and come in here and find out we have in the, say, 17- to 21-year class of individuals—and personally I think we have been deferring too many people through the colleges and ROTC. We will have something to say about that later.

But whether or not you could make a study and come in here and make a recommendation to this committee or somewhere along that would put us in the position where we could get a more economical soldier at a lower age.

If it is economic to put a man 17 years of age in, why don't you people say so down there.

Secretary BURGESS. We are going to give some increased opportunities for the young man of 17 under our national reserve plan.

Mr. DURHAM. That is not the draft. I am talking about the draft.

Secretary BURGESS. It is a volunteer approach, sir, and we will be up here on that later.

Mr. DURHAM. I hope some day we can get into a volunteer service.

Secretary BURGESS. If we can answer any questions in detail from our studies we will be most happy to show you the studies we have on them, and I can assure you we have plenty of studies.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Durham—are you through, Mr. Durham?

Mr. DURHAM. I am through.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was going to ask you to put in very quickly there what the system is, so we can have it in the record and read it.

Colonel ROLL. Yes, sir. Switzerland requires all men to register for call, and service is compulsory in some branch of the service in Switzerland.

The length of initial training or service for Switzerland in the Air Force is 118 days, in the Army 4 months, and no service is required in the Swiss Navy, sir. [Laughter.]

Secretary BURGESS. Let's look up the Reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that gives the information as to the Swiss, then, the Swiss Navy. [Laughter.]

All right. Now any further questions to the Secretary?

Mr. SHORT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Short.

Mr. SHORT. Secretary Burgess, you brought out pretty clearly, I think, that during the period back in 1947 when the draft had lapsed and was not in effect, it was difficult, if not impossible, for a youth to get through the volunteer system numbers in adequate quantities to meet the need?

Secretary BURGESS. That is what the experience shows.

Mr. SHORT. You failed to state, however, and I think this should be made a part of the record, that during that time that the draft was not in effect the Department of Defense and all branches of the armed services did make an earnest, serious, and determined effort to recruit some volunteers.

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SHORT. Did you do that before the draft was reinstated in 1948?

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct, sir; yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding that, it was impossible to get your requirements.

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SHORT. You had just about 50 percent or one-half of what we built up.

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brooks, any questions?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Secretary, I would like to mention this matter in connection with the very able explanation of the draft rendered by our counselor, Mr. Blandford.

Secretary BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKS. This case, it seems to me, is not so prevalent, but I have run across several types of it, where you got a man in service, especially an officer, and for some reason he is called into service against his will, maybe as a reserve, and for some reason he is discharged and then immediately redrafted. I think that is an abuse of the draft law. I know I had a particular case in mind of a man who was a second lieutenant in the Army. He was discharged after he had been called into service, was in only 4 months, he was discharged and before he got home the draft was ready to recall him.

Now, they waited about 9 months to recall him. He had to go to work in that 9 months to live. And then they recalled him into the service. I think that is bad handling of the situation.

Secretary BURGESS. It certainly—

Mr. BROOKS. If we are going to make any changes, I think we ought to provide that that should be done.

Secretary BURGESS. I would like to know about such cases.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I am familiar with it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROOKS. I know our counsel is familiar with it.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It was the case of Air Force ROTC people who were released because the Air Force was faced with the necessity of reducing some 9,000 officers in a hurry. We got ourselves into an awful mess. I think it has been straightened up now because they are allowed to go into the National Guard and then they are ordered to active duty as National Guard men.

Mr. BROOKS. In some cases the Reserves were called into active service, and they were released because they were not needed as officers and were sent home and after short periods they were drafted.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right. Had they been ROTC graduates, they would not have been drafted. That was the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bates.

Mr. BATES. Perhaps, I should address this question to the counsel. Are we going to have any presentation concerning the manpower pool?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I am sure General Hershey will go into that whole thing.

Mr. BATES. In prior years we always had charts up here.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have all that.

Mr. BATES. I would like to ask the Secretary one question.

The CHAIRMAN. One minute, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. BATES. How many volunteers, Mr. Secretary, are you receiving currently into the Army on an enlisted basis? Back in 1948, I believe, you got 446,000. What is the figure today?

Secretary BURGESS. I am not sure we have that tabulation. I am sure Mr. Milton is going to present that in the Army section. I am sure the Army is going to present that in their section of the presentation.

Mr. BATES. I will withdraw my question, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Secretary BURGESS. I think we better refer that to the Army, if that is satisfactory, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Secretary, in answer to Mr. Doyle's inquiry, could you not improve the possibility of reenlistment by two things: One would be for the services to hire dieticians in the preparation of the food—would that not improve it?

Secretary BURGESS. Well, I haven't heard any specific complaints about the food since I have been on this job, Mr. Wickersham, I think one of the things that is going to improve enlistment and reenlistment is this career incentive act that we are going to come before you with. I haven't heard any specific complaints about the food. That might be one point. I just haven't heard of it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Now, one other question: It is not the food, but the way it is prepared. One other one: Would it not improve or enhance its enlisted figures if you made effort, further efforts, to improve the surroundings affecting the morale of the boys, the young men? Would that not satisfy the parents?

Secretary BURGESS. Well, I think a very creditable job is being done in that area, Mr. Wickersham. There, again, I have not had that one specifically brought to me as any serious problem.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. That is all.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Secretary, in your thinking and your presentation on the extension of the draft for a period of 4 years, you have also taken into consideration the universal military training program?

Secretary BURGESS. We call ours the national reserve plan, Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. And they are going to run concurrently with the Selective Service System?

Secretary BURGESS. That is correct, sir, for a period of 4 years, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go into that reserve plan a little bit later today. Let's confine this inquiry to an extension of the draft.

Mr. PRICE. Well——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. PRICE. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. I want to make my position heard. I think that has something to do with the subject we are talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, then.

Mr. PRICE. I am finished, but I don't think the question was out of order. I think it was a perfectly appropriate question.

The CHAIRMAN. Any question you ask is appropriate.

Mr. PRICE. The question should be asked at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead and ask it.

Mr. PRICE. I already asked it and it was answered.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, fine. Thank you very much.

General Hershey, will you please come around? Now General Hershey, the committee would like for you to give them the benefit of your views in regard to—what is the number of this bill?

General HERSHEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee—

Mr. BATES. 3005.

The CHAIRMAN. 3005. Now you just go ahead. Have you a prepared statement up here, so we can follow you?

General HERSHEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

General HERSHEY. I recommend approval of H. R. 3005, not only as a measure necessary to insure the maintenance, through voluntary and involuntary means, of the Armed Forces at their required strength for the next 4 years, but also to insure that the obligation to serve is shared equally by all the young men of the Nation.

Unless H. R. 3005 is approved, liability for service will cease on June 30, 1955, under the present provisions of section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for all persons under 26 years of age who have not had their liability extended by deferment. This would mean, then, that after June 30, only those persons who have been deferred and thus have had their liability extended to age 35, would be liable for service.

When it is remembered that each time one of this latter group was deferred someone else had to take his place in the Armed Forces, there can be no question as to the equity for the continued liability of these persons. If we are to observe the mandate of the Congress in the act—

that in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces and in the reserve components thereof should be shared generally,

it is even more important that authority for the induction of persons under 26, who have not been deferred, should not terminate.

The planned strength of the Armed Forces for some years to come is approximately 3 million men. Experience has shown that never in our history have we been able to maintain through voluntary means alone an Armed Force anywhere approximating that figure. In 1948, when Selective Service was reestablished, the strength of the Armed Forces was slightly under 1½ million. In 1950, just prior to Korea, the size of the Armed Forces was approximately 1,400,000 men, and while at that time Selective Service had inducted no men since early in 1949, nevertheless the System had been in operation and many thousands of men has been classified as available for service.

Since 1950 the Armed Forces have maintained a strength in excess of 3 million. The Selective Service System during this period has been called upon to furnish approximately 2 million men. I think it is generally accepted that while the Selective Service System did not deliver all of the men who went into service during this period, many of the persons who enlisted in each of the services were impelled to do so by the Selective Service operation. Without extension of authority to induct persons under 26 years of age not now deferred, I am convinced that the Armed Forces will have extreme difficulty in securing enlistments from this group of young men.

I think that this is a matter of the most vital importance in view of the fact that the present enlistment and reenlistment rates of the

Armed Forces are far below the rates required to maintain them at authorized strength.

For these reasons, I recommend approval of H. R. 3005.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, General.

Now, General, you are charged with the responsibility of the administration of the law, are you not?

General HERSHEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, give the committee some information as to what your views are with reference to these two proposed amendments that have been discussed briefly. What is your reaction in regard to the proposal to amend the law whereby a man who has had 6 months service can't be redrafted?

General HERSHEY. Well, sir, that has not been cleared with the Government, so what I shall say will only be based on what little value I might have as an individual. I favor it.

The CHAIRMAN. Good.

Now you answered so quick it sort of knocked me off my props. You answered in the affirmative so quickly.

Now upon what grounds do you favor it? What are your reasons for favoring it?

General HERSHEY. Well, in the first place——

The CHAIRMAN. As suggested over here by Mr. Kilday, it is good legal procedure to leave well enough alone and I agree with him. But I do want a little bit more elaborate statement as to reasons why you think it is a good, healthy amendment.

Mr. RIVERS. We are not used to straightforward answers.

General HERSHEY. Mr. Blandford has rather stolen my thunder both in content and in matter of delivery. And he has explained that we are in a very embarrassing position concerning when a man has served. We have 1 man that served 6 months and we do not take him and we are almost forced to take another man that served 2 years, 11 months and 29 days.

Now, I am assuming that when we put a man in the service, that if he is kept 6 months by the Armed Forces—he sometimes may get out and may create some inequity, by taking another man rather than taking him. But on the other hand, he has been in. You have to set some date. You can set 6 months or you can set a year or you can set some other date. But you will have to set some date.

And after they had him that long, if they decide for some reason they don't want him, with the amount of bookkeeping we have, I figure that that is a reasonable amount and that is a good place to quit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, exactly. They had him and they could have kept him longer, but they didn't do it. So, therefore, they discharged him. It was not his fault. And so, therefore, he shouldn't be required to go back to take the second crack.

General HERSHEY. We have an Executive order that covers most everybody except some of the people that didn't happen to come under this law, and that is why we are in an embarrassing position because under an Executive order we don't take the people who have been under the law, but some of these fellows that had straddled on the passage of the act of 1948 are neither fish nor fowl. I would like to have them all be one or the other.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now the next proposition is in reference to the time limit eligible for draft for those who volunteer under the

draft age for National Guard duty which now is 35 years. And I threw out the thought in view of letters we had that it should be reduced to 26 years of age. What is your reply to that?

General HERSHEY. Well, again, I only represent myself. I had some doubt in my mind initially what might have been the idea of Congress on that score, because the Congress did not require similar service of the individuals who entered the guard before 1951.

But on the other hand, we are always very anxious to carry out the law exactly as the Congress provides it. And they did use the word "deferment" for a National Guard man instead of "exemption." And for that reason, regardless of the evidence to the contrary, I felt we had to follow the letter of the law.

Therefore, if Congress is merely going to again reassert what they perhaps had in mind before, I have no objection whatsoever and it takes a great load off the Administrator, because when he knows what the boss wants, it is much easier than when he is in doubt.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that puts us in the position where we have the support of the Director of Selective Service in behalf of each one of these members. So I think that is the proper place for me to stop.

Mr. Short?

Mr. SHORT. No.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brooks, any questions?

Mr. BROOKS. May I ask a question in reference to one of your amendments.

I am glad General Hershey says he favors that. That is the 6 months cutoff time. Now, would you apply that cutoff time to a reservist who is called in the service, maybe against his will, and then released after 7 months or after 6 months, and then subject to redraft?

Would you apply it to that, too?

General HERSHEY. Well, it depends on whether you are calling a reservist for 6 months for training in order to make him a trained man to put in the Reserve, so that he may serve in the Reserve whatever time you provide for him or whether—

Mr. BROOKS. We are referring to present law and not to the future law.

General HERSHEY. I beg your pardon.

Mr. BROOKS. Referring to present law, where you don't call him for training but you call him for service.

General HERSHEY. If I understand the question, my answer is "yes."

Mr. BROOKS. Fine.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The amendment says active duty, Mr. Brooks, and not active credit.

Mr. BROOKS. Whether he comes in through the draft or whether he comes in through call from the Reserve, you would put a 6 months' cutoff date.

General HERSHEY. Now you are talking about a reservist who has served in the Armed Forces more than 6 months?

Mr. BROOKS. That is right, he is called into service and before the full 2 years time is up, he is released.

General HERSHEY. Well, if I am not tripped on some technicality that is not now apparent, I would agree with you.

Mr. BROOKS. Fine.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, will you get H. R. 2847, the bill that was introduced by Mr. Hinshaw, and let's get the opinion of General Hershey on that deferment. I believe that is both deferment and exemption, together. It works both ways. Let's see what he has to say in regard to that.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, General Hershey, a bill introduced by Congressman Hinshaw——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with it?

General HERSHEY. Yes, sir. I haven't studied it, but I have read it. I am willing to give you my personal first impression.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Give us your first impression, General. That is always the best impression.

General HERSHEY. I am disturbed by the creation of a separate board which governs the duties of American citizens and is not responsible for providing the defense of this country. And, therefore, I am disturbed that if the Congress does not feel that it wants to approach deferment of certain people—and there are many difficulties that the Congress know so much better than I do on why it is hard to lay down rules.

But having let the man be inducted, we now believe that we can cure the faults of induction by creating a Commission which excuses him from the Armed Forces after he has been inducted, rather than attack it at the source and try to find out whether he ought to be inducted or not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. And under the Hinshaw bill, he would go in and serve for 6 months——

Mr. BLANDFORD. Eighty-nine days.

The CHAIRMAN. Or 89 days. Just enough not to be a veteran. And then some Commission would determine whether or not he should be released on account of his educational training as a scientist.

I think the point that you suggested is very good in regard to that.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Hinshaw has spoken to me about this proposed amendment. But I have not read it. I don't know just how he provides for it. I know of his concern to protect persons who are pursuing higher—well, courses of study and courses of higher study in science.

From what you have said, he apparently provides for a board after they have gone into the services.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. KILDAY. The services would eliminate them, and you wouldn't support that.

What would be your views that instead of a board of that kind it were a board on a national basis prior to induction, or continued deferments, or something of that kind?

General HERSHEY. Well, if the board was like the Board which the Congress created on physicians and dentists, that made them an advisory board, where we had every bit of the benefit of their advice, but when it came to the decision that the same board that took other mothers' sons decided whether they stay or not, I would obviously have to support it because I happen to be both a supporter and an advocate of what the Congress did concerning specialists.

Mr. KILDAY. I have heard from Mr. Hinshaw. He is concerned, for instance, about the young man who is registered in his hometown, maybe in South Carolina, Virginia, or Texas, and is attending MIT, for instance, or California Technical or some place of that kind, so that he remains vulnerable to induction in his hometown when he is not actually present and where they are not thoroughly informed, perhaps, on the technical and scientific nature of his studies.

If this board were comparable to the one on doctors, you think it could be worked out?

General HERSHEY. Well, I think it so much that I have spent some time during the past year in establishing it, now I think I can say a majority of the States—because there are some complications on the small State because some States are so small that they hardly justify it, but we have established advisory committees in the scientific and professional fields in a great many of our populous States. We are now in the process of establishing a great many more. The student is not too much involved because student deferments have not been too hard to come by.

On the other hand, when the man goes out into industry and begins to try to get his internship or his residency, if you will, as an engineer, that is where the problem has been. And we have been trying to establish these committees as an experiment to see what the result has been.

Now it works both ways. Sometimes they don't defer as well as the boards do.

Mr. KILDAY. I understand, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hinshaw will be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KILDAY. That is all I had.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't want to ask the General to come back to get the comment from Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. KILDAY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. But I do think that the proper way to do with it is at the very beginning, deal with the question of deferment instead of induction and then a discharge through some kind of process.

Because you can't have two heads granting—running the Selective Service System.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, at that point. I think, of course, General Hershey's idea on this thing: With the doctors it is an entirely different problem than what you have to do with here, because you are starting out with the students. You have to assess it on the basis of his scholastic rating. With a doctor you know pretty well what he does. He is already in the field of science and you can evaluate it. But to set up a commission to evaluate it at 17 years of age is an entirely different matter. It is very difficult.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I make one statement in connection with Mr. Hinshaw's proposal. There is one virtue in it that I think General Hershey should comment on, and that is when these men are inducted or do enlist, that even though their obligation to serve is suspended, they are still members of the Reserve and, therefore, they do have the Reserve obligation imposed upon them, which they would not have imposed upon them if they were not inducted in the first place. I mean that is one place.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble with that is that every student will try to get under that tent. They will try to get in that classification. Then you would have a boy who only has 89 days service and then he goes in the Reserve.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And he is a reservist. It wouldn't be fair to others. We have to deal with all of them.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The strength of Selective Service is its uniformity. It applies to everybody equally and alike. As long as we keep that as the fundamental basis, we are on sound ground.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I was merely mentioning—

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir, Mr. Gavin.

Mr. GAVIN. These State advisory groups that you are now experimenting with: Who do they work with, the State board of appeals?

General HERSHEY. Well, they might very well work with the local board. In other words, if a boy wants to have their opinion on him, we are trying to let them make that possible. And he could apply for it before the local board even made their basic decision.

But, again, I want to be very clear—and I know the committee knows that I have never countenanced anyone telling a local board what to do, not even a director.

Mr. GAVIN. No.

General HERSHEY. But they can give them advice and say, "This man has all of these technical qualifications." If it looks valid, the board accepts it. If they don't, obviously the board puts him in 1-A. Then the boy has a right to appeal to the State appeal board and even to the National Appeal Board if there is any difference of opinion.

Or, if the State director or National Director, as we many times do, appeal it anyway. He gets about three runs for the same price.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Gavin.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. General, on one occasion your service had some figures compiled on the percentage of classifications statewide and nationally. Some States had 67 percent classifications. I won't mention the amount. Some of them had 97 percent. Do you still have those figures or have you kept them up to date?

General HERSHEY. Yes; I have in front of me now. Of course, at the time I had some difficulties with my 60 percent we were just engaging in the Korean affair. We had to induct rather than classify. But at the moment, the United States, including the Territories, was about 96.2. As I look down the list here, on the first page, I see none that are not above 90.

Mr. RIVERS. Are any below 90, nationwide?

General HERSHEY. Well, I think that Guam is less than 90. Guam has a very special problem. Guam has the problem in which she has all the time 20 or 30 volunteers for each man that we are going to induct.

Mr. RIVERS. Well, your answer to my question, then, is there has been a definite improvement—

General HERSHEY. Eighty-three is Guam. But there is no other one below 90.

Mr. RIVERS. I see. I am glad to hear that——

General HERSHEY. And we have several 99's.

The CHAIRMAN. General Devereux.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Reference has been made to the possibility of exempting people who enlist in the National Guard before they are subject to the draft.

Now is your thinking possibly that that should apply to the Organized Reserves as well?

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Mr. DEVEREUX. And——

General HERSHEY. Of course, there are several things involved in that. One is that the man who enlists and stays in until he is 26——

Mr. DEVEREUX. Stays in until he is 26——

General HERSHEY. And has satisfactory behavior. To me, the Reserves are the Reserves. On the other hand, I want to be quite sure that everybody understands me, that when we have less than 48 drill periods per year. I am not quite so convinced that people should be deferred to participate.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Well, your length, then, of time would be until he is 26 years of age?

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Mr. DEVEREUX. And not necessarily maybe a 2-year enlistment, 4-year enlistment, or whatnot?

General HERSHEY. No. He should stay in the Reserves the same length of time you require of other people. And the reason I didn't object to 26 was that I figured if he got in before he was 18½ he would have approximately 8 years in, which was what everybody else was getting, and that was all right with me.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Yes, sir. I think that is the point we should take into consideration when we deliberate on that.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Winstead.

Mr. WINSTEAD. General Hershey, I believe they stated there were 44,000 deferred for agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is correct.

General HERSHEY. I think that is correct.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Can you break those down? Do you have them broken down by States there?

General HERSHEY. I do.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I wonder if you could give us some of those figures.

General HERSHEY. Well, it would make it much easier if you ask me—I wouldn't be picking the State if you asked me. Because I am very sensitive. Because they are all my children.

[Laughter.]

Mr. WINSTEAD. Take Mississippi and New York, for instance.

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Include Pennsylvania. I was going to ask the very same question as my colleague.

General HERSHEY. Well, let me see. Mississippi, 147.

Mr. WINSTEAD. One hundred and forty-seven deferred?

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Do you have that in percentages?

General HERSHEY. Now we will move to New York. We have New York divided into two parts, you know: New York City and New York State.

Mr. WINSTEAD. How many do you have in New York City?

General HERSHEY. New York City has 66 and New York State has—wait a minute. I am on the wrong line. Pardon me. It is 28 in New York City and 6,687 upstate.

Mr. WINSTEAD. 6,687?

General HERSHEY. Right.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Twenty-eight in New York City.

General HERSHEY. Now, did somebody want Pennsylvania?

Mr. WINSTEAD. Pennsylvania, yes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes.

General HERSHEY. Pennsylvania has 5,219.

Mr. WINSTEAD. What about North Carolina?

General HERSHEY. North Carolina—this is rather fine print so I am having a little difficulty here—156.

Mr. WINSTEAD. 156.

Mr. KILDAY. Put in Texas.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. General, would those eyes of your pick out the percentage?

General HERSHEY. Yes; I can give you the percentage. That is on another sheet.

Mr. SHORT. That is more accurate because of the variance in population.

General HERSHEY. Yes. The only trouble with the percentages is that they are all so small that they don't mean much. Whether it is one-tenth or two-tenths—that is the best I can do, outside of 1 or 2 States. However, I will give you the percentages.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Pardon me, is that the population of farmers?

General HERSHEY. No; it is the relation of the men deferred to the total registrants, not population but total registered.

Mr. WINSTEAD. All right, sir.

General HERSHEY. Mississippi is one-tenth of 1 percent.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. How about Oklahoma?

General HERSHEY. Well——

Mr. BATES. How about it?

General HERSHEY. Which way shall I approach that?

Mr. WINSTEAD. Show us Pennsylvania and New York.

General HERSHEY. Pennsylvania is one-tenth of 1 percent—wait a minute, five-tenths.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, put it in the record and all of them can read it, General.

General HERSHEY. Fine.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Of all States.

General HERSHEY. All States.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions of the General?

Mr. SHORT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Short.

Mr. SHORT. General, I think the important thing or the thing that disturbs Mr. Hinshaw and some of the others is that we should be rather careful and cautious, I think, in trying to select men with particular skills or talents, to educate them in order that we won't have

an acute shortage of doctors or scientists or engineers that will show up a few years hence. Now, during World War II I think that both Russia and Great Britain were very careful to see that sufficient numbers of men in their countries were deferred in order that they might be educated to meet the demands which perhaps arise today. Perhaps they did as good or a better job than we did in that respect. I wonder if you care to comment on that.

I agree with the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Durham, that you can't very accurately or wisely evaluate the talents or capacities of any 17-year-old boy.

General HERSHEY. Well, Mr. Short, as you well know, knowing me as well as you do, I will not be able to have the answer to as difficult a question as this because there are several questions involved. The first part of the question is——

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

General HERSHEY. What have we done? In a country where it is almost common behavior for everybody to go to college, when compared on the deferment business with a nation that you seldom ever go to college, it is a little hard for the person who sends everybody to college to have quite the deferment problems of a country where people do not go to college.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

General HERSHEY. Now, I want to be perfectly objective about this. I am the Administrator and I do not have the luxury of opinions on the law. I administer it as I have thought it was written, and part of the issue that has gone—and I have lost some weight and my hair is turning some gray—by the groups that have said that I have not carried out the thing according to the law. And if that is true, I think the Congress ought to be sure that the law is clear enough that even I could understand it.

Now, in the first place, I am not sure about what Russia is doing. I have heard a great deal about it.

Mr. SHORT. That is the reason I wanted your comment, for the benefit——

General HERSHEY. Well, I am ignorant of that. The next thing I am up against, I don't happen to have the knowledge of exactly how many people we ought to have of these different scientists, and I appointed a committee in 1948 to find out, and the result—and I do not criticize them—was to come up with saying that we ought to educate wise people because we are going to need wise people, but we don't know how many we are going to need. That is what my committee has told me. And I have been trying vainly since to have somebody define to me what an engineer was, let alone a chemist or a nuclear physicist or a lot of other people, so someone else could identify them. The identification problem is a very difficult one. It bothers me no end. I have never worried—if someone came in—probably this shouldn't be on the record, but I am not going to worry about it. I have said many times that if a person will identify the rare person, the rare bird, as we call him, if he could tell me what they are, I would prefer to postpone him, as some people would think, illegally, rather than to have a rule that would make his postponement possible, because if you make his postponement possible——

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

General HERSHEY. There will be many, many others.

Now, there has been a committee working all summer on the rare bird, and I find their conclusion, and I hope I am not distorting, is that it is a difficult problem. [Laughter.]

General HERSHEY. Well, I say this with a great deal of humility.

Mr. SHORT. You are very frank and honest and forthright. That is the reason I wanted your comment.

General HERSHEY. And so, I am in favor of anything that will give some things that will make this old country of ours survive.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

General HERSHEY. But it has to be all of us surviving, not a few groups that are going to merely save part of us.

Mr. SHORT. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Thank you very much, General.

Now, members of the committee, we will take a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time some witnesses from the Department desire to be heard. At 2 o'clock all members will please be back here.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a. m., the committee adjourned until 2 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let the committee come to order.

The first witness this afternoon is the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Forces, the Honorable Hugh M. Milton. Come around, Mr. Milton, please, sir. Now, sit right down, Mr. Milton. The committee will be glad for you to make any statement you desire to submit in regard to H. R. 3005, the extension of the Selective Service Act for an additional 4 years.

Secretary MILTON. Mr. Chairman, I do have a prepared statement, but so much of it is repetitive of what has already been said, if you have no objection, I would like to file that prepared statement with you and launch upon some objective charts which I have here to show the need.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know how much I appreciate that statement. That was exactly what I was going to suggest to you, not only to you but to the other witnesses.

Now, go right ahead.

Mr. RIVERS. You have learned early how to get along with this chairman.

Secretary MILTON. Thank you, sir.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. HUGH M. MILTON II, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (MANPOWER AND RESERVE FORCES)

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before your committee on behalf of the Department of Defense.

I would like to state first of all that Secretary of the Army Stevens and I are fully in accord with the legislation now being considered. Extension of authority to induct men for military training and service is absolutely necessary at this time.

This Nation's vast international commitments impose extensive mission on the Army both at home and abroad. About 40 percent of our Active Army is today deployed in Europe, the Far East, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and other overseas areas. It is vital to the security of this Nation that these overseas forces be maintained at the required strength. It is equally vital that our strategic reserve in the United States and our training and logistic establishment be kept in a high state of preparedness. To meet these requirements the Army needs an assured steady supply of personnel.

It is true that a reduction in the strength of the Army is scheduled in the remainder of this and the next succeeding fiscal year. Yet the planned strength of the active Army will be a million men, even when this reduction in force has been accomplished. Only through selective service can we be assured of obtaining the numbers of men we need. To illustrate this need, I have here charts showing projected Army enlisted strengths, gains and losses for fiscal years 1954 through 1959.

In this chart (chart No. 1) we present a picture of the enlisted composition of the Active Army as it actually existed in fiscal year 1954, and projected through fiscal year 1959. The top horizontal black lines show our authorized enlisted strength by years. You will notice the strength is reduced from 1,274,800 at the end of 1954 to 979,800 for fiscal year 1955 and down to 911,600 in 1956, where it levels off.

I invite your attention to fiscal year 1955: The lower part of the vertical bar represents those enlisted men whose terms of service extend through the year. In other words, those who will be on hand and not be discharged.

When we add the 252,500 gains expected from voluntary enlistments and reenlistments we will still require 216,800 more personnel from selective service in order to meet our authorized strength of 979,800.

Following across the chart you can see that our projected requirements from selective service are 144,000 in fiscal year 1956, 176,000 in fiscal year 1957, 170,000 in fiscal year 1958, and 184,000 in fiscal year 1959. This represents a total requirement for the next 4 fiscal years of 674,000 men for the Active Army.

Unless we receive personnel from another source, and here I mean selective service, we cannot maintain the minimum adequate forces essential to the accomplishment of our many missions and to the security of this Nation.

In this chart (chart No. 2) you see the results of our enlisted procurement efforts last year and what we expect for this year. In 1954 we procured through recruiting 120,100 and through reenlistments and other sources outside selective service 91,100. In addition, 16,300 volunteers from the National Guard and the Army Reserve were accepted for active duty. These gains totaled only 227,500, or 264,800 short of our requirements. This fiscal year we expect to recruit 143,700 from civil life, secure 98,600 from reenlistments and miscellaneous gains, and obtain 10,200 volunteers from the Reserve and National Guard. With this total of 252,500 we will still be 216,800 short of requirements.

If we lower our physical and mental standards for enlistment, some small gains in numbers could be registered. However, we would then be confronted with many additional problems equally as serious. Men who are not physically fit, or men who are mentally weak, are noneffective and actually become a burden to the Army. As we reduce our strength, that which remains becomes more important, not only to take the initial shock of any future conflict, but this group of soldiers must also be capable of functioning in higher positions as the leaders or nucleus around which we would build an expanding Army. We have done much since World War II to improve this quality, both morally, physically, and mentally; however, to date, the Regular Army is still composed of approximately 30 percent of mental group IV personnel. This grouping represents individuals who cannot absorb training rapidly, and therefore cannot normally be given any of our advance technical training or school training. This restriction imposes a terrific problem area for mobilization.

My comments on this subject of quality are intended to be informative in nature, by pointing out this serious area. Many of the men in this area eventually make fine soldiers and can be used in a large Army; however, as our strength is reduced we find this group, percentagewise, quite large. To consider lowering our mental standards would be a grave mistake, especially at a time when our strength authorization is reduced to an essential minimum.

Over the past several months the Army, in cooperation with the other services and the Department of Defense, has exerted extensive effort to increase the attractiveness of military service, in order to gain and retain in the service the maximum number of volunteers. In this I am confident we enjoy the utmost support from the Congress. Thus far we have registered some encouraging improvements in service attractiveness and have hope for further improvement.

We have made every effort to increase the effectiveness of our recruiting force and at the present time we have a very fine organization. However, it is a fact that implementation of the draft is a stimulus to voluntary enlistments. On two occasions since late 1946 we have operated without the draft, and on each occasion volunteers procured through the recruiting service dropped off drastically. In analyzing enlisted procurement for the Army and the Air Corps (Air Force)

between late 1946 and July 1950, I find that enlistments averaged approximately 45,000 per month when the draft was in operation. When we did not have authority to draft, or when we were not implementing the drafting authority, the number of volunteers was reduced about one-half during this period or to approximately 24,000 per month. In 1947 and 1948 we were unable to maintain the authorized strength of the Army on a volunteer basis when draft legislation was not in existence. By June 1948, when the draft law was reinstituted, the volunteer enlisted strength of the Active Army totaled 446,000 against an authorized Army strength of 590,000. This situation forced the Defense Establishment to request the Congress to reinstitute selective-service legislation. We can expect the same situation to obtain in the event this selective-service law is not extended. However, in this instance our authorized strength is considerably above that permitted in 1947 and 1948 and there is keener competition for personnel in the manpower pool who can be induced to volunteer. I am convinced that if we are to maintain authorized strengths and procure the number of volunteers required by the Army to insure a "hard core" of experienced personnel, we must not only have the selective-service law but we must have the draft in being.

I am heartily in accord with the 24-month term of service for inductees. Two years of service represents the absolute minimum for the proper training and effective utilization of personnel. We can train 2-year men as specialists and develop the leadership potential in many of them. The noneffective time required for each trainee cannot be reduced. It includes processing, training, leave, and travel. Shorter terms of service must then cut into the advanced training time and the time which the soldier spends in his unit. To reduce this time will seriously reduce the combat effectiveness of our Army. Under present world conditions, this is a serious matter which cannot be taken lightly. We would pay dearly for a shortened tour both in dollars and in combat effectiveness.

Any reduction of the 24-month service period will necessitate an increase in Army training, transportation, material, facilities, supplies, equipment, and maintenance. As you see, such increases all point to an increase in administrative overhead with a resultant increase in the ratio of administrative to combat personnel. As we increase this administrative ratio we reduce combat effectiveness, oversea deployments, and the General Reserve including the 30-day ready forces and the Antiaircraft Artillery Command.

As an example, here are some results we could expect should we reduce the tour to 18 months:

1. The manning level of the operating forces would be reduced by approximately 10 percent, with a still greater reduction in combat forces.

2. Transportation or rotation costs alone would be increased approximately \$2,220,400 in fiscal year 1957.

3. To maintain the same operating forces as the present 24-month tour would provide, it would necessitate an increased strength of 97,000 military personnel, which, due to great numbers, would have to be phased into the Army during fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

With the onslaught of another major conflict time will be of the essence. We will need men already trained and readily available in our Reserve forces, both in units and as individual reinforcements. We cannot hope to build our Reserve units to strength unless we have a source from which to draw. The new Department of Defense national Reserve plan will provide limited numbers of non-prior-service men who will receive 6 months of active training under Army control prior to assignment in the Reserve forces. Regardless of the extent of the program for procuring non-prior-service men for the Reserves, however, we will always need a hard core of prior-service men, men who have had at least 2 years in the active establishment. These prior-service men are a vital source of military manpower which can be utilized in case of a general mobilization. So once again we find that the inductee is necessary if we are to provide a reservoir of trained personnel essential to a sound defense organization.

My previous remarks pointed up the need for the Selective Service legislation as a means of assuring an ample supply of enlisted personnel in keeping with the authorized strength of the Army. However, I feel it is most appropriate to bring to your attention that we are heavily dependent upon the Selective Service Act as a means of procuring officers for the active establishment. Section 6^d of the act permits the deferment from induction of students enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps program provided they agree in writing to accept a commission, if tendered, and subject to call by the Secretary of the Army, to serve on active duty for not less than 2 years after commissioning. The ROTC graduates are the primary source of officers for the active Army and for the past

several years have represented approximately 75 percent of the yearly accessions, or some 15,000 annually. It is my considered opinion that without the act we will be unable to procure quality officer personnel in the numbers needed as we will no longer have the authority to order ROTC graduates to active duty for a period of 2 years except on an individual and volunteer basis. In addition, the Selective Service Act has a direct bearing upon the quantity and quality of personnel produced at our officer candidate schools, as selectees represent some 90 percent of all those attending the two officer candidate schools at Fort Sill and Fort Benning. We now have these men for 2 years after commissioning.

Under existing economic conditions, we cannot maintain our minimum essential strength without Selective Service. The draft is the only means at our disposal to maintain that strength.

In addition to the requested extension of authority to induct men for military training and service, I would like to cover one other provision contained in this legislation; that is the extension of the provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act. This law is designed to alleviate financial hardship for families of enlisted men who are now serving in the Armed Forces and those who will be required to serve in the future.

The extension of the provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act is a necessity during this period when we must depend upon the Selective Service process to provide a major portion of our enlisted manpower.

Each member of the Army with dependents will experience, at some time or other, problems in one or all of the following areas: dependent housing, dependent schooling, or medical care for his dependents. The provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act has greatly alleviated many financial hardships among our present members.

The same acute need for relief for the military dependents which prompted the enactment of the Dependents Assistance Act in 1950 will continue.

Secretary MILTON. Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I would like to say that the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Stevens, and I join in the support of the extension as proposed in the act.

We feel that we just simply cannot have the Army of the size that we need on a voluntary system.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you will find the whole committee in agreement and the country in agreement with that. We all recognize that.

Secretary MILTON. Let me have the charts, please, then.

I would like to show you, if I may, sir, the enlisted strength for the Army for the next 4 years. And I point specifically to the year 1955 as the beginning year. The dark blue, at the bottom of that chart, shows the number of people which we will carry over into fiscal year 1955, and will serve in the Army throughout that year. They have a continuing obligation. They are either enlistees or inductees who still have at least a year left.

Our authorized enlisted strength for the year 1955 is 979,000. Hence, when we deduct the 510,000, it still leaves us short some 469,000 men that we have to procure from one source or another.

Now, they will come to us from two sources: Those who are enlisted or those who do enlist for the first time, and based upon our experience, we expect to have 252,500 who will come to us by reenlistment or by initial enlistment. That leaves us short of our goal 216,800 men.

The CHAIRMAN. 216,000?

Secretary MILTON. 800; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. 800.

Secretary MILTON. And we must have that through induction.

Without going through the same details on all of the remaining charts, I may say that in the 4 years from 1956 to 1959 it totals up that we will be short 640,000 men unless we have forced induction, sir.

I would like to show one other chart, sir, if I may—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one minute.

Secretary MILTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any members want to ask any questions on that chart?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Blandford, do you want to ask a question?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir; one question.

Do you have an estimated breakdown on the 252,000, General, as to the number you expect to reenlist and the number you expect to obtain by voluntary enlistment?

Secretary MILTON. I am showing that to you on the next chart.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Get the figures on this chart so we can put them in our remarks for use on the floor.

Secretary MILTON. I have small charts which I will be glad to leave with him, which are identical to that one, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Secretary MILTON. You were asking how we expected to get in the year 1955 the 469,300 men. I give you first our 1944 experience. We got 120,100 by voluntary enlistments. We got 91,100 by reenlistments; 16,300 coming to us from the National Guard and from the Organized Reserve, and the remainder, 264,800, had to be procured through induction.

When I project that same thinking to the year 1955, but brought up to date by the most modern reenlistment rates, and so forth, we anticipate 134,700 from voluntary enlistment——

Mr. SHORT. Provided the draft is continued.

Secretary MILTON. Yes, sir. We believe that very thoroughly, that we cannot get that number unless the draft is there.

The CHAIRMAN. There probably would not be that number if the draft was not in existence.

Secretary MILTON. We certainly feel that way about it, sir.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Secretary MILTON. 89,600 from reenlistment, 10,200 from the National Guard and Reserve, leaving us 216,800, which we will have to provide by induction.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1955?

Secretary MILTON. 1955; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that same thing runs through a period of years?

Secretary MILTON. For the next 4 years it amounts to 640,000.

Mr. SHORT. You are going to do better in 1955 than we did in 1954.

Mr. NORBLAD. Following up Mr. Short's question, have you any idea how many would enlist if we didn't have the draft?

Secretary MILTON. The best I can say is that when the draft was not operative, that our enlistments fell to just about 50 percent of what they were when the draft was in effect. This has been our experience, sir.

(Chorus of "Mr. Chairman.")

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Doyle.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Secretary, why is that? In other words, why is it the American boy more and more refuses to voluntarily enlist? What are the basic factors and reasons that enter into that attitude

by American youth? Why is it necessary to compel him, if the thought of the draft does compel him?

Secretary MILTON. The answers to that may be varied and complex, but in my considered opinion one of the basic factors is the lack of career incentives that I think we ought to apply.

If we can show these boys that they have a future in the United States Army, I think you are going to see your enlistments go much higher.

Mr. SHORT. You hit the bull's-eye.

Mr. DOYLE. I might say to you, sir, that in the last 3 days I am sure we heard the Secretary of the Navy and Air, and I think Army, all substantially agree before this committee that the 3 factors making it difficult to obtain reenlistments were poor pay, poor housing, and inadequate dependents' care.

Secretary MILTON. That is right.

Mr. DOYLE. Now, you haven't enumerated any of those three. Do you include all three of those also as factors?

Secretary MILTON. That is right. That is what I mean by career incentive, sir. My statement was all embracing. I did not break it down, sir.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, you will excuse me for suggesting those 3, but in view of those 3 Secretaries having testified to that, I felt you were entitled to have that information from me. And you would add to the 1 reason you gave these 3 factors. Now, do you have any other factors, basic reasons why the American boy increasingly refuses to do military duty voluntarily?

Secretary MILTON. To me, that would be the basic one—career incentive, which you have broken down into the three. I don't know whether you mentioned dependents' medical care as one of them or not.

Mr. DOYLE. I did.

Secretary MILTON. But that is an item. And dependents' housing and pay and some other fringe benefits.

Mr. DOYLE. Then, may I ask you this question: If I interpret those four factors correctly in the minds of the American youth, who refuses to volunteer for military service, it is that he feels that his Government, in asking him to voluntarily enlist, is not making adequate provision either for him or for his dependents; is that true? I mean, if you take the next step, that the reason he is enlisting under the draft is because he is compelled under the draft, whereas if he volunteers or he does volunteer because he feels the provisions made by the Federal Government for him and his dependents is not adequate.

Secretary MILTON. Not adequate to let him occupy that same position as a first-class citizen.

(Chorus of "Mr. Chairman.")

The CHAIRMAN. Are you finished?

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, may I make this brief observation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. DOYLE. The reason I made that line of questioning, was not because I was opposed to the draft, because I haven't been, but I felt that we are only giving the superficial opinion rather than the basic. That is the reason I asked you that question, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary MILTON. I hope I have been responsive to it.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hess.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Secretary, referring again to that chart that we had there, I note that there was a reduction in your estimate from 1954 figures to 1955—No, the next chart, please, Colonel.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The next chart.

Mr. HESS. On the National Guard and Reserve, from 16,300 to 10,200. Would you mind telling us why you estimate there will be a reduced number by 6,000 in that category?

Secretary MILTON. I don't know whether I can give you the exact answer or not. But this is worked out on the basis of percentages of those who are eligible for transfer. In the National Guard we take the men at 17 years of age, as you have heard said, between 17 and 18. A good many of them go in and then they find they have a Reserve obligation until they are 35 years of age, and a good many of them then say, "I would like to get out and get into the Active Establishment and get my 2 years off and then pass into the Reserve."

The 2 figures of 10,200 as against the 16,300 is based on a percentage of those who do that; of those who are eligible to do it. That is the way the figure was built up, sir.

Mr. HESS. Well, has there been a gradual reduction each year in that figure? In 1953, for example, was that about 20,000, and then in 1954, 16,000?

Secretary MILTON. I have a detailed breakdown, sir, that I think I can refer to and give you the—

Mr. HESS. I am not too much interested in that, Mr. Secretary. But I would like to know what your floor might be, when you will reach a floor. We are going from 16,300 down to 10,200. Do we anticipate in 1956 it will go down to maybe 6,000? Will that be the floor, then?

Secretary MILTON. I think it will go below the 10,200. Because we are on a declining strength in the Army, as you so well know, and the percentages there are worked out in terms of the percentage of the overall, rather than a total number who may be involved.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Secretary, do you know how many men enlisted before midnight last night? Have you a report on them?

Secretary MILTON. I can't tell you before midnight, but I can tell you before December 31, sir.

Mr. KILDAY. It won't do any good. How many came in because of qualifying by midnight January 31?

Secretary MILTON. Oh, I missed your point.

Mr. KILDAY. I understand it was considerable. I wondered if you had an opinion there.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Secretary—

Secretary MILTON. The colonel on my left says it will be close to 20,000 more this month, sir.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Secretary, you spoke of this obligation up to the age of 35.

Secretary MILTON. Right, sir.

Mr. MILLER. Driving men out of the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the law now.

Mr. MILLER. That is the law now, yes.

Isn't that a rather unrealistic age? If that were reduced, it would tend to keep men in, because part of our Reserve is going to be the National Guard, isn't it, and you want to build it up? That age 35 seems to me to be a little old even in time of war. You hesitate in high emergencies to take men into the service at that time unless it is essential, and you could always get legislation to do that in an emergency.

Secretary MILTON. Yes, sir; I think it is too long a period of time to serve. And our new Reserve plan does take cognizance of just that point, sir.

Mr. MILLER. Are you going to study or make any recommendations perhaps on reducing that age to help out the guard situation?

Secretary MILTON. I know, sir, that you do not desire to go into the Reserve plan.

Mr. MILLER. No, not now. I mean, that part of it is part of this picture, too.

Secretary MILTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Miller, may I inject and say of course the chairman's proposed amendment that he discussed earlier would reduce that liability from 35 to 26, on that very theory.

Mr. MILLER. Well——

Mr. BLANDFORD. That young men, if they were fully conscious of the fact that they would have to remain in the guard until they were 35, would probably not go in the guard to start with. Now, it is a question of whether you want to drive them out of the guard to get into the active service for 2 years or whether you want to have a strong, virile National Guard, made up of young men below the age of 18½.

Mr. MILLER. I think that the guard has a very definite place in the military picture, and I certainly would support the chairman's amendment to reduce it to 26.

The CHAIRMAN. I may say this. Off the record.

(Statement off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. We will give that consideration when we come to consider it. But there is something to that line of thinking, I think, to try to equalize it as far as age is concerned, occupational deferments, educational deferments. Educational deferment applies to 35 years of age.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Of course, Mr. Chairman, there are two points involved in that.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that.

Mr. BLANDFORD. One is the youngster who goes in and exposes himself to call to active duty under the National Defense Act below the age of 18½.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we won't take up the time to discuss that now. We will hear the witness.

Now, any further statement you want to make, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary MILTON. I would just like to add, sir, if I may, that we support the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Secretary MILTON. We believe that that is essential.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course. That goes hand in hand.

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary MILTON. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is General Charles L. Bolte, Vice Chief of Staff. Is the General here?

General BOOTH. Right here, sir. I am General Booth, the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Personnel. General Bolte was unable to attend.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now you are testifying here in his place, are you?

General BOOTH. Yes, in lieu of him, in his position on the agenda, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Have you a statement?

General BOOTH. I have a prepared statement I would like to file for the record, but I would like to bring up 2 or 3 points that are not repetitive of the previous witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, good. Now file your statement and bring up the other points that you want to address yourself to the committee on.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. DONALD P. BOOTH, DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1

It is a distinct honor for me to have the opportunity to appear before this committee on behalf of the Army.

Passage of the legislation before you today—extension of the authority to induct men for military training and service—is a military necessity, for two paramount reasons:

First: A basic and necessary assumption of all our mobilization planning is that Selective Service legislation will be in existence on M-Day.

Second: Without Selective Service we cannot maintain our Active Army forces in being even at the newly reduced authorization.

Now permit me to discuss these two points.

First, mobilization needs. The Selective Service System must be immediately available if an emergency should occur. There are vital reasons why this machinery must be kept in operating condition if this country is to mobilize effectively when and if it again becomes necessary. Most important of these is the element of time. In World War I and World War II, before the advent of supersonic speeds and both nuclear fission and fusion weapons, the United States was twice given time to rebuild its mobilization machinery before the country was committed to full-scale combat. We had allies and effective geographic barriers standing between us and the aggressor. Today, geographic barriers have all but disappeared. Distance is no longer a formidable barrier to modern weapons. The element of time has now become critical.

If we allow the draft to stop and the selective-service machinery to disintegrate, it will take not less than 4 months to rebuild it and as much as 7 months to reach the induction rate required for full-scale mobilization. In the world of today and tomorrow, the loss of even 4 months' time in the beginning of an emergency may very well make the difference between victory and defeat.

There is one final uncomfortable thought which I must mention in connection with this need for selective-service legislation to be in effect in the event of an emergency. Should the city of Washington be suddenly and successfully attacked by air, there would surely result a very considerable disruption of our Government processes. This is all the more reason why we must have ready in peacetime the legislation so essential to the rapid mobilization we would need in war.

Now I come to my second point: maintenance of the Army's strength in being. In compliance with the President's new program for the Armed Forces, the Army is being reduced, as you know, and will be reduced still further next year. But even with these projected reductions in our authorized strength, we cannot maintain this minimum strength essential to our national security without the continuation of selective service.

To lend emphasis to this statement I should like to recall for you the situation that existed prior to the enactment of Public Law 759, 80th Congress, in June 1948, which I can illustrate with this chart:

Each of these vertical bars depicts the actual enlisted end-strength of the Army for a particular fiscal year. Composition is indicated by color: Red for inductees, yellow for National Guard, green for Army Reserve, and blue for Regular Army voluntary enlistees. The black horizontal bars indicate authorized enlisted end-strength for each fiscal year.

In 1946, before the draft expired and before our rapid postwar demobilization was completed, actual enlisted strength exceeded authorization. In 1947, without the draft, actual strength fell off sharply and dropped below authorization. In 1948 this gap between authorized strength and actual strength increased to the point where we were more than 100,000 men short of the force which even then was considered to be the minimum essential to this Nation's security. General Bradley's testimony that year in support of the Selective Service Act of 1948 emphasized that we were unable to attain the authorized strength ceiling on a volunteer basis, and, of necessity, had to ask for authority to draft.

In 1949, with selective service again in effect, we met our authorized strength, but in 1950 we fell far below it again following suspension of draft calls. Since 1951, with the draft in continuous operation, we have met our authorized strength every year.

At the present time the authorized enlisted strength of the Army is approximately 1,200,000 men. Current planning indicates that it will eventually be decreased to some 911,600. This figure is more than half again the 590,000 authorization which we were unable to achieve on a volunteer basis in fiscal year 1948. I am convinced that with no draft our voluntary enlistments would be reduced substantially and I see little possibility of maintaining a Volunteer Army in the vicinity of 900,000 enlisted men.

These, then, are the primary reasons why I believe we must renew our selective-service legislation: Mobilization preparedness and the maintenance of Army strength in being.

Now, in addition to these reasons I have given you why the draft must be extended, I wish to emphasize one additional point. I refer to the need for a 24-month period of service for inductees. Two years is the absolute minimum of time we need to take these men into the Army, train them properly, and then utilize them effectively for any appreciable length of time. If the period were shortened we should not be able to reduce processing, training, and travel time proportionately. Of necessity, these are constants. They also constitute the expensive ineffective period of an inductee's total active service. Therefore, any decrease of the induction period would be borne entirely by that portion of the inductee's service which we call effective; that is, the time during which he is actually doing a job which must be done and for which he has been trained. We cannot afford to reduce that time. It is already too short. I know from personal experience that one of the most difficult problems of the Army today is the maintaining of a state of combat readiness in the face of the high turnover rate of the men in ranks. I say this is all sincerity: Any reduction in the 24-month period of service will be reflected in a disproportionate lessening of the combat readiness of your Army, as well as added monetary expense to the Government.

There is one additional matter which I should like to mention very briefly before closing. I refer to extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which is part and parcel of this legislation. I strongly recommend favorable consideration of this provision as an essential corollary to the draft.

In closing I should like to say once more than I consider a 4-year extension of the authority to induct men for military training and service to be a military necessity. Failure to renew this law could well result in the eventual crippling of our military posture, as regards our strength in being during this critical period. Even more importantly, it would mean a crippling of our ability to mobilize rapidly and effectively when and if the time comes that we must.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, General Booth.

General BOOTH. The Army feels that the legislation before you today, the extension of the authority to induct the men for military training and service, is a military necessity, for two reasons, one of which has already been covered. The first reason and the primary one is that it is basic and essential to all of our military mobilization planning that legislation on induction be in existence on the books if an emergency should occur.

The second is that, as brought up by several witnesses before, we will be unable to maintain the active forces in being without selective service.

I have to illustrate that point on some charts that you may want to see. On this chart, the vertical bars indicate the enlisted end-strengths of the Army for each of the years shown, with the blue showing the Regular Army enlistees, the red showing the draftees, the orange showing the National Guard, and the green the Army Reserve. The vertical bars for each year show the authorized strength at the end of that particular fiscal year. When we were going through the demobilization period at the end of 1946 and while the draft was still in effect, we were reducing the Army but had not come down to the authorized end-strength.

The next year, 1947, without the draft, we were unable to maintain the authorized end strength.

In 1948, we were 100,000 short, over 100,000 short of what was then considered the minimum essential Army force for our security. Again, with the draft in, in 1949, we were able to meet our end strength. In 1950, when induction was suspended, we were unable to meet our end strength. Thereafter, during the Korean war and since then, we have been able to meet our end strength every successive year.

Those are the only points that I wanted to bring up in addition to those that have been brought up by my predecessors.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions from any members of the committee to the general?

Mr. RIVERS. One question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. It seems a sad commentary that the Army can't devise some way to glamorize itself to the American boy like these other services, and you can't even get them for 2 years, and these other services get them for 3 and 4. You tried it on the NIKE and you tried it on whatever else you got—the Honest John or whatever that other gadget was.

Now you are getting yourself a brand new Air Force. Why don't you try it on that? That makes five air forces, you know. Why not try it on that. Maybe you can get some enlistments. But it is funny that you can't, with all the genius—and you got your share—you can't devise some way of getting the boy to join the Army without the draft. The Marine Corps: If you have ever been to Parris Island, they read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest austerity. Yes, they do. I just don't understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, General. [Laughter.]

Now the next witness is the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Personnel, the Honorable Albert Pratt.

Gentlemen of the committee, I think this is the first time we have had the pleasure of having Mr. Pratt here, and I want to express to him the pleasure for the committee to have this opportunity of having his testimony. We will be delighted to have you make any statement that you desire to make, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary PRATT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I, too, have a statement which I prepared for delivery. I found when I heard Mr. Burgess that he covered substantially all of the points that I wanted to see covered. Therefore, with your permission, I will file

that statement and merely refer to a couple of the charts which may graphically bring out some of the questions which appear.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (PERSONNEL AND RESERVE FORCES) ON THE EXTENSION OF INDUCTION AUTHORITY (UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT) (H. R. 3005) BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to state the position of the Department of the Navy in support of the extension of induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. We consider such an extension at this time to be essential to national security generally, and, specifically, necessary to the continued effectiveness of the Navy and Marine Corps.

At the outset, I wish to make it clear that it is the desire and intention of the Navy Department to maintain the planned strengths of the Navy and the Marine Corps by voluntary enlistments alone; so long as we can fulfill our assigned missions by this means of procurement. The history and nature of the two services provide intangible reasons for this preference. However, very solid considerations of economy of funds and manpower and of military effectiveness favor such a policy in the Navy and Marine Corps.

The longer periods of service in voluntary enlistments obviously increase the proportion of effective service rendered by each man and hold down our overhead cost of training. A critical consideration is that for many highly technical jobs a 2-year period of service simply would not give us time to train the man adequately and derive a significant amount of time on the job.

In the longer range we look to voluntary enlistments as the most promising source of personnel who are motivated for a career in the naval service. Continuing increase in the complexity of the instruments of war steadily enlarges our requirements for trained and seasoned experts. The hard core of professionals we have must be continuously replenished to provide insurance of leadership and technical knowledge and experience in the years to come.

While the Navy and Marine Corps do not actually intend to induct personnel unless it becomes necessary to do so, the existence of the induction authority provides a stimulus to enlistment which is important to us. In early 1947 when World War II induction authority expired, enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps dropped off sharply. Enlistment rates remained inadequate in both services until the Selective Service Act of 1948 was passed when they showed a decided rise. While the exact extent to which the operation of selective service affects enlistments cannot be measured, our experience in 1947 and 1948 suggests that we would encounter difficulty in meeting our personnel requirements should induction authority expire. It might be worthwhile to note that our present and prospective personnel requirements for the next 4 or 5 years are about 50 percent higher than the requirements of the 1947-48 period. Consideration of the difficulty which we had in meeting our enlistment quotas at that time adds uncertainty to the prospect of meeting our personnel needs in the near future without the existence of the draft law.

Of course, while we are speaking of selective service as a stimulus for enlistments, we also recognize it as insurance of adequate strength for national security. Because a variety of conditions, such as civilian employment opportunities and pay scales, affect enlistment rates it is conceivable that in some circumstances voluntary enlistments might not maintain our personnel strength. Before any such deficiency hazarded the fulfillment of our missions we would resort to induction procedures to maintain required strength. Along this line, although the effect of the termination of eligibility for special GI benefits cannot be foreseen, it is possible that this may cause increased difficulty in obtaining first enlistments.

It is anticipated that our manpower problems will continue to be acute for several years to come. The abnormal expansion during the period from 1950 to 1952 will produce an abnormal attrition in 1955, 1956, and 1957. While the expansion of the Navy and Marine Corps to meet the Korean threat was met in part by the recall of Reserves, there was a very substantial expansion of regular enlistments during that period. The enlistments of these men are now expiring. We are making and will continue to make every effort to build up reenlistments, but the large numbers of first enlistments now expiring force us to expect large losses of personnel. In the Marine Corps, the large number of 3-year enlistments

obtained in fiscal year 1951 and the inductees obtained in fiscal year 1952 resulted in about half of the Marine Corps being lost in fiscal year 1954. The extremely heavy recruit input obtained in fiscal year 1954 to replace these losses will result in another very heavy recruiting program for the Marine Corps in fiscal year 1957. As a result, we are faced with a big problem in obtaining larger numbers of replacements than we would generally anticipate under normal peacetime conditions.

Should it become necessary at any time for the Navy and Marine Corps to take inductees, an induction period of 24 months is considered to be barest minimum compatible with effective utilization. A reduction below this period not only would be extremely costly but also it would reduce the readiness of the service below the minimum requirements of security. As I have mentioned earlier, the highly technical nature of our services makes the need for long-term experienced personnel mandatory. In addition, with our heavy overseas commitments, both afloat and ashore, short-time personnel create difficult replacement problems.

In summary, a prudent look at past experience and future requirements of the Navy and Marine Corps raises considerable uncertainty that the foreseeable needs of national security can be met unless the present induction authority is continued. The ever present possibility that these needs may expand suddenly and drastically emphasizes the necessity of having this element of readiness available to all of the Armed Forces as needed.

The extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which is included in the same legislative proposal, has an obvious relation with the continuance of inductions under selective service. However, even though the Navy and Marine Corps hope to avoid the necessity for the use of induction to maintain active-duty strength, our procurement efforts also would be adversely affected if the Dependents Assistance Act were to lapse at this time.

We recognize that the allowances provided in the act were not intended to be permanent additions to the pay system. Nevertheless, the stringency of our present personnel situation and the situation which we foresee in the next few years would be aggravated greatly if these allowances or any other benefits now available were withdrawn. We strongly recommend that the proposed extension be enacted.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead and refer to the chart. Go ahead, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary PRATT. In this chart here we show a red line which represents the quota that was set by the Bureau of Personnel for the number of people that were required to bring us up to strength at any time, any particular time.

The dashed line shows the actual number of recruits which were obtained. The gray area on the chart indicates those months when the draft law was not in effect.

You will note that immediately prior to the time the draft law expired, and until just before it looked as though there were going to be a new draft law, that in each of the months the actual number of recruits we obtained is less than the number that we desired, whereas during the periods when the draft law was in effect we had no difficulty in meeting these difficulties.

Now, I do not mean to imply by this chart that the draft law was the only factor that was involved in that situation, but the experiences of the past give us reason to question whether we could obtain the number of voluntary recruits we wanted to with our vastly enlarged forces over pre-World War II if the draft law were not extended.

Now, I will have the next chart. This chart indicates another aspect of the same problem. The top chart shows the average GCT score, which is a kind of intelligence score, for recruits obtained by period. You will notice the period the draft was not in effect that the average intelligence of our recruits did fall off.

The years of education and the percent of recruits in the lower mental levels are merely reflections of that same phenomena. We do not say the draft law is the full answer, but the experience has certainly indicated that it is a very important factor to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, Mr. Secretary, I think we all understand if it wasn't for the draft law you probably wouldn't be as ready to get into the Navy or the Air Force as they are.

Secretary PRATT. I would hate to leave my testimony at that point, Mr. Chairman. We feel a great many of our recruits are motivated by very sincere, patriotic motives.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; I understand that.

Secretary PRATT. We would hate to feel that it was merely the draft law that was responsible.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, that may be true, but nevertheless if they don't volunteer then they will be subject to the draft. They say, "Well, we can select these other two services and we will just select the service." You know how the American boy acts.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, at that point I just want to say that naturally the youth would like to be in the air and on the sea, where they don't go through the cold and the heat and the filth and fatigue and the misery and mud of mechanized warfare, like the doughboy does. So I just want to say a word in defense of the doughboy, that possibly the other services appear a bit more attractive to the Army side of the question.

Mr. MILLER. Well, would the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. MILLER. Would the gentleman feel that part of the glamor that the colleague from South Carolina was speaking of might be tied into the draft law, too?

Mr. GAVIN. It might be.

Mr. RIVERS. My friend from Pennsylvania ought to know that. He has been on the committee for 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions of the Secretary from any members of the committee? If not, thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Now, the next witness is Captain Martin, Assistant Chief for Personnel and Plans, Department of the Navy.

Secretary PRATT. Captain Martin is here, but he has nothing additional to say, unless you wish to have some more information, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; thank you very much.

Now next is from the Air Force. The distinguished Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Personnel, the Honorable David S. Smith. I understand that he is ill and the testimony will be given by Mr. Goode, deputy to the Assistant Secretary. All right, Mr. Goode.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have a prepared statement on behalf of Mr. Smith, the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, which I will either read or make a matter of record, as the committee prefers.

The CHAIRMAN. Just make it a matter of record and give us the highlights of the Air Force's view with reference to the continuation of the Selective Service Act for 4 years.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID S. SMITH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
FOR MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL, IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 3005

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Air Force on H. R. 3005, to extend the authority to induct persons under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act until July 1, 1959.

Recent history has proven that, to a large degree, successful prosecution of a military effort is directly dependent upon coordinated and united action by all of the military services. Thus, the case for selective service, while resting fundamentally on the manpower needs of the Army, is in reality, of concern to all of the services. Modern warfare demands forces in being capable of instant and decisive retaliation against a would-be aggressor.

The Air Force has maintained, and continues to maintain, that a long-term volunteer enlistee is a prime requisite to an effective Air Force. The required degree of specialization and the dollars invested in the training of our airmen give prime evidence of this principle. It must be admitted that, due to many circumstances, procurement of 4-year enlistees, and retention of qualified personnel, is becoming more difficult. The existence of the draft and the size of monthly quotas has a direct bearing on our procurement capability of 4-year volunteers.

The requirement for involuntary service brings into the eligibility zone many thousands of individuals who would not otherwise consider entering the Air Force or any other service. We secure many of our volunteers from this pool. In fact, in a recent survey, 40 percent of the initial enlistees questioned stated that the primary motivating factor in their volunteering for the Air Force was, and I quote, "to perform their military service." The Air Force believes that the existence of a 2-year induction authority will enable it to fill its requirements with 4-year volunteers.

The attainment of the 137-wing program within a military manpower ceiling of 975,000 is predicated upon a personnel structure composed of voluntary 4-year enlistees and 4- and 6-year reenlistees. If the Air Force were forced into accepting enlistees for a shorter period, the 137-wing program could not be attained. A minimum of 2 years' training and experience is required before an airman reaches a level of proficiency which can be considered productive toward the operation and maintenance of today's weapons systems, whereas development of a senior technician or supervisor takes over 4 years. Other than from the qualitative viewpoint, the additional cost of a shorter term of service is reflected by the fact that over twice as much time would be devoted to training if 2-year enlistees were used. Manning of the Air Force with anything less than a 4-year man would reduce combat effectiveness to an unacceptable degree.

If induction for 24 months' service as a means of procurement is discontinued our capability to procure the required number of 4-year volunteers is virtually destroyed and along with it the readiness of the Air Force to perform its mission.

With regard to the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act our Government has long recognized the responsibility to provide assistance for the support of dependents of enlisted personnel, particularly when young men are inducted involuntarily into the military services.

The consequences of a failure to extend the Dependents Assistance Act can be very serious for the Air Force. About 35 percent of our airmen in the lower grades have dependents. In the senior grades the percent with dependents is around 80 percent. If the Dependents Assistance Act is allowed to expire, the dependency benefits for our junior airmen will be eliminated and for senior airmen substantially reduced. This would cause very real financial hardship for their families. Also, the effect on morale of the entire airman force would be serious.

For some time we have devoted special attention to the problem of making the Air Force career more attractive. Several items of legislation will be presented to this Congress to help us with this program. Our efforts will be very adversely affected if the Dependents Assistance Act is not extended. It would be interpreted by airmen as withdrawal of a benefit at a time when we should be making substantial progress with other programs, to make an Air Force career more attractive.

The Dependents Assistance Act has provided necessary benefits to the families of our airmen during the period of rapid expansion of the Air Force. The benefits of this act are needed in the future as we proceed with the further building and training of the Air Force.

The Department of the Air Force, therefore, urges the enactment of H. R. 3005.

Mr. GOODE. On behalf of the Air Force, we wish to announce we support fully the bill now before this committee. Experience in the past has shown, as has been amply testified to heretofore by the other services, that when we had the draft we met our enlistment objectives. When we didn't have the draft we were short of our enlistment quotas. We made generally on the average of 70 percent of our quotas. We support the bill and we support the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

We find that the Air Force benefits indirectly by the provisions of compulsory service. We feel it is absolutely indispensable that the Air Force maintain their 4-year enlistment, and in order to achieve their objectives this legislation is beneficial to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Now the next witness is Gen. M. J. Lee, Director of Personnel Planning, who has a statement of General Twining.

General LEE. I am General Lee, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General LEE. I would like, if I may, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, to submit General Twining's statement and one that I have prepared for myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

General LEE. They are repetitious of much that has gone on today and I would like to save your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Just file it in the record, both for yourself and General Twining.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES
AIR FORCE, IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 3005

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Secretary Smith has testified as to the reasons the Department of the Air Force strongly favors enactment of H. R. 3005. In further support of this measure I should like to call your attention to some other important considerations.

The effectiveness of the Air Force is in direct relationship to the quality and state of training of our people. People are our greatest yet most critical asset. I assure you that we in the Air Force have a full appreciation of our heavy responsibility to you and to every citizen of the United States to insure that we have the finest Air Force in the world. To achieve and maintain this objective is impossible without well-trained airmen.

Because of the complexity of modern equipment each man's period of service must be divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to training, preparing him for effective production. The second part of this service is in our fighting force in a productive role. As aircraft and other equipment increase in complexity the first period becomes longer and the second period becomes shorter. For example, in a B-47 maintenance crew, up to 14 months is required to fully qualify a simple weapons mechanic. For other higher skilled specialists it takes many more months.

The experience levels of our people are a very accurate measure of combat effectiveness. During the next several years we are faced with a very large turnover of skilled personnel. They must be replaced with volunteers for a 4-year tour which is the minimum period in which an acceptable skill level can be attained and applied. Let me repeat, skill level measures effectiveness.

I would like to emphasize again a point made by Secretary Smith. Our 137-wing program is predicated upon maintaining a force of long-term volunteers. Reduction of our capability to procure these persons would invalidate this program. Acceptance of personnel for a shorter tour would dilute our experience level and reduce combat effectiveness to an unacceptable degree.

Since the manpower for our Reserve forces derives from losses from the active force, it follows that lower active force experience levels would result in lower Reserve force experience levels.

My remarks have been aimed toward showing you gentlemen why it is mandatory that we continue to man the Air Force with 4-year volunteers. Our experience shows that the existence of the draft acts as an active stimulant to our volunteer program; to the extent of 40 percent as stated by Secretary Smith. If we did not or could not get the people that this 40 percent represents or had to rely upon a shorter tour of service, we could not maintain an effective, combat-ready Air Force. General Lee, the Director of Personnel Planning, will go into more detail on this matter and show just how the selective-service operation enhances our procurement capability.

As Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force the welfare of the airmen who compose such a large segment of the Air Force and the welfare of their families is a matter of deep concern to me. During the years since 1950 these airmen have been called upon to make great sacrifices. They have been required to move to new locations as new bases were opened and additional wings activated. Most of them have served overseas, separated from their families for long periods. Many served in Korea when it was an active combat theater.

Throughout this period the Dependents' Assistance Act has provided necessary benefits for their dependents. It has enabled these airmen to perform their military duties with the assurance that their dependents had the financial support they required. We consider that the continuance of these benefits is essential to prevent serious financial hardship for the dependents of our airmen.

In conclusion, the Air Force is dependent upon the Congress to provide those motivating elements that will encourage the youth of America to voluntarily serve in the Armed Forces. I therefore urge favorable consideration and enactment of H. R. 3005.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. MORRIS, J. LEE, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL PLANNING,
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 3005

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege for me to appear before you in support of this bill and to add my testimony to that of Secretary Smith and General Twining.

During the next 4 years the Air Force will have to replace over one-half million airmen. This is not going to be an easy task. The airmen to be replaced represent a wealth of experience gained at a cost of billions of dollars. We are continually striving to increase the attractiveness of a military career and retain on board more of these well-qualified people. Nevertheless, we estimate that at least this number of replacements will be required.

It is a historical fact that during fiscal year 1948, 1949, and 1950, when the enlistment quotas were relatively small and the draft was not in full operation, only 70 percent of the quotas were attained. However, since 1951 when draft calls were made in substantial numbers and our procurement quotas were higher, 100 percent of our quotas have been attained. We believe therefore that without the motivating factor of the draft that the Air Force personnel requirements could not be met on the 4-year volunteer basis.

Secretary Smith and General Twining have emphasized the importance to combat capability of maintaining a high experience level in the Air Force. I would like to point out the personnel implications of a lesser period of service. Our experience has proven that when several periods of enlistments are available, airmen tend to elect the shortest contract.

Therefore, if 3-year, 2-year, or lesser periods of enlistment were available, the number of airmen on 4- and 6-year enlistments would gradually decrease through normal losses and through expiration of enlistments. These losses would have to be replaced by airmen with lesser periods of enlistment. The result would be that by 1960, in the case of a 2-year enlistment, 78 percent of Air Force procurement would be of this category. Recalling the two periods of an airman's service mentioned by General Twining, it is obvious that fewer and fewer people would be in our striking force and more and more people would be undergoing training. A capable strong Air Force could not be achieved under this condition. The minimum enlistment period for the attainment of an effective Air Force is 4 years.

It is my professional opinion that unless the authority for induction for a minimum of 24 months is continued, the Air Force will not be able to procure the requisite number of 4-year volunteers. Similarly, any reduction in the length of duty under the selective service system would proportionately reduce our procurement capability.

With regard to extension of the Dependents' Assistance Act, during the past 4½ years that act has made an important contribution to help us achieve our

objective of providing trained personnel with high morale to operate the complex equipment of the Air Force.

Financial hardship of airmen's dependents has been prevented or at least alleviated by the benefits of this act. With comparative peace of mind, these men have been free to devote their full attention to the tasks at hand, whether these tasks involved refueling an F-86 on a fighter strip in Korea or maintaining records on trainees at Lackland Air Force Base.

We have reached a critical point in our program: to man the Air Force with the type of men we require. Large numbers of the airmen who enlisted when the Korean war was in progress are returning to civilian life. However, the Air Force is continuing to expand toward its goal of 137 wings.

If we are to achieve our personnel goals we must not only continue to enlist young men who have no previous military experience, we must also do everything possible to reenlist more of the airmen who are completing their first enlistments. If the Dependents' Assistance Act is permitted to expire, it will have very serious effects upon both of these personnel objectives.

Our procurement and retention problems would be much more acute. Also, the morale of personnel currently serving in their enlistments would be adversely affected. These airmen would suddenly be faced with a substantial reduction in monetary benefits. This could only result in an appreciable lowering of standards of living and, in many cases, create real financial hardship.

Secretary Smith pointed out that over 35 percent of our junior airmen and 80 percent of our senior airmen have dependents. All of these airmen would be affected if dependency benefits were reduced. This is very undesirable, especially at this time when we are making every effort to enhance the attractiveness of the military career.

For these reasons I strongly urge enactment of H. R. 3005.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next is Colonel Noonan, Col. Thomas M. Noonan.

General LEE. Colonel Noonan is here with us as a support witness, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement, Colonel?

Colonel NOONAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now let's see. I think there is no need to take up the supporting witnesses because all the other statements have been made.

Now members of the committee, that finishes all of the witnesses from the Department of Defense.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Now, Mr. Blandford tells me there is someone from the Public Health Service. Who is here from Public Health Service? Come around.

Admiral PRICE. I am Dr. David Price, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, just sit right down, sir.

Admiral PRICE. Thank you, sir. I should like to direct myself to any proposed changes in section 6 (b) (3) of the act which might have the effect of omitting the Public Health Service from coverage by omission of its specific reference and the use of the term "armed services" instead of the enumeration of the several uniformed services.

The Public Health Service finds itself in this situation. We have in our commissioned corps primarily physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and engineers. We find it very difficult to compete for this class of highly skilled professional individuals.

We are not now a member of the Armed Forces. The Public Health Service was for some years a part of the Armed Forces under the authority of the President's emergency powers, which expired on July 3, 1952, and consequently would not be covered by the use of the term "Armed Forces."

We feel that some arrangement should be made to include the Public Health Service with a provision that no more than 6 months—that 6 months or more of service would thereafter exempt an individual from induction, would provide an unequal situation because the Public Health Service is not able to hold its people for 2 years as the Armed Forces are able to do according to law.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, would you yield at that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Short.

Mr. SHORT. Doctor, after we were told this morning that because of the low level of mental and physical requirements one-third of the inductees are rejected because—I won't say disability, but because of the physical unfitness, it seems to me we certainly should pay a little attention to public health.

Admiral PRICE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, now let's get right to the point.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is what I was going to do.

The CHAIRMAN. We are probably a little confused, Doctor.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Let me ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. BLANDFORD. As I understand the situation, Admiral, what you are saying in effect is that in the Public Health Service you have no method by which you can compel a man to stay in the Public Health Service. Therefore, if we included the Public Health Service in this 6 months provision which would constitute sufficient service to be a veteran, you fear that many of your doctors would take off from the Public Health Service after 6 months and you have no way of keeping them?

Admiral PRICE. That is correct.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Would you accept an amendment to the chairman's amendment which would require 24 months of service before they could leave the Public Health Service and be free from the draft?

Admiral PRICE. I think it would be very suitable.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Fine.

Mr. RIVERS. Now, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. Admiral, you are charged with many responsibilities and your largest is that of taking care of the Coast Guard medically.

Admiral PRICE. That is one of our large responsibilities; yes, sir.

Mr. RIVERS. And you have a sizable—the Coast Guard has a sizable amount of medical attention and dental attention, which you have to render to them?

Admiral PRICE. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RIVERS. It is highly imperative that you keep these technically qualified and professionally qualified men to fulfill the mission with which you are charged?

Admiral PRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many doctors are involved in what you just have been discussing?

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Johnston of the Public Health Service. I would say we have approximately, speaking in terms of physicians, about 1,200 on active duty.

Mr. RIVERS. Twelve hundred.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KILDAY. How many of those do you fear would be affected by the amendment that the chairman has proposed?

Mr. JOHNSTON. There are a great many younger doctors that we have in internship that have currently been appointed in the Public Health Service commissioned corps to serve their obligatory service to the Government under the current draft law.

Now I would say there might be involved currently maybe 400, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have to make an exception, then, to the Public Health Service.

Mr. KILDAY. Wouldn't you have the same situation with doctors in other services?

Mr. BLANDFORD. No, sir; because they would be members of the Armed Forces. Of course, if they did get out after 6 months, you can keep them in the Armed Forces by law, but you can't keep them in the Public Health Service by law.

Mr. KILDAY. Of course, if he did 6 months he would be through.

Mr. BLANDFORD. If the services let them go after 6 months, the services have only themselves to blame.

Mr. KILDAY. Suppose he is not a doctor and is an enlisted man.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The whole point of the 6 months' provision, Mr. Kilday, is that any person who can convince the Secretary of Defense that he ought to be allowed out of the service prior to the completion of 24 months of service must have a pretty good reason for getting out.

Mr. KILDAY. I don't raise the point, but I just want to make sure that the proposal has been coordinated with the doctors' draft.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, the doctors' draft is a different situation. Because they are special registrants under that law.

Mr. RIVERS. Of course, they have dentists, they have veterinarians, and they have other technically skilled people.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor. We appreciate your bringing that to our attention.

Admiral PRICE. Thank you very much, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is General Walsh. Come around, General.

General WALSH. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General, you didn't ask to be heard, but I noticed your presence here and I knew that indicated you wanted me to call on you. So go right ahead now. Have you a statement you want to make?

General WALSH. Yes, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, since I saw the chairman looking at me, I ran out this noon and prepared a statement [laughter] of a page and a quarter which with your permission, I will file for the record.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ELLARD A. WALSH, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH RESPECT TO H. R. 3005

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as always, we are grateful to you for the opportunity to express our comments with respect to legislation pertaining to our Armed Forces. To those familiar with past history, it is obvious that present world conditions dictate that the United States maintain armed forces over and beyond the numbers which could be acquired through voluntary enlistment alone. During such periods, it has been our traditional policy to selectively induct young men into our Armed Forces in the numbers required to meet the deficiency. We, therefore, concur in the provisions of H. R. 3005 which

extends the authority for induction under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to July 1, 1959.

We further heartily endorse the two amendments which the chairman of the committee has proposed. Both of these amendments are equitable and clearly specify the intent of the Congress with respect to two points that may be in doubt.

We also concur in the extension of the provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to July 1, 1959, as provided in section 2 of the bill. To do less would create extreme hardship for many enlisted members with dependents now serving in our Armed Forces.

The Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 is rightfully applicable to enlisted members of the active Armed Forces and does not apply to members of the Reserve components during periods of active duty for training. However, because of the enactment of the Dependents Assistance Act, enlisted members of the Reserve components still receive quarters allowances at the same rate as originally set forth in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, even though officers' quarters allowances were increased by 14 percent in the Armed Forces Pay Raise Act of 1952. We, therefore, will propose a commensurate increase in the quarters allowance for enlisted members during the hearings on H. R. 2607.

General WALSH. And orally, I would like to say that the Army and Air National Guard and the National Guard Association support the extension of the Selective Service Act and the Dependents Act of 1950 for the reasons stated. But we would like particularly to say that we support the amendments which the chairman outlined this morning and notably the amendment dealing with the age of 35 years in the Army and Air National Guard.

We contend that the law does not so provide and that it was never the intent of Congress to impose a 17- or 18-year obligation on anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

General WALSH. It is unrealistic. As the chairman pointed out, it is unduly harsh. And certainly, it is un-American, since these men, if they take advantage of the law and enlist in the Army and Air National Guard, will have served 8 years or more and thus have satisfied the 8-year obligation anyway. If they wish to remain involuntarily after 26 years of age, that is their business.

So we hope the amendment, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, General. I appreciate that. I did not know, in all frankness and candor, that the general was going to address himself to that.

Mr. SHORT. [Aside.]

The CHAIRMAN. No. I knew we would get some good suggestions from the general on any subject he addresses the committee on. Thank you.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. One minute.

General WALSH. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone here from the American Legion?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Come around, Mr. Kennedy. I thought I recognized the commander of the American Legion in the committee room this morning. Is he still here?

Mr. KENNEDY. No; he wasn't here this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, you met him yesterday afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Have you any statement you want to make in regard to House bill under consideration by the committee?

MR. KENNEDY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. My name is Miles Kennedy. I am the legislative director of the American Legion. I have a statement in the name of our national commander, Mr. Seaborn P. Collins. With your permission, I would like to have it incorporated in the record, with the same force and effect as though it were made by the commander in person.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF SEABORN P. COLLINS, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF
THE AMERICAN LEGION

MR. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the American Legion is grateful to you for extending to its representative the courtesy of expressing to you its views upon the extension of the existing Selective Service System.

In the foreseeable future it will be necessary for the United States to maintain Armed Forces of a size never before necessary in the peacetime history of our country. This is a statement of fact that no responsible agency of the Government and apparently no individual in Government controverts.

Equally uncontroverted seems to be the proposition that the necessary manpower for these adequate Armed Forces cannot be procured without compulsory service and without the necessary machinery through which the individuals so serving can be selected and inducted into the Armed Forces.

In 1940 the Selective Service System was set up for just this purpose. Its fair and efficient operation has led to the acceptance of that system without any serious criticism and certainly without any suggestion of any other system to replace it. It enjoys the confidence of the vast majority of the American public. This confidence has been gained by its having been tested in World War II and in the Korean conflict. It has stood the test of peacetime conditions as well as those of war.

At present the Selective Service System has 5,575 full-time paid employees and approximately 42,000 patriotic civilians who donate their time without compensation to the Government and who even bear certain items of personal expense in rendering this loyal service. Among these civilians are the outstanding citizens of every community. They are organized into 3,912 boards, 1 in every county, city, or comparable subdivision. To set up such an organization requires much time and many thousands of dollars. There is no plan in prospect that would or could carry out the duties of the Selective Service System. Even were there such a plan, time would not permit its organization and implementation.

The American Legion hopes that the 84th Congress will enact into law a program which will place the main reliance of our Nation for military strength upon Organized Reserve units rather than upon large professional Armed Forces, and that such a plan will grow into a universal training program as world conditions permit and as economic conditions and logistic considerations allow. However, even in the event of implementation of a universal training program, there must always be some machinery such as the Selective Service System to select the time, place and identity of those to take the training. The Legion also believes that in the event of a universal training program there will exist a large pool of unattached reservists and that the Selective Service System is the proper agency to select from this pool the individuals to be recalled when emergency shall have made such recall necessary.

The American Legion believes that selective service is not a complete nor the best answer to the problem of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces, and that our Nation should look to the time when a universal training program will supply all needed manpower. However, during the changeover period the Selective Service System should be used concurrently in selection for the training corps and induction into the Armed Forces. Depending upon the type of Reserve training program that the 84th Congress may provide, a 4-year extension of the Selective Service System with its present organization and powers should be sufficient for this changeover period. If it be conceded that the necessary strength of our Armed Forces cannot be maintained without a system of compulsory service, there is no choice other than to extend the existing Selective Service System.

MR. KENNEDY. Needless to say, we are supporting the legislation under consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN. Good.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Now members of the committee—

Mr. BROOKS. Miles, do you want to make a statement in your own way?

Mr. KENNEDY. No, sir. This covers it very fully, Mr. Brooks.

The CHAIRMAN. Now members of the committee, I know of no other one that has indicated a desire to be heard today. But tomorrow, we will have several witnesses who have written to the committee stating they desire to appear in opposition to the extension of the draft bill.

So I ask all of you to try to be here at 10 o'clock. We will take a recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p. m., the committee adjourned to reconvene at 10 a. m., the following day, Wednesday, February 2, 1955.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Wednesday, February 2, 1955.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. Carl Vinson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

This is a continuation of the hearing on the extension of the draft law.

I understand that Colonel Boyer desires to submit a statement. The colonel will hand it to the reporter, and we will be glad to accept his statement.

Colonel BOYER. Mr. Chairman, this is C. M. Boyer, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association.

We are in full accord with the committee in extending the Draft Act, and I would like to put this statement in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Colonel BOYER. Yes, sir.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY C. M. BOYER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
CONCERNING H. R. 3005

I am C. M. Boyer, the executive director of the Reserve Officers Association. We appreciate, as always, the courtesy of the committee in permitting us to testify on H. R. 3005.

The association heartily supports the enactment of this proposed legislation. It is obvious that world conditions are forcing our country to maintain the force levels of our active military forces at such a level that they cannot be supported by voluntary enlistments. We are proud of the many young Americans who volunteer for duty with all the military services. This is, of course, in the best tradition of our American way of life. However, it is our sincere belief that our voluntary-enlistment rate will decline sharply unless there remains the compulsion of a draft law which offers only the alternative of induction to most individuals. The recruiting campaigns of the services would never have been so successful but for the compulsive effect of the present law.

If there were not before the present Congress a new national Reserve plan, which we understand will soon be considered by your committee, we would suggest amendments to the present law in order to require the services to use this law as a means of building up the Reserves. It long has been our contention that the Reserves could have been built up, had the authority in the present law

vigorously been used by the Department of Defense. However, these issues will be met in the hearings on the new Reserve plan, and therefore we are not offering an amendment at this time. If, perchance, the Reserve bill is not enacted into law—and we certainly hope that this does not occur—then we will ask the Congress to amend the present draft law.

Similarly, we would have suggested language concerning the ROTC graduates who are in excess of the force-level requirements of the active forces. These young officers are trained and commissioned to provide our officer force for full mobilization. In the case of the Air Force, ROTC graduates in excess of active-duty requirement were not even ordered to active duty as officers, except under certain restrictive conditions. The other services have forced more experienced and more qualified officers off their rolls in order to provide slots for the ROTC graduates. Here again, however, we believe that this is a matter for inclusion in the Reserve legislation, and we therefore are not offering an amendment to this bill at this time.

For the record, we do raise the question as to why this bill is only being extended for an additional 4 years. It would be our thought that it would, perhaps, be more appropriate and present a more consistent national posture in this field if it were made permanent legislation. If circumstances warrant, the Congress could always repeal the authority. However, if in the wisdom of Congress this extension terminating on July 1, 1959, is deemed to be all that is necessary, then the association accepts their judgment without question.

Insofar as section 2 of the bill is concerned, there is a point that we would like to bring out. We agree that the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, should be extended. There is an inequity, however, that exists at the present time because enlisted Reservists receive a quarters allowance while on periods of active duty for training which is less than that received by Regular enlisted personnel working alongside them. This is because the Dependents Assistance Act apparently does not cover Reservists on active duty for training, and they are paid under the Career Compensation Act, as amended, at the rates contained in the original version of that bill. When the pay of military personnel was increased in 1952, the pay of enlisted personnel was not increased because it was pointed out that the Dependents Assistance Act already provided for them. The allowances were increased but it appears that the interpretation of this act has precluded such increased rates for training duty. We suggest to the committee that this item should be considered when the military-pay bill is studied by your committee, and we therefore offer no amendment to the Dependents Assistance Act at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity of having testified, and we sincerely trust that the bill, as introduced, will be enacted.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, members of the committee, we have this morning one of our distinguished colleagues who has introduced a bill to offer an amendment to a portion of the draft law, Mr. Hinshaw, of California. We will be glad to have him make any statement he desires to as to the proposed amendment as set out in his bill.

Mr. Hinshaw, the committee will be delighted to hear you this morning.

STATEMENT BY HON. CARL HINSHAW, A UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE 20TH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, my name is Carl Hinshaw, and I represent the 20th Congressional District of California in this body and have for a good many years.

I think before I present my statement I would like to offer four sections of certain newspapers, indicating or carrying advertising in considerable quantities concerning positions which are not only open but for which fillers for those positions are very avidly sought after by the various employers, prospective. I would like to offer—

The CHAIRMAN. Give them to the reporter.

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, I would like to have the committee look at them, if you do me that honor.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Blandford, hand them around.

Go right ahead, Mr. Hinshaw, and point out to the committee wherein you think the law should be amended and the reasons why it should be amended.

Mr. HINSHAW. My bill, H. R. 2847, was prepared and introduced after consultation with many interested and competent persons from the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the universities, and the professional societies of America.

The bill was designed in response to the great cry, mounting to a roar, that the Selective Service System is largely responsible for the growing shortage of scientists, engineers, and technicians. This is an age when winning the peace, or winning the next war, if we have one, will depend not merely on men trained with rifles but on men with trained brains. This is the atomic age. This is the hydrogen age. This is the age of the atomic-powered submarine and the atomic-powered aircraft. This is the age of the rocket, not the rifle. This is the age of supersonics, the age of electronics.

Perhaps it is better understood when we take the components of a military airplane and point out that it is about 26 percent jet engines, 24 percent electronics, and 50 percent airframe and instruments. It represents millions of hours of study and laboratory work by hundreds of physicists, chemists, metallurgists, aerodynamicists, and electronics specialists, and so forth, and so forth, and a million hours or so of design and redesign, testing, more design, and more testing by all kinds of engineers.

Then take the components of a defense system—radar, Nike batteries, telecommunications, airplanes that fly faster than sound and are guided to their targets by systems of their own.

Then take the atomic and hydrogen weapons—a whole school of them—and their handling, to say nothing of countermeasures for the aftereffects that may be expected from an atomic war.

Mr. Chairman, a number of members of your committee are also members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, as I am, and they are well aware of those needs.

I might say at this point that I have been a chairman or member of the Subcommittee on Research and Development of that great committee ever since it was formed.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is clear that America's goal of peace through strength is dependent on our scientists and engineers. Our security depends on them. They must be first with the best.

There is grave evidence that our training of these keymen is inadequate, however.

Last week, for example, a "definite shortage" of engineers in the aircraft industry was reported to the national security commission of the American Legion by Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, president of the Aircraft Industries Association, and I offer a paragraph in the American Aviation Daily in support of that statement. That goes to you, I guess. May it be included in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; without objection, put it in the record.

(The paragraph is as follows:)

[From American Aviation Daily, January 28, 1955].

REAR ADMIRAL SPANGLER SAYS ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES ARE NEGLECTED

Electronic countermeasures is one of the large areas that is not getting the attention that is due it, according to Rear Adm. Felden B. Spangler, commander of the United States Naval Air Development and Material Center. In his opinion, he told the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences today, military contracts should specify "that, in the design of a new electronic system for aircraft, the designer must also produce at the same time a study on how this system may be countered."

Spangler also criticized the tendency to send "breadboard models to sea as production equipment, with the result that the operating forces rapidly lose faith in both the equipment and the designer. No sooner do we produce a breadboard model of a new piece of equipment than we lose interest, throw it at the production man, and depart on new flights of fancy. This is directly contrary to the method of development which has stood aviation in good stead for so many years," he said.

By way of contrast, Spangler cited "one of the Navy's very latest and most important aircraft which is powered with an engine I first flew with in 1929."

The Navy official also warned the aircraft manufacturers that they "must be careful to avoid the primrose path of taking over the design of electronic equipment for their own airplanes—lock, stock, and barrel," even though they must be in a position to interpret for the electronic designers the needs of their aircraft and direct their efforts toward a joint solution.

RAMSEY TELLS LEGION GROUP OF ENGINEER NEED

There is "a very definite shortage of engineers in the aircraft industry" and current prospects for improving the situation "do not look bright," Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, Aircraft Industries Association president, told the American Legion's national security commission, meeting yesterday in Washington.

Ramsey said "more and more importance is being accorded airpower as the dominant military force," adding that two-thirds of the projected Defense Department's funds are being earmarked for airpower and related programs in the current budget. The new program, he noted, means that the aircraft industry will be in healthy and stable condition for at least several years.

The AIA president also told the Legion that "the aircraft industry has become a guided-missiles industry, too," adding that the potentialities of the missile have resulted in "a challenge to human-occupied aircraft."

FLIGHT-PROPULSION GROUP TO HEAR NAVY OFFICIAL

Assistant Navy Secretary for Air James H. Smith, Jr., will be principal speaker at a reception and dinner following the 10th annual flight-propulsion meeting to be held at the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, on March 11, the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences has announced. During a day-long closed session eight technical papers on jets, ram jets, rocket engines, and guided missiles will be presented.

Highlighting the program, Rear Adm. J. H. Sides, Director of the Navy's Guided-Missile Division, will discuss the role of missiles in fleet operations. Other talks will include large rocket-engine development, N. C. Ruel, North American Aviation, Inc.; control of ram-jet engines, S. C. Himmel and G. Basu, NACA; gas turbines for helicopters, G. W. Lawson and D. C. Prince, Jr., General Electric Co.; thrust augmentation for jets, M. K. Wolfson, GE; effects of weapon firing on jets, Lt. Col. F. O. Holm, WADC; effect of inlet characteristics on engine performance, W. H. Sens, W. S. Bailey, and B. Smith, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft; and improving compressor off-design operation, G. E. Chapman, Allison Division, General Motors Corp.

All officers, including William E. Valk, of Curtiss-Wright Corp., as president, were reelected at the Manufacturers Aircraft Association's annual meeting in New York this week. A new board of directors was chosen by the MAA, which administers cross-licensing of aircraft patents.

Last Sunday in the New York Times there appeared a report from American engineers that the United States is "losing the battle for engineering manpower to the Soviet Union." This was the estimate

of the engineering manpower commission of the Engineers Joint Council, representing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which I also am a member, and the American Chemical Society, and other leading engineering societies.

I have received further evidence of the need for action. In a letter to me supporting this legislation, Dr. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology wrote:

More than ever, the next victory (if we must have the next war) is not going to be to the side that can put the most men into uniform, each with a rifle and a bayonet; it will go to the side that holds the most trumps in the form of advanced atomic and electronic developments.

Now, in further support of my bill and my argument, I offer an article by Donald Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development in the National Defense Establishment, entitled, "Scientist Shortage, a Major Peril to the United States." I would like to offer that for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, put it in the record.
(The article follows:)

[From Planes, January 1955]

SCIENTIST SHORTAGE MAJOR PERIL TO UNITED STATES

GRADUATIONS DROP AS DEMAND GROWS FOR TECHNICIANS

Written especially for Planes by Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Development)

The critical shortage of engineers and scientists in America is potentially a greater threat to our national security than are any weapons known to be in the arsenals of aggressor nations.

Since 1950, there has been a steady decrease in the number of technical graduates from United States schools which has now leveled off at less than half the 1950 figure. This alarming decline has occurred at a time when advances in technology have imposed mounting requirements for technical personnel in industry and national defense.

AVIATION REQUIREMENTS INCREASE

The need for engineers, scientists and technicians has been particularly serious in aviation, where research and development demands have multiplied at an almost unbelievable rate, and where design and production have become infinitely complex operations.

Because the aircraft industry is the backbone of our airpower, the present and prospective future shortages of skilled personnel in this industry constitute a grave threat to our continuing air leadership.

As a matter of national policy, the United States has embarked upon an airpower program designed to assure qualitative superiority over an indefinite period of years. Reliance will be placed upon our possession of better airpower, more effective airpower, rather than upon vast numbers of aircraft.

FACE MAJOR PROBLEMS

It is obvious that this effort to maintain our qualitative superiority in the air will require the efforts of tremendous numbers of scientists and engineers. We face many problems involved in the design and production of aircraft which will, in the not too distant future, fly and fight at multiples of the speed of sound. There are problems of heat, of control, of materials, of electronics, and many others. As yet, we have barely started the exploration of the aeronautical sciences.

The only way we can find the answers to these knotty problems is to assure that America has adequate numbers of scientific and engineering personnel, and that their energies are devoted to this end.

Today we have little justification for complacency regarding our relative capabilities as compared with those of Russia. We must face the fact that technological advantages which we have so long enjoyed could be lost through apathy or through lack of long-range planning designed to meet our scientific needs. The element of time, which favored us in past emergencies by giving us many months to mobilize our resources and train our personnel, already has been nullified by the ability of enemy nations to launch all-out attacks against our homeland without warning.

REDS EMPHASIZE SCIENCE

Reports on the Soviet Union indicate that the Reds are exerting intensive efforts to channel the interests of Communist youth toward science and engineering. Elementary and secondary schools stress science and mathematics. Incentives are provided for advanced students in engineering and science; and liberal rewards are given to their working scientists and engineers.

It has been estimated that this year the Russians will graduate approximately 50,000 engineers—more than double the number who will receive degrees from United States colleges and universities. An estimated additional 50,000 Russians will be graduated as subprofessional engineers, and trained and highly qualified technicians.

Upon this great and growing reservoir of engineering personnel the Soviet Union will depend for future progress in the global competition for technological and scientific supremacy.

Only by matching them in ideas and skills can we expect to achieve a reasonable degree of national security in future years.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUTH

Certainly there is no desire in America to regiment or to mold the minds of youth as do the Russians, but there is a grave responsibility on the leaders of Government, of education, and of industry to provide new motivation and incentive for our youth to enter engineering, scientific, and related fields.

Talented young Americans have been called this country's greatest natural resource. It is vital to our security and welfare that those who have been endowed with the talents meet the challenge and build careers for themselves and leadership for their country in science and technology.

Mr. HINSHAW. Also, I would like to present for the record a study made of several other studies by the New York Times as of last November 7, in a very considerable article here, very finely done, with graphs, and curves, and so forth, as well as tables, to show the situation as it exists today. And that I offer for the record and ask that the paper itself be returned to the Congressional Library from which it was borrowed.

The CHAIRMAN. Remember that now, Sam, you return it to Mr. Hinshaw and let Mr. Hinshaw return it to the Congressional Library.

Mr. HINSHAW. Very good, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because it was charged to him.

(The study follows:)

[From New York Times, November 7, 1954]

RUSSIA IS OVERTAKING UNITED STATES IN TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS—SOVIET SPEEDING INSTRUCTION OF ENGINEERS AND OTHER SPECIALISTS AS WEST LAGS IN RACE, WORLD SURVEY SHOWS

(By Benjamin Fine)

The free world is in danger of losing the important technological race for trained scientists, engineers, and technicians. The Soviet Union is making an intensive effort to increase its supply of technically trained personnel.

While the democracies of the world, including the United States, are looking the other way, the Soviet Union and its satellites are training scientists and engineers at an almost feverish pace. The Soviet Union has set out on a definite state policy, first to reach and then outstrip the free world in the preparation of scientists and engineers essential for survival in the atomic age.

At the same time, the quality of the Soviet technical schools and colleges is steadily rising. A study of the world's free nations, conducted by the New York Times, shows that little emphasis is placed upon the training of scientists, engineers, or technicians. Not many educators are aware of the tremendous Soviet spurt in the scientific fields.

Despite the urgent need for additional engineers and other technically trained personnel in this country, the supply has gone down in the last 4 years. In 1950 the peak was reached when the Nation's colleges graduated 50,000 engineers. This has dropped each year since then, going to a low of 20,000 last June.

At the same time the training of engineers and scientists in the Soviet Union has taken a directly opposite stand. In 1928, 11,000 engineers were graduated. By 1950 the number had jumped to 28,000. But in the last 4 years the increase has been little short of phenomenal. The number of graduates rose to 40,000 in 1953, and to 54,000 this year. At the present time, the Soviet Union is graduating $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many engineers each year as is the United States.

The data dealing with Soviet engineers, scientists, and technicians were obtained from informed United States leaders in education as well as the heads of scientific and engineering groups in Washington. Other figures were obtained from authorities in Washington.

The Soviet Union has at present 175 technical schools at the university level, situated in more than 50 cities, with a student body of more than 300,000. The Soviet leaders expect to continue increasing the number of engineering graduates for the indefinite future. By contrast, the United States has just about 150,000 engineering students, or half the number now found in the Soviet.

In addition, the Soviet Union has built a vast network of intermediate technical training schools. As near as can be estimated, there are 3,700 such schools, with an enrollment of 1,600,000 students. In the United States there are approximately 1,000 2-year technical schools, with an enrollment slightly under 50,000.

On the scientific level the same trend is seen. The Soviet Union is hammering away at the preparation of top-flight scientists. In 1946 the total number of degrees of candidate of science (roughly equivalent to our master's degree) was 3,188. By 1953 the number had jumped to 8,530. The total number of people seeking a candidate's degree now is well above 25,000, with several thousand working for their doctorates.

PROGRESS IN CHINA

But that is not all. The Soviet Union appears to have undertaken an extensive program to train technicians in the satellite lands and China. There appears to be a definite linkage of the educational programs in the Soviet Union and all satellite countries.

China now has 250,000 students in higher educational institutions, of whom 150,000 are in engineering, science, health, and agriculture. China is graduating 25,000 persons a year from 2-year engineering courses.

China now has 14 comprehensive universities and 39 higher industrial schools. The priorities in the training of the students are: Mechanical engineering, civil engineering, geological exploration, power machinery, electrical engineering, and mining. In addition, China is graduating 5,000 scientists a year from 4- or 5-year courses. Technical school enrollment is mounting rapidly.

In Eastern Europe the emphasis has shifted in the past year from training technicians for industrial work to training agricultural technicians in line with "new course" economic policies adopted. Much more attention is being given to the raising of the quality of technical education than was given during 1946-50, when the emphasis was mainly on the quantity of graduates. Nearly one-half of all the students in higher educational institutions are studying technical subjects. This includes medicine and agronomy as well as engineering and related fields.

At present the satellite countries show this breakdown :

	Higher in- stitutions	Students in such in- stitutions
Albania.....	5	800
Bulgaria.....	20	30,000
Czechoslovakia.....	31	47,000
East Germany.....	46	64,000
Hungary.....	29	54,000
Rumania.....	50	62,000
Poland.....	85	143,000
Total.....	266	401,000

FREE WORLD COMPLACENT

While the Soviet is stressing engineering, science, and related technical subjects generally, most of the free-world countries appear rather complacent about the future output in this field. The Times study suggests that in most instances little, if anything, is being done to plan for future needs.

While the Soviet Union is stressing science, mathematics, chemistry, and physics in the secondary school curriculum, the United States is taking an easy-going attitude. Many high schools report that fewer students are taking science courses than ever before.

In the last 4 years the number of college graduates trained for high-school teaching of science has fallen 56 percent. The United States is not training enough high-school teachers of mathematics, science, or physics to meet the needs of an expanding secondary enrollment.

The following table showing the numbers of graduates prepared to teach various subjects illustrates the present situation :

	Mathe- matics	General Science	Chem istry	Physics
1950.....	4,618	3,009	1,660	954
1951.....	4,118	2,772	1,342	578
1952.....	3,142	2,216	842	373
1953.....	2,573	1,664	662	357
1954.....	2,281	1,505	608	259

This means, realistically, that the total number of college graduates who are prepared to teach high school science has dropped from 9,096 in 1950, to 3,978 in 1954, or a decrease of 56 percent. Many who might go into teaching have found more profitable jobs in Government or private industry. Within the next 10 years the high school enrollments will increase from the present 7 million to 10 million. The threat to the high school science program—and it is at this level that the future college engineers and scientists receive their initial training—is ominous.

SOVIET STRESSES SCIENCE

Science in the Soviet schools is stressed from elementary grade upward. One-third of the 7-year elementary school curriculum consists of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, the natural sciences, physics, and chemistry. Then, in the secondary schools, 40 percent of the curriculum is devoted to science and mathematics (there are no electives). The universities continue this tremendous emphasis on the sciences and technical fields.

This is not done by chance. The Soviet Union has deliberately set out to take the lead in the scientific and engineering fields.

The purpose of higher education is expressed in the Soviet encyclopedia this way: "To prepare highly qualified politically trained engineering personnel with well-rounded education, cultured, whole-heartedly devoted to the motherland and to the course of Lenin-Stalin, capable of completely mastering and using the newest accomplishments of advanced science and technology and of merging scientific theory with the practical work of building a Communist society."

Informed educators in this country stress that the Soviet state has set the goal of surpassing the United States in technical and scientific achievements.

Dr. George S. Counts, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has made an extensive study of the Soviet school and college programs, points out that the Soviet leaders now give a polytechnical emphasis to the school program.

The enormous expansion of the institutions of higher education in the Soviet may be regarded as a measure of the energy and resources devoted to the preparation of technical and scientific personnel. The enrollment in these institutions has increased from 176,600 in 1928-29 to 1,562,000 in 1953-54.

From all indications, the entire educational power of the Soviet state is committed to the goal of overtaking and surpassing the United States in the scientific and engineering fields.

APPRENTICESHIPS IN BRITAIN

Great Britain is making widespread use of the apprentice system of training. Many of its engineers and scientists, in fact, most of them, leave secondary school at 15 or 16 and go to work. They complete their education in most cases by attending technical colleges where they study part time until they receive ordinary national certificates. If they continue at these colleges full time or part time taking advanced courses, they can qualify for higher national certificates or diplomas. This, in the view of the education officials, means that they have the equivalent of our science or engineering degrees.

There is a shortage, estimated at from 1,300 to 2,500, of scientists and engineers. The shortage varies in both engineering and science according to the skill of the men, with the highest qualified men in shortest supply. This applies especially to aeronautical engineers and men needed for research and development work.

One of the most serious problems in England, as it is in the United States, is the shortage of qualified science and mathematics teachers in secondary schools. It is feared that a failure in some of these schools to give technical and mathematical courses because teachers are not available means that students whose interest might have been stimulated by the courses are lost by science and engineering.

The Government-appointed Advisory Council on Scientific Policy said in its report this fall that "the continuing decline in the numbers and quality of science teachers, which appears to be equally acute in chemistry, physics, and biology" was a serious problem. It urged that salaries be raised and working conditions be improved for teachers.

ITALY AND GREECE LAG

Dr. Gaetano Martino, now Foreign Minister and formerly Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, said that it was necessary for technical instruction to reach its proper place in the field of education and in the very life of the nation. Dr. Martino declared that it was not enough to create new schools or to expand existing ones; rather, the entire nation must be convinced of their necessity.

"Popularizing technical instruction," he stressed, "represents a national problem that may be defined as the problem of modernizing our social life."

Prof. Alexis Pappas, a member of the Greek Production Center and teacher at the Polytechnic of Mechanical Engineering, reports that while the standard of technical training in Greece is high, research and the study of pure science shows a great lag. The Greek scholars urge that more emphasis be placed upon the study of technological and scientific courses.

For some time American as well as free world educators generally have been smug about the type of training that is offered in the Soviet Union. A feeling has been evident that the United States trains its engineers and scientists in so superior a manner that the Russians could never possibly overtake us, regardless of numbers involved.

This attitude can no longer be accepted as valid. Evidence from various sources suggest that the Soviet is now stressing quality as well as quantity. Dr. Nicholas DeWitt, of the Harvard University Russian Research Center, says that the quality of professional engineering training in the Soviet Union is no worse than ours. It is based on a 5,000-hour curriculum, 5½ years of training. It is equivalent to a point between our bachelors' and masters' degree.

There is an enormous shortage of science teachers in this country, Dr. DeWitt says. Thus, the problem of providing a decent foundation for future scientists is complicated. Unless the high schools encourage youngsters to take science

courses, the colleges will find that the number taking engineering and other technical work will continue to decrease.

RATIO IS REVERSED

According to Dr. John R. Dunning, atomic physicist and dean of the Columbia University School of Engineering, Soviet technical schools seem to be equal in quality to those of this country. Dr. Dunning said that the Soviet Union produced as many Ph. D.'s as the United States last year; however, while United States degrees were 3 to 1 in favor of the humanities, Soviet degrees ran 3 to 1 in favor of science and engineering.

"We have almost lost the battle for scientific manpower," Dr. Dunning warned. "Russia has nearly as many engineers and scientists as we have and is producing them at a much faster rate. All the money we could pour into scientific education would not stop Russia from producing 2 or 3 times as many engineers as we do in the future."

The United States has approximately 500,000 engineers and 200,000 other scientists. Russia has 400,000 engineers and 150,000 scientists. But with the present tremendous rate of training in the technical schools and colleges of the Soviet Union it will be but a matter of several years at most before we are reached, if not outstripped, in the total supply of technically trained personnel.

In engineering, natural and physical sciences, medicine, and agriculture the Soviet Union and this country have the same number of advanced degree holders, about 50,000 each. The number of students entering upon graduate training is higher in the Soviet than in this country.

The Soviet has an additional advantage because of its emphasis upon sub-professional or 2-year institutes. These "technicums" give better training in most instances, educators report, than our technical institutes. The "technicums" supply a large share of supporting personnel in engineering work, while we often wastefully supply trained engineers for these positions.

Moreover, the Soviet Union makes inducements to engineering students. Some of these institutions report up to eight applicants for each vacancy. Thus, the cream-of-the-crop can be selected. Virtually all Soviet engineering schools offer 5-year deferments, and sometimes even exemptions from military service. Scientific and engineering occupations are the highest paid in the Soviet Union, and attract the greatest number of candidates.

In contrast, said Dr. John T. Rettaliata, president of Illinois Institute of Technology, graduate education in the United States is having difficulty in retaining students because of local draft board policies in some parts of the country. He urged that granting selective service deferments be considered on the basis of "enhancing the security of the majority."

Until 2 years ago, it was fashionable to discredit the quality of the Soviet technological effort.

But, said Dr. Thomas H. Chilton, chairman of the engineering manpower commission of the Engineers Joint Council, the performance of Soviet machines of war and Soviet accomplishment of the enormous industrial effort involved in the production of nuclear weapons have effectively dissipated smug self-confidence in continuing technological superiority here.

It must now be recognized, said Dr. Chilton, that the Soviet educational system is directed to technological advance because in the modern world knowledge plus engineering equals power. The Soviet Union is bending every effort to a totalitarian economy and educational system toward this end. He added that in terms of numbers, "our country is not keeping pace with the Soviet Union in the training of engineers, scientists, and other technical men."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AN ISSUE

Teachers for engineering college staffs are difficult to find. A typical engineering school wanted to add 12 teachers to the staff. With difficulty, the dean finally hired 2 American men and 2 women, and 8 foreign nationals. The salary structure and atmosphere in this school are as favorable as in any school in the country. The college did not object to hiring foreign engineers, but the dean mentioned this incident as indicative of the problems that lie ahead in the expansion of the engineering colleges.

According to Dr. Chilton and other leaders in the field, the problem of greatest concern to the engineering and scientific professions at present is that of the secondary schools. Scientists are worried about the quality and quantity

of mathematical and scientific instruction that the high school students receive. Under present conditions, instruction must, in many instances, be entrusted to teachers who have had little or no training in mathematics and science.

The loss is obvious. Pupils who are qualified to consider these professions get neither the inspiration nor motivation necessary. Those already interested fail too often to get the basic training prerequisite to successful professional study.

At the same time the emphasis upon science and technology in the Soviet Union and its satellites is growing. The Soviet Government is aware of the vital role that science and technology can play in helping the Soviet Union achieve her objectives, whether political, economic or military.

Dr. M. H. Trytten, director, Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council, states that students in the Soviet technical schools and colleges are exempted from military service until graduation. Thereafter they are assigned for a period to specific posts in their specialties.

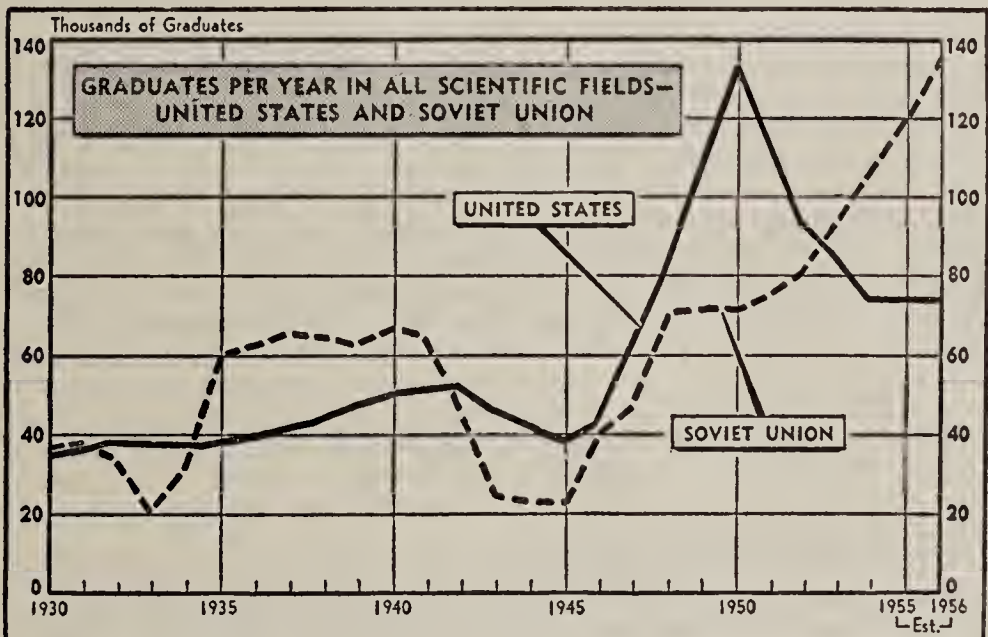
"Thus," notes Dr. Trytten, "Russia has apparently solved the vexing problem of the role of the technical specialist in a very direct manner. This is in line with its realistic policy of considering scientific and technical personnel as merely another but most important factor in the total national military potential."

Educators are convinced that the United States and the free world generally will have to take stock at once, and map out a constructive program to maintain technological leadership. Dr. James H. Taylor, assistant director for manpower, Office of Defense Mobilization, holds that this country is not training enough highly qualified scientists and engineers to meet the requirements of our national defense and economic growth. He warns that the preservation of our technological leadership cannot be taken for granted. It can be maintained only by well conceived plans and vigorous action.

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

The demand for graduate engineers and applied scientists of demonstrated creative and mathematical ability has far exceeded the supply since 1951, informed authorities agree. The United States needs a minimum of 30,000 new graduates a year to meet the engineering demand. We are creating a shortage that will grow greater each year.

The draining off of many engineering, physics, and mathematics teachers to industry by attractive salaries is producing an acute shortage of competent teachers in these fields, reports Dr. W. R. Woolrich, dean of the engineering college at the University of Texas. Dr. Woolrich estimates that there is a shortage of 500 competent engineering teachers at present.



Dean S. C. Hollister of the Cornell University College of Engineering, calls the situation in science, engineering and technology "truly critical." Observing that our national defense rests on technological superiority, Dr. Hollister says that the Soviet Union is turning out more than twice as many engineering graduates as is this country, and with training comparable to our graduate level.

"Many persons fail to realize the impact that science, engineering and technology have had in our national life and world affairs," reports Dr. Hollister. "We can even note a desire that scientific and technological developments be curtailed. This would surely be the road to national suicide. The lack of understanding of the role of science, engineering, and technology in our society is perhaps the gravest element of our present situation."

The conclusion is inescapable that the United States is not educating a sufficient number of scientists, engineers, and technical personnel. The Soviet world is bending all its energies to win the race for technological supremacy. Responsible educators in this country, and in the free nations of the world, recognize the serious problems involved. It is essential, they believe, that the complacency and indifference now found in high quarters be replaced with understanding and action.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; go ahead now.

Mr. HINSHAW. Today each young man, upon reaching age 18, is liable for training and service. Many get it over with by volunteering for induction upon graduating from high school. At best it is not a bright prospect for all able-bodied young men to spend from 2 to 6 years doing something most of them loathe to do. They want, naturally, to get on with other things, but they realize that these are evil times, so they resign themselves.

Some go on to college because there they have a chance to get an education and to become a commissioned officer through the ROTC units if they are physically qualified. Thus they can postpone the fateful day of service for 4 years. By that time they will have qualified for a commission and can take 2 years of active duty, and in the meantime, get married.

Then there is a large group who find themselves physically not qualified for ROTC but physically qualified for induction as enlisted men. That is a group generally having a bad complex—smart enough to take on an education, maybe smarter than the ROTC boys, but they have to serve as enlisted men under the ROTC fellows because perhaps their eyes are not 20-20 and yet their bodies are warm. That group manages to stay in college by deferment for academic reasons. I have had experience with that group lately.

May I say in passing that the only group that can safely plan a future is the physically disqualified.

So we come down to the future scientist, engineer, and technician—the young man with the extraordinary brain that we need so badly. Where is he in this program? He was doubtless in the top 5 percent of his high-school class scholastically, and even may have been valedictorian of his class. We will never know exactly, but I think it is safe to assume that about one-half of the young men like him either enlist for 4 to 6 years or volunteer for induction to get it over with. What does he do afterward? He normally wants to get married, so the quicker the better, and he may take up to 4 years of college if his family can afford it, and then go to work. Very few of this group ever go into science, because they are already at least 24 years old when they graduate.

What about the other half of the brains, the weirds, the book worms, as they used to be called? Some go into ROTC, those that can, and the rest hope to be deferred while they acquire learning and degrees. That is the group my bill, H. R. 2847, is designed to retrieve.

I believe that every able-bodied male citizen should have basic military training in order to learn discipline, how to take care of himself and others in the open, to use weapons if called upon, and so forth. My bill provides that upon being inducted into military training and service, a man who may feel himself to be mentally qualified may apply within 30 days to a special board composed of men qualified to judge, who may be scientists and technicians, either actual or prospective. Such an applicant would have his records transferred to that board if he is found qualified, whereupon, at the completion of his basic training, and before 90 days, he would be discharged from military service. The reasons for the 90-day period are twofold: (a) It is sufficient time for him to receive basic military training, and (b) it ends before he would have become qualified under the law for veterans' benefits.

Then he would make periodic reports to this special board, as required, and his records would remain with that board so long as he pursued a course of study or employment in science or technology until he reached age 35. If he decided to vary from science or technology, his records would be retransferred to the Selective Service System for disposition, as circumstances might indicate. In other words, he is then liable for completion of training and service.

Now, that, very simply and perhaps oversimplified, is the purpose of my bill (H. R. 2847).

It seems a little bit silly that we authorize college deferments for students of high academic standing because we have recognized the need for men of advanced learning. Ye let men go on to graduate school to further that learning, and then we pop them into 2 years of service, probably as privates in the Army.

My friend and colleague, Mr. Kilday, whom I notice to be present, mentioned the other day an inquiry of the Defense Department as to how many doctors of philosophy were serving as enlisted men, and I think the answer was 347. Just imagine that. And at a time when we need them in Government and industry and in the universities so badly.

My bill would help correct a situation of that sort, assuring fuller utilization of the Nation's scientific and technological potential. It would do more than that, I think. It would serve as a constructive incentive for more young men to prepare for careers in science and engineering. It would, in this basic way, help assure the strength and the security of our Nation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in connection with those ads that I sent to be looked over, there is a summary of the companies who are advertising and the positions offered, and I would like to have that inserted in the record following my statement concerning the advertising in the beginning.

(The ads follow:)

REPORT ON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS FOR ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS,
JANUARY 31, 1955

NEW YORK TIMES

Sunday, January 30, 1955: 517 column inches of display ads, 38 individual ads including:

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories; Fischer & Porter Co.; Emerson Radio & Phonograph; Westinghouse Electric of Baltimore; Curtiss-Wright; Mid-Century

Instrumatic; Sanders Associates; Sylvania Electric Products; Radio Receptor; Sperry Gyroscope; International Business Machines; Burroughs Research Center; Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories; Radio Corporation of America; Kollsman Instruments; Republic Aviation; National Co.; Power Generators, Inc.; Electronics Corporation of America; Arma; Reeves Instrument Corp.; Westinghouse Atomic Power Division; General Electric; Automatic Manufacturing; Minneapolis Honeywell; Bendix Aviation; and Pratt & Whitney.

WASHINGTON STAR

Sunday, January 30, 1955: 79 column inches of classified ads, 7 individual ads including:

General Electric; Ahrendt Instrument Co.; Emerson Research; Western Electric; Martin Aircraft; and Melpar, Inc.

NEW YORK TIMES

Monday, January 31, 1955: 120 column inches of classified ads, 30 individual ads including:

Allstates Engineering, Research Labs, Sperry, Bendix, Tung-Sol Electric, General Electric, Boeing Airplane, Western Electric, Hughes Aircraft, Lehigh Engineering, Foster-Wheeler Corp., Douglas Aircraft, North American Aviation, Martin Aircraft, Burton Manufacturing, and McDonnell Aircraft.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Sunday, January 30, 1955: 330 column inches of classified ads, 97 individual ads including:

Firestone Tire & Rubber, Gilfillan Bros., Lear, Inc., Hughes Aircraft, Fairchild Camera & Instrument, Consolidated, Atlas Tool Co., Lockhead, Northrop, Hughes Tool Co., Remington Rand, Hydraulic Research & Manufacturing, RCA, Bechtel Corp., Consolidated Western Steel, Cannon Electric, Radioplane Co., Hydro-Aire, Chrysler Corp., B & H Engineering, Goodyear Tire, Santa Barbara Research Center, Hiller Helicopters, Douglas Aircraft, Ramo-Wooldridge, Shell Oil, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Longren Aircraft, Sterling Electric Motors, Hoffman Laboratories, Servomechanisms.

SUMMARY

Advertisements cover jobs for:

Electronics engineers	Radio chemists
Project engineers	Standards engineers
Electrical engineers	Chemical engineers
Steam propulsion engineers	Thermodynamics engineers
Aeronautical engineers	Chemists
Mechanical engineers	Dynamics engineers
Design engineers	Metallurgists
Development engineers	Hydraulic engineers
Research engineers	Circuit engineers
Industrial engineers	Stress engineers
Physicists	Electromechanical engineers
Electronic test engineers	Structural engineers
Weight engineers	Aeronautics control engineers

Advertisers are producers of such things as:

Radar	Gas-turbine jet engines
Communication systems	Vacuum tubes
Atomic power for transportation and industry	High-voltage pulse circuits
Weapon-control systems	Microwave oscillators
Airborne computers	Tachometers
Fire-control systems	Stability and control devices
Servo mechanisms	Guided missiles
Analog computers	Magnetic tape transport mechanisms
Digital computers	Nuclear reactors
Precision gyros	Bomber-defense mechanisms
Photoelectric and infrared-sensitive detectors	Autopilots
	Missile-guidance devices
	Aircraft instruments

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hinshaw has put his finger on a very important matter there. Because it has come to my attention that they are still drafting engineers and very able engineers, and putting them in as privates in the service; I recently ran across the case of a chemical engineer who had been assistant engineer in a large refinery in the Southwest, who was inducted, doing KP duty, which is all right—I have done it myself—but he was doing that rather than being used as an engineer. And he had an engineering status in the Reserves as a first lieutenant. But he had been drafted and used just in his ordinary nontechnical capacity in the service.

I think that is a waste of manpower.

Mr. RIVERS. May I inquire, Mr. Hinshaw, one thing, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. RIVERS. Do others of our allies follow a similar procedure to which your bill relates, and to this group which your bill affects?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, notably England.

Mr. RIVERS. I have seen about England.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, notably England, because they, I believe, defer them altogether from any military service, and continue them on the books until they have gotten their studying over, their degrees, and so on, and then put them to work. That, I think, is the best example among our allies.

Mr. RIVERS. I have seen that.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, one minute, please.

Now, Mr. Hinshaw, yesterday I brought this up for the attention of the committee when we had General Hershey. General Hershey raised the point that probably this matter should be dealt with from somewhat of a different approach from that set out in your bill, somewhat along the same line that consideration is given when we draft doctors or dentists, that an advisory board in the community pass upon it.

In other words, as is submitted by your bill, you have two methods. You have the selective-service board to grant deferments and then you would have this board granting deferments. Ordinarily, it is a bad approach when you have two different bodies that accomplish the same thing; that is, giving deferment. You ought to have one board passing upon it.

What is your reaction to having an advisory committee to pass upon these engineers and scientists and these boys who want to follow out that line of profession?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Hinshaw goes into that—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes?

Mr. KILDAY. It should be considered at the same time. As I understood General Hershey yesterday, he made the point that Mr. Hinshaw's bill provides for the release of men after they have been inducted.

Mr. HINSHAW. Exactly.

Mr. KILDAY. Whereas, we have never had anything comparable to that. It could possibly be handled several ways, but we have always handled it on deferment prior to entry into the service. That is what I understood General Hershey stated yesterday.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, at that point——

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let Mr. Kilday——

Mr. GAVIN. I just want to say at that point that the facts are, as I understood General Hershey yesterday, that where there is a selective board in respective communities throughout the Nation, there wouldn't be an advisory board wherever there is a selective board. There may be one State advisory group, where a question comes up as to the qualifications of this young man, that it would be directed by the board to the advisory group of that State, not put to a selective board in every community and an advisory board in every community.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. Hinshaw has in mind what General Hershey said yesterday. And we have General Hershey here this morning, and when Mr. Hinshaw finishes, I want General Hershey to testify and give his views, so Mr. Hinshaw can thoroughly understand what General Hershey had to say.

All right, now, go ahead.

Mr. HINSHAW. My bill does not have anything to do with local selective-service boards. They may operate in the customary way.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. HINSHAW. And the young man is either inducted or volunteers for induction.

Thirty days after he has been inducted—within 30 days, that is—either voluntarily or by the regular process, he can apply to a special board appointed by the President—not in States but by the President. Because there are not many of these. These are very special people. And there are not many, and this board would be appointed from persons recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation. They are a board already appointed by the President, but they would make the recommendation.

So they would be high-level scientists and scientific men, fully qualified to judge who might be or become a scientist or engineer or technician.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, wait one minute, Mr. Hinshaw.

Now, he goes in by the local draft board at the age of 19, we will say——

Mr. HINSHAW. Or thereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. Or thereafter. All right, then, after he has been inducted, before he has become an engineer or a scientist or a technician of the kind referred to in your bill, he makes his application to this board, set up in your bill, to be given a deferment so he may pursue his college work to obtain that type of training. That is correct, isn't it?

Mr. HINSHAW. Either then or after he has completed his college or at any other point.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Now, what grounds and what facts could the board base a decision on? Here is a young man, 19, 20, 21, or 22, that has said he wanted to be an engineer or a scientist, and they said, "Well, as far as you know, you look like you have the qualification. You made a good record in school. So we'll put you out." But we don't know whether he will ever turn into an engineer or whether he will ever be a good scientist.

Mr. HINSHAW. People—I happen to be an engineer, and it is not hard to recognize among young men those who are qualified by excellence of study and pursuance and diligence, and so forth, of the studies. After they have entered college, of course, they are entitled to a system of deferments by academic reasons, according to the present regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. HINSHAW. And to go on to graduate. Now, they are known for what they are, as scientific or engineering students. The only time when there may be any doubt is in that little period between high school and college.

Now, in that period we are probably not going to get many of these students. They are going to go and complete their college work and get a bachelor's degree. And then I would say they would then volunteer for induction, serve 3 months, and then go on into the master's degree and doctorate of philosophy, if they feel capable of doing so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, why shouldn't the same principle, then, be applied to dentists and doctors?

Mr. HINSHAW. I have no objection to that, except that I am particularly interested in the——

The CHAIRMAN. It would be just as justifiable, would it not?

Mr. HINSHAW. And the present shortage——

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, in the present shortage of doctors and dentists, why shouldn't it apply to a doctor or a dentist?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, here is a boy that accepted a course in college to qualify him as a doctor or a dentist. He has worked for 4 years and graduated. Then the draft board picks him up and puts him in the service. Why shouldn't we set up the same kind of board for young men who aspire to be doctors?

Mr. HINSHAW. If he pursues the premedical course in college and intends to go on and be a doctor or a dentist, we have a sufficient shortage of doctors and dentists in this country today to warrant such a procedure, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your bill is based on the shortage and necessity of engineers and scientists?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, we all recognize there is a shortage of doctors.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. I think you missed a very important point in that line of discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Mr. PRICE. I think you missed a very important point in that line of discussion. Your interest here and concern isn't in the individual. Your concern is in the national interest later on.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. When you develop research and development for national good.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it depends upon individuals to accomplish it.

Mr. PRICE. Yes, but you are not thinking of the individual here.

Mr. HINSHAW. No, I am not thinking of the individual, but I am thinking of numbers, of scientists and engineers and technicians, and so forth.

Mr. PRICE. You are thinking of the future national interest in the field of research and development.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right. I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Price has been appointed the new chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development, of which I have been chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I would detect that from the line of questions he is asking. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. In other words, a special kind of group of prospects that fill a particular need today and that can be utilized to enhance our defense capabilities; isn't that the essence of your bill?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir; that is exactly right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, how did it work out in England? I was there in 1945 and talked to one of the presidents of one of those colleges, and he told me about how they were endeavoring and, as he says, retaining these potential geniuses; that they lost so many in the first war that in the second war they determined to pick out the ones that had great prospects.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the field of science and other fields. Now, did it work all right?

Mr. HINSHAW. It worked out beautifully, and we lost correspondingly thousands of them in World War II by their not being recognized and taken out of service for the completion of their education and study.

The CHAIRMAN. Now——

Mr. JOHNSON. Your idea is to make the Selective Service Act, as far as we can, in their selections pick out the need that we have today——

Mr. HINSHAW. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. The act is almost the same as it was in the past.

Mr. HINSHAW. No, Mr. Johnson, I don't ask the Selective Service System to do a thing, except to go through its normal processes. They are not called upon to do anything in my bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, as the chairman says, we could probably select a group of people, or the people from the National Science Foundation——

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON (continuing). Would be the ones who would understand it and have the background to select the people that you are trying to get out and make a special class of because of their unusual ability along one line.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Hinshaw, why isn't it the sound way to approach it on an advisory board instead of the board set up in your bill? Now, that is the main trouble that I find in the bill.

Mr. HINSHAW. Advisory to whom?

The CHAIRMAN. This group who is going to probably constitute the members of your board; have that group, the scientists group, be in an advisory capacity.

Now let's take it this way: Here is a young boy that has finished college, and during all that time he has studied along engineering lines and he has all the qualifications of an engineer and would be of great aid to the country, far more so than a private in the service. Now, when should you utilize his talent and his ability to the best advantage for the country? Now, he probably could do far better if he was given an opportunity to carry out his training that he received in school and the line he pursued than he would have if he had just been a doughboy in the line.

So why not have a board to advise the selection board that this type of student should be given deferment, this type of individual should be given deferment?

Mr. HINSHAW. I don't understand what you mean by the selection board.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he comes before the selection board sometime after he has finished college, doesn't he?

Mr. GAVIN. Selective service?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HINSHAW. Selective service, oh, that is different. He has not yet served. He can go in service from that board, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I am thinking of a board to advise the selection board, the draft board, that this man should be given a deferment on account of his particular training, instead of being inducted, just like we do with the doctors.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I believe in UMT and I believe every boy should have at least 13 weeks of basic training.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you need not talk about this little short 90 days; don't you see?

Mr. HINSHAW. Thirteen weeks was enough during the last war.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good way to approach it.

Now, what is your attitude in regard to the same principle we do with doctors?

Mr. HINSHAW. I have not studied the doctor question to be able to answer properly. I think that requires a separate study. Because they go through a separate course, and there are literally thousands of them going out into the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there are going to be thousands of them that want to be engineers. Because there is a great shortage and a great demand. The field is wide open. Boys all over the country would like to be an engineer or a scientist. They study for it. Every college has large classes of them.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Particularly the colleges out in California.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Hinshaw, as I understand it, the board which your bill would set up does not assume jurisdiction until after the boy is in the service.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. To that extent it is different from the selective service board.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then it has the jurisdiction, if in its judgment to do so, to say to this boy, "You are through in 90 days, or less than 90 days, with your military training, providing you go to school and study certain things, and will be subject, with your knowledge, to the health of the Government."

Mr. HINSHAW. Or "You take certain employment," if he happens to have graduated.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. Now, it is different from doctors and dentists in that a doctor and a dentist studies to help the life, the health of the individual. You are dealing with a class of scientists who will work for the life and health of the country as a whole, the physical part.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And there is really no relationship between the present treatment of doctors and dentists and the relationship that your bill would set up for the kind of scientists that you are interested in. As I correct?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes. Because in the present doctors and dentists draft bill you have these local boards of medical societies set up. They examine to see whether the doctors and dentists are spread around among the population to an adequate degree, and the needs of the armed services. They say, "We will balance this thing out. The armed services get so many, so many stay home," and those that got their education through Government auspices, as many of them did, must serve, and so on and so forth.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. One more question, Mr. Hinshaw. The purpose of your bill is to get, for the benefit of the country as a whole, for the defense of America, the brains that are now being wasted?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir; that is exactly the situation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is the whole point of it?

Mr. HINSHAW. Exactly the whole point.

The CHAIRMAN. General Devereux.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Hinshaw, how many of these specialists, the scientists, do we have in the armed services today, particularly the Army?

Mr. HINSHAW. Enlisted specialists?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Whose duties are scientific duties?

Mr. HINSHAW. Oh, I don't know about that. But Mr. Kilday wrote a letter to the Defense Establishment. I think you will be well to describe that.

Mr. KILDAY. I think the gentleman from California is confused. He and I spoke about it, but it was in reference to a letter or some inquiry made by Mr. Durham and not by me. I don't know the details.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Durham. In any event, he wrote and asked how many Ph. D.'s were serving as enlisted men in the Army.

Mr. DEVEREUX. That is not my point, Mr. Hinshaw. Do you know how many enlisted scientists are presently performing the duties of a scientist in the Army?

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, I ask you if an enlisted scientist can perform the duties of the scientist? Now, that is way beyond any officer's ca-

pability in the service, because he isn't educated for science. Now, who is performing scientific duties but not duties of a scientist, but performing scientific duties, I imagine there are quite a number.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Well—

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Just a minute. Let me pursue this, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Because I happen to know up at Camp Dietrich they have quite a number of enlisted scientists who are performing a lot of research work, and so on. Now, if we defer all of these people of scientific ability or what not, engineers, and so on, where are the armed services going to get those people for use in the active service? Have you any answer?

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, General Devereux, I think you know my respect for the service that you have performed for the country, and so on, but I would say that any scientist who in working as an enlisted man on a research project in the Armed Forces isn't going to stay there any longer than he can help, and the turnover is very rapid, indeed. And you would be much better off if the Armed Forces, instead of employing him as an enlisted man, employed him regularly as a scientist and let him continue his work year after year.

Mr. DEVEREUX. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what happens after they finish their 2-year period. Then the Army will hire them as a civilian.

Mr. HINSHAW. Why should they be taken in for that 2 years? Why shouldn't they be taken in for basic training and then employed right along as a civilian in their work?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Because then you have a preferred group.

Mr. HINSHAW. No, you don't. But you get a preferred call upon a very highly capable man.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gavin.

Mr. GAVIN. So I have this matter clear, your proposal would have nothing to do with selective service? The men would be inducted. He would be indoctrinated after 90 days, or whatever period is allocated. He then would submit his application, if he were found to be eminently qualified, to this group, to determine whether or not he should be accepted—

Mr. HINSHAW. After 30 days.

Mr. GAVIN. And taken out of the Army?

Mr. HINSHAW. After 30 days.

Mr. GAVIN. After 30?

Mr. HINSHAW. After 30 days, or within 30 days he would make an application.

Mr. GAVIN. He himself would make the application?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GAVIN. To this group.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. GAVIN. Board?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated it exactly. That is the whole case.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nelson.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Hinshaw, does your bill allow a college graduate in civil engineering or mechanical engineering to be exempted from service or the draft or would he have to have advanced grades?

Mr. HINSHAW. No. He would serve 30 days—I mean 90 days—if he were inducted.

Mr. NELSON. Just a college graduate?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Not necessarily a college graduate.

Mr. HINSHAW. Not necessarily a college graduate. He could be anybody else in the scheme of things.

Mr. NELSON. He would have to be a college graduate who could go into a job instead of going on and get a higher degree?

Mr. HINSHAW. He could answer these advertisements and serve in what I think to be a much higher capacity than he is an either an enlisted man or a second lieutenant in the Armed Forces. He is designing equipment, electronic equipment, and doing chemical engineering and the studying of metallurgy, and so forth, for jet engines, for all kinds of fuels, and everything else that he is so badly needed for.

Mr. NELSON. Now, Mr. Hinshaw, would you say a high-school graduate, who had great indication of ability, could he apply to the board?

Mr. HINSHAW. He could apply to the board after he was inducted. I will say this: If he were of such quality that he was, say, within the top 5 percent of his class, had shown a marked aptitude toward science, as, for instance, these Westinghouse boys that come in here every year and we all go down and meet them and visit with them, and so forth—that kind of fellow.

Mr. NELSON. Now, Mr. Hinshaw, suppose you have 2 high-school graduates, both with the same amount of ability, and 1 can afford to go to college and the other can't, and granted the same ability, the one that can't afford to go to college has to stay in the Army?

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, if he is inducted, yes.

Mr. NELSON. And the one who can afford, gets out?

Mr. HINSHAW. Not if he has the scientific qualifications. There are scholarships for these people, my friend. They are searching for them.

Mr. NELSON. I am glad to have that pointed out.

Mr. HINSHAW. They are giving them grants of money to help them out of college.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt. As a matter of fact, under your bill any inductee could make the application within 30 days, anyone?

Mr. HINSHAW. Anyone.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. He doesn't have to be a graduate of a high school. He doesn't have to follow the course at college, but any inductee in the whole service, under the language of the bill, would have the right—

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Within 30 days to submit his application to this board set up by your bill?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the board would weed it out as they saw fit.

Now, Mr. Osmers.

Mr. OSMERS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hinshaw, I subscribe completely to the objectives of H. R. 2847. I don't believe that it will work out as well in the field of scientific personnel as it does for doctors and dentists because the need in the case of doctors and dentists is for local, individual community needs, and the scientific needs are on a national basis, and I don't think the same board procedure would follow.

Now, I have one question to ask: In view of the recognized need for the development of scientists in this country, I introduced on the opening day of the 84th Congress a bill which sets up a system of national scientific scholarships on a competitive basis, nationwide. Don't you feel that in addition to the deferments provided in your bill that we, as a nation, must seek out and educate those scientifically minded young men that we have?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes. As a matter of fact, the National Science Foundation originated from my Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and one of the purposes of the National Science Foundation is to seek out just such people. And your bill, I suppose, has been in my committee, but it would be a very appropriate one in my committee because it does intend to do that very thing.

Mr. OSMERS. It is in Education and Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bates, do you have any questions?

Mr. BATES. Yes.

Mr. Hinshaw, I think all of us agree that the need for this is self-evident. I certainly have grave misgivings on cluttering up the Armed Forces for 90 days with a lot of transients.

Mr. OSMERS. So do I.

Mr. BATES. I don't know whether or not the type of person might be described. But from what you indicate, you and other engineers probably could spot these individuals. I wonder whether it might be more proper to indicate a certain number who might be selected, rather than try to indicate the qualifications. In other words, how many would you need in the course of a year?

Mr. HINSHAW. Oh, these people must be highly mentally qualified, the most highly. If you wanted to conduct a competitive examination, you would have to conduct it in terms of all kinds of mathematics that you and I didn't get when we were in college, and all kinds of chemical formulas which you and I didn't get.

Mr. BATES. Well, do you think it would be better for this board, council, or committee to be given a quota each year, which they themselves could fill, and let them determine who the people are and what the qualifications are that would be necessary?

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, all I can say is, in respect of that, that the figures indicate that the Soviet Government is going to have about three times more graduates with doctorate degrees this year and so many more in percentage of masters degrees and so many more straight engineering graduates.

Mr. BATES. The reason I asked that is that General Hershey and the rest of us are having trouble identifying this particular individual. Now, if this particular group can do it by a quota, perhaps that might be the answer.

Mr. HINSHAW. They don't do it by a quota because they do it by brains.

Mr. BATES. Well, but they have a certain number which they can select each year and work it out on that particular basis that you are indicating here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Hinshaw, if you are sound on setting up this board for professional engineers, whatever the board is that you call, why would you not be equally sound in setting up a board of this character to deal with other trades and professions?

Mr. HINSHAW. If they were in shortage, that is, short supply in the United States, you might very well do that.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Hinshaw, you don't want these boys to have any veteran status, do you?

Mr. HINSHAW. Any veterans' benefits; no.

Mr. RIVERS. There may come a time when these men will be valued by the Government.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes.

Mr. RIVERS. Should they get a job with the Government, under existing veterans' preference laws, they couldn't get it to start with, and, to end with, should they get it—

Mr. HINSHAW. Oh—

Mr. RIVERS. Wait now. In any reduction in force they would be the first to go, under the law.

Mr. HINSHAW. O my friend, these people—

Mr. RIVERS. I am telling you what I know.

Mr. HINSHAW. Are such as employees of the Atomic Energy Commission, for which veterans' preferences have no application.

Mr. RIVERS. The Atomic Energy Commission is not the only place where they need these people.

Mr. HINSHAW. And in the Department of Agriculture and other places around the Government.

Mr. RIVERS. I am talking about the Department of Defense. I can tell you in these naval shipyards and air installations—

Mr. HINSHAW. That is a different class you are talking about. These are scientific personnel.

Mr. RIVERS. These are the technicians working on the new weapons and gadgets being developed at various installations, and these boys will very well want a Government job, but when they get it they can't keep it unless you give them some rights.

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, the job specification would be such that the people you are talking about couldn't be bumped, because if you can find a replacement, if you can find a replacement for that job specification, then, of course, if he has a veterans' preference, there is no reason why he shouldn't have it. But they can't get enough of them. They have thousands of vacancies already that they can't fill.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, have you any questions to ask Mr. Hinshaw?

Mr. BLANDFORD. I was just going to state, Mr. Chairman, that in connection with the advisory board that you suggested, that one of the basic problems, as I understand, with regard to scientists and technicians, who go to the California Institute of Technology or go with some of the big organizations, is that invariably they leave their local board area and go into a new State. As a result, the local board

seeking to fill its quota is not particularly impressed with any recommendation that may be submitted by a company or something of that nature.

Now, I think that Mr. Hinshaw will agree that has happened in any number of cases, where people have been drafted because they are in Illinois or California and they are registered in some other State, and as a result they put people into the service merely to fill a quota.

Now, there are two possible solutions to that, because basically the people who are in local board areas, where the company is located, that needs these nuclear physicists and people of that nature, generally are granting deferments.

Now, General Hershey has the power, which I don't think he has yet exercised, but has the power to transfer local board records to the local board in which the individual resides. That might by administrative action, solve a part of the problem. And if you did not want to do that, then the advisory board that you suggest would sit as an advisory board, the same as they do on doctors, where a man, who has been refused a deferment by a local board, could take a final appeal to a national advisory board, so that that national advisory board could then recommend to the local board that this man is extremely valuable in this particular job and he should be deferred. And then that would leave the choice of selection where the Congress has always left it, in the hands of the local boards, which is something the Congress has never deviated from since the inception of the Selective Service System.

Mr. BROOKS. And the Government could take an appeal if the decision was wrong.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HINSHAW. My friend is correct, if you are going to defer them before they go into service. But this fellow, I say, is inducted. He is selected. He goes in.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, from a military standpoint, the 89 days doesn't qualify him much from the military standpoint.

Mr. RIVERS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I know of your objective. Because you think everyone should have some military training, even though it is just a small number of days.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I ask just one brief question?

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Hinshaw, I am just wondering how far you could go with these deferments. Of course, you say certain scientists are essential. Well, the Russians have run into the fact that they didn't have enough food. Who is more essential: If you are the scientists or if you are the geologists or the farmers and all?

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to repeat that this doesn't call for a deferment of anybody.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Well—

Mr. HINSHAW. Because actually the induction takes place or the law would not go into effect. It is just a question of how long he is to serve after induction.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this board grants a discharge from further Army obligation.

Mr. HINSHAW. So long as he remains in that kind of an essential occupation.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have sets of figures that were just given to me by the Army in answer to many of the questions that were asked, about the number of people in the Army who are assigned to scientific types of duties.

Mr. HINSHAW. Is this enlisted personnel, Mr. Blandford?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is what I understand. These are class A assignments. These approximately 4,500 who are scientists, chemical engineers—the minimum requirement is a B. S. degree and experience. Then there is a class B type of assignment, involving some 2,200. They have the qualification but are not considered to be of the more qualified type that are in class A assignments. So you have approximately 6,700 in the Army today, as I understand the figures.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, may I comment on that?

Mr. ARENDS. Is that the Army alone?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Army alone. Well, that is where the draft has been applied, in the Army. All right, Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. HINSHAW. May I comment upon that?

The CHAIRMAN. 6,700.

Mr. HINSHAW. I don't know how many of those were inducted and how many volunteered, but they doubtless are in for 2 years. A few of them might be in for longer periods.

Now, those are the kind of men, that 6,700, that should be able to get out under my bill and proceed with their studies to get masters' degrees and doctorates and to adequately serve the Armed Forces and the United States in the positions where they can do it, like in Los Alamos, in Livermore, in the General Electric Co., in General Dynamics Co., who is making the atomic submarine, and so forth and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to thank you on behalf of the committee. We have had the privilege of listening to you for nearly 1 hour. Now, I am going to ask you to step aside for the time being, and then will ask General Hershey to come in right now.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask just one short question, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Hinshaw, what guaranty is there that these scientists would devote their efforts to the general defense picture?

Mr. HINSHAW. This Board set up under the bill, from the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation, who receive periodic reports, such reports as they deem necessary, from this boy or his employers or his teachers or whatever it may be that he is under, as to the course he is pursuing. So long as they feel it is adequate and scientific and technological, and other purposes, and applied to the national interest, then he would be allowed to continue. The minute he stops that, he goes back into Selective Service.

Mr. LANKFORD. He would sort of be on parole in the Army?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Hinshaw, you swap seats with General Hershey.

General, will you please come around? Sit back there by our colleague, Mr. Harrison, and listen to what General Hershey has to say.

Now, General, you heard Mr. Hinshaw present his views. Now, the committee would like to have your views in regard to this proposed change, of amendment in the Selective Service law.

General HERSHEY. Well, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the first thing I want to make perfectly clear is that the purpose of Mr. Hinshaw's bill and the purpose of most all of the citizens of the United States, including me, are one. There is no question about any of us arguing about not wanting more scientists.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

General HERSHEY. I want to get perfectly straight on that.

The next thing I want to say: I don't like to be on the defensive. I made a rule through 15 years of never answering criticism personally, but this is a little different thing. I want to get clear on what we are talking about.

In the first place, as I understand from some of the things that I read, the Selective Service System at the present time is accused of trying to reduce the number of scientists. Now, the Selective Service System has one business. That is to administer the law as it is. And Selective Service understands that the law at the present time is a universal obligation law. Deferments are given to permit temporary things to be accomplished, but eventually—eventually, I repeat, everyone must serve. Therefore, Selective Service has no power to exempt anybody. And I am quite sure that Mr. Hinshaw has no desire to exempt anybody. But just the same, the issue does get a little confused sometimes that Selective Service is attempting to put people in the Armed Forces that are not obligated to serve.

Now, let's get back to the question of the scientist. In the first place, a scientist nowadays has nearly always got to go to school. I am not without sympathy with engineers. I am a trustee of an engineering college. I know a little bit about the problem of engineers. But the present law permits very wide discretion, and it certainly has been used to defer practically everybody that could either stay in the top half of their class or make 70 on the test that Selective Service has had. So I don't believe any of us are arguing about the boys going to school.

There may be an issue whether a boy has enough money to go to school. And that gets into the question of scholarships, and that is not up at the present time. But I want to be on record all the time of being very much interested in having engineers and having scientists and having chemists.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that.

General HERSHEY. On the other hand, I don't happen to want that type of persons made up under an escapist plan, necessarily, which raises some other issues.

Now, I find that Mr. Hinshaw's bill takes them up after we have put them in the Armed Forces, and it could very well be said it is none of our business. But if a man goes to the Armed Forces and stays 3 months and returns to pursue his way of life, it becomes our business, because immediately they say, "How come that my boy goes for 2 years and this other fellow wasn't even missed in the community?" So, unfortunately, whether we like it or not, we are in it.

Now, the Congress has said that we are going to utilize our scientists. I have one study that raises some very serious question of whether that is being done. Now, we are talking about the man that is no longer liable. We have a study in Michigan of 13,000 of them, architects, bacteriologists, biologists, chemical engineers, chemists, civil engineers, electrical engineers, geologists, industrial engineers, mathematicians, mechanical engineers, metallurgists, pharmacists, physicists, teachers general, and teachers scientific. They were people, actual registrants. The great majority of them are no longer liable for service. Ten thousand of them had bachelor degrees; 2,000 of them has master degrees; 253 had doctor degrees, and 921 of them didn't have a degree but did have an ability commensurate with the people who did have.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. General, has any of them had any military service?

General HERSHEY. Yes; a great many of them have. In fact, the great majority of them have. But the point I am going to try to make is that Selective Service can't handle the distribution of scientific personnel by the threat of induction. I am trying to prove by this that we are not utilizing the people that do not have to service. Three thousand of these people are in research; 4,000 are in production; 500 of them are in management; 800 of them in sales; 500 are still students; 3,000 are teachers, generally, and 1,300 of them are teachers in scientific areas.

Now, the thing that bothers me is that out of that group of 13,000, 1 out of 9, by his own declaration, is not engaged in anything that has to do with defense.

Now, I am trying to say that the problem isn't the problem of deferring a few people. We have some other things. Yesterday one of the gentlemen from this side said, "Why don't people enlist?" Why do you think people will go into enlistment when they say, "It is not a smart person who would be an enlisted man in the United States Army?" That is the thing that—the capacity that he has is above serving his country to insure its survival. He might have to peel potatoes once. Are there any of you people that are so lucky as to escape housework, even though you become Members of the United States Congress?

Mr. KILDAY. Let's don't go into that. [Laughter.]

General HERSHEY. I speak—I have to do a great many things that are below the level of peeling potatoes. I mean, we have talked about going into the armed services. What is service? Is it all going to be where the person chooses?

Now, that probably is beside the point. I am not sure that there isn't compromise. I can see an advisory committee, and we have established in the United States 27.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-seven advisory committees?

General HERSHEY. Twenty-seven States either have them operating or in the process of setting them up. It is the thing we are working on. But we have 27. The first one was New Mexico, because New Mexico has the AEC in it. Out there for 2 years and more any man who wanted to take an appeal to the Appeal Board of New Mexico was screened by the scientific committee in New Mexico, not where he lived, but in New Mexico.

Mr. BROOKS. How does that work? Does it work satisfactorily?

General HERSHEY. Well, the Congress has provided that a man may appeal to the area in which he is employed, not where he is registered. So therefore I spend two-thirds of my time taking appeals, not only to areas outside of registration but to the Presidential Appeal Board. These scientists are not new to us. We make mistakes. Of course, we make mistakes. But I think I am very much in agreement with Mr. Hinshaw on the fact that the numbers of these are very small. In fact, if any committee will come to me and tell me they have picked 100 men out of 1 million, I would be, as I said yesterday, willing to probably stretch the law to use postponement. But when you bring a thousand men out of 10,000—

Mr. GAVIN. Even if you could give them a postponement, you say eventually they have to serve; is that not right?

General HERSHEY. That is the thing that I am, in fact, pleading with Congress. If that isn't what Congress meant, I wish they would say so. Because I have said everywhere that Congress said that the service was universal; that you didn't change the bill in 1951 from "selective service" to "universal" without meaning that you didn't extend 9 years onto any man who is deferred unless it was for the purpose that eventually he might serve. Because, otherwise, for what purpose is it to extend if not to require the service?

So if we are not supposed to compel service, I think the Congress should tell us so. I am going under that assumption until I am told so. Because I have said so repeatedly for several years, and Congress has not said otherwise—the Congress has not come out and said service is universal except for certain people, and that exception, as you well know so much better than I, is so hard to determine. Because as soon as there is deferment, there is necessity, and the pages begin to add on how important the person is. If we could pick a few limited numbers, I think we ought to do something. But who can pick them at 21, 22, or 23?

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

General HERSHEY. Who could have picked probably Einstein at that age, and certainly not people in other worlds. Well, who would have picked Churchill at this age? And who would have picked a great many other people? So identification is very difficult.

I don't want to be an obstructionist. If there is any way to let a man serve a reasonable period of time and then go into a reserve, well and good. But I think there is much to be said about quotas, as one of the gentlemen on this side of the committee did, because unless this is rare—you will not have rarity with thousands.

Mr. JOHNSON. General, in your opinion is the field that Mr. Hinshaw wants to occupy already practically covered by your operations?

General HERSHEY. Well, I think it is covered, but I think—I agree very much with him that perhaps we are not covering it correctly. We are covering it as we understand the law. And I do raise this issue always: As soon as you start putting preference on someone to get preferential service, unless there is a means of identification that are explainable to the public, explainable, I repeat, to the public—and I view with some alarm any one committee of five men in here handling a few hundreds of thousands of cases or tens of thousands.

Now, don't misunderstand me. Mr. Hinshaw thinks of only the rare individuals to come in, but if you let a man apply and he makes

a decision as to how rare he is, you will find it is a great deal nearer universal. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAVIN. In these States, General, where you have these advisory groups, how are they working out?

General HERSHEY. I beg your pardon?

Mr. GAVIN. In these States that have these advisory groups that you refer to, how are they working out?

General HERSHEY. I don't want to hasten them very much, because they are new. But so far we have had mixed reactions. In Mr. Hinshaw's, the difference between the committee in the North and the South is material. Now, whether it is because, as somebody has suggested—and it may be true—that no company is asking for deferment in the southern part of the State unless they are very well screened, so therefore the committee generally goes with them, and perhaps they don't screen so well in the North, I don't know. But there are differences of opinion. We do have employers that prefer not to go before these boards, because they feel that they are tougher, to use that word. It isn't a selective service board. In other words, there are two sides to the coin of an expert. As soon as you get a man an expert, he is favorable to you, but you can't fool him as well sometimes either.

Now, these committees I have a great deal of hope for. It is going to bother us in some of the smaller States because there is some money involved, which is not easy to get. They don't get any money, but they do happen to have some expenses. You can't ask them to travel long distances, the members of these boards, without paying their expenses. And I have a problem there.

We haven't been doing this but only a year, and we haven't gone into it too rapidly. We started with 1 State; we moved to 6 States; we moved to 13 States; and now we have moved to 27, trying to feel our way, figuring that first of all, at the present moment so few—even the men we are taking—we are not ruining anything because we are not taking enough people. But we are trying to get this system set up and going against the time when you might have general mobilization and you would want to have a mass business. The only way you can do is to have people who had the experience and know. Because otherwise the first inclination of persons coming on is either to defer everybody or take everybody, and they are both wrong.

I believe I better wait for questions, because I am probably shooting with a shotgun.

The CHAIRMAN. I will put it this way, General: You are making the point that the law makes it an equal obligation upon all.

General HERSHEY. I so understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is what you are trying to carry out and interpret?

General HERSHEY. Selectivity is only for the purpose of deferment and not exemption.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Now, Mr. Hinshaw's point on it is that while it is uniform for a great many, in this particular group they will have a different treatment.

General HERSHEY. Well, I am not so sure that you can't pick this minimum. Three months seems to me a little short, to sell a com-

munity that he served, and it is a little short to sell the Armed Forces that he has learned anything. That is one thing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

General HERSHEY. I mean, if he stays 2 years, perhaps that is too long. I have thought a great deal on whether you could combine—the things you were talking about in the National Guard and the Organized Reserve yesterday—of some training period and then a period in a Reserve, to satisfy what he owed the Government.

I want to be perfectly frank, though, that while it is very alluring, it has another side. Then if there is any small emergency, you will be calling as a part of your ready people the very man that maybe you didn't want to call. So that is the other side of the picture.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Now, members of the committee, we have the issue to decide. We will do that when we get down to writing up the bill with the amendments.

Thank you very much, Mr. Hinshaw. And thank you very much, General Hershey.

Now, the next distinguished witness is our colleague—Now, General, don't you get off—is Mr. Harrison, of Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Harrison, the committee will be pleased to hear what amendments you suggest should be considered by the committee.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee to continue the friendly warfare that I have had with the Selective Service System over the last year.

I would like to take a moment of the committee's time to preface my remarks by saying that I hope that nothing I will say here today will be considered as indicating that I do not have profound respect for General Hershey and for those associated with him in the discharge of his important responsibilities. My disagreement with him in this matter is one of interpretation only.

In one sentence, my point is: What I would like to say is that existing policy, in my judgment, of the Selective Service System overrides the intention of Congress with reference to class 2-C or agricultural deferments. And my request is that this committee should insert language in this bill that will correct it or should abandon agricultural deferments altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, may I suggest to you that you read circular No. 223 that was issued by the Selective Service office for the State of Virginia, so the committee can get right down to the point that you are desiring to make?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. I will be happy to. It is a long circular—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, just read—

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to put it in the record, Mr. Chairman, if I could.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, put it in the record.

(The circular follows:)

[Extracts from Virginia Circular No. 223, August 3, 1953]

AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

3. In reviewing selective service files at this headquarters of registrants deferred in class II-C, it is the opinion of the State director that a number of

registrants are given a II-C classification not because they qualify for such classification within the meaning of selective service regulations but are granted such deferment because the registrant is caught in the middle of a crop year and to take him at that time would result in a tremendous financial loss to the individuals concerned.

4. The State director realizes the feeling of local boards and appeal boards in this connection and can readily understand the feeling of registrants and/or others concerned that a financial loss would be extremely difficult to sustain. He, therefore, would like to suggest to local boards that where a registrant does not qualify for a II-C classification within a strict interpretation of the regulations, bearing in mind overproduction, that such a registrant not be so deferred, and if he is placed in a class available for service the State director will be willing to consider a postponement of the registrant's induction until the end of the crop year.

5. It has also been noted that when many registrants are first reached for classification that they have been reached in the middle of a crop year, and instead of granting occupational deferments until the end of the crop year some local boards and appeal boards have automatically granted a year's deferment, then when it expires the registrant is back in the middle of the next crop year and a deferment is again granted for another year, which continues to throw the expiration of deferment in the middle of a crop year. In view of this, therefore, local boards are respectfully requested to reopen and consider anew the deferment of registrants engaged in agriculture at the end of their crop year, and if a registrant does not qualify for further deferment within the strictest interpretation of the regulations, bearing in mind overproduction, that they not be further deferred.

6. It is the opinion of the State director, in view of the extension of the age of liability to age 35 of those registrants deferred in agriculture, that it is the ultimate intent of the law that these registrants serve. Therefore, it becomes a question of when they will serve and not who will serve, and further there arises the question as to when a registrant desires to discharge his military obligations at a younger age or an older age. The State director, therefore, urges all local boards and appeal boards to apply a strict interpretation of the requirements of the regulations for a II-C deferment (not an exemption) and defer only those registrants where it is decided beyond a shadow of a doubt that their deferment is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

Now, however, that there is an overproduction of certain agricultural commodities, local boards and appeal boards, in addition to making the above determinations, must also decide if those things being produced by an activity are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. In other words, if there is an overproduction of a particular agricultural commodity it can readily be seen that further production thereof would certainly not be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, and to defer registrants to continue to produce those commodities where there is an overproduction would be unwarranted.

Mr. HARRISON. And I will read the pertinent provision of this section.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. HARRISON. Which is issued to all draft boards in Virginia :

Now, however, that there is an overproduction of certain agricultural commodities, local boards, and appeal boards, in addition to making the above determinations, must also decide if those things being produced by an activity are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. In other words, if there is an overproduction of a particular agricultural commodity, it can readily be seen that further production thereof would certainly not be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, and to defer registrants to continue to produce those commodities where there is an overproduction would be unwarranted.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that directive has been made the national policy as a result of letters from the Director of the Selective Service, which I would like to put in the record at the conclusion of this statement.

Now, I would like to direct the committee's attention to the effect of that.

Let us assume that there is before a local draft board an application for deferment in order to harvest a wheat crop. Now, that man, young man, shows, in accordance with existing regulation 1622.24, that he is actually engaged in the production of that wheat crop; second, he proves to the satisfaction of that board that he can't be replaced, which is the second requirement under the regulations; and third, he proves to the satisfaction of that board that his removal would cause a material loss of effectiveness, because the wheat crop cannot be harvested; now here comes along a regulation that tells the local board that if they find that wheat is in surplus, that nevertheless, even though that man has proved that there is no one else to harvest that crop, he shall be immediately inducted, should not be deferred to harvest it, and the crop should rot in the fields.

Now, I can't believe that such an interpretation was the intention of the Congress.

Now, it leads to further results: Such a power as that places into the hands of the Selective Service System the power to control the agricultural production of the Nation. The power to say what is in surplus and what is not in surplus is certainly the power to control it.

Now, if the Selective Service System in Washington decides that wheat is in surplus, then that power is certainly there. If it is left to local boards to determine what crops are in surplus and what crops are not in surplus, then we are going to have a very absurd situation. One board will say, "This crop is in surplus," and a board in the county adjoining will say, "No; it isn't in surplus."

The CHAIRMAN. It is a question, as I understand it, for the local board to determine whether a crop is in surplus or not. The only thing the local board has to determine is whether the requirement is in the interest of the health and safety of the country.

Mr. HARRISON. But when you give to the local board, in addition to all the safeguards that are now there, that he is irreplaceable, that he is actually engaged, and that he is an essential person on that farm, you give to them the power to say, "That doesn't make any difference, the crop shall rot anyway, because we think it is national surplus wheat," why, I say that has come to an absurdity.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, this directive takes away the discretion that the law sought to give to the local board.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is the trouble that I see about the directive. Under the law the local board determines whether or not the individual is entitled to a deferment. Now, this directive trespasses upon the prerogative of the local board and takes it away from the local board to determine individual cases.

Mr. HARRISON. With the result—and I might add that I have been unable to get any figures as to the relationship of agricultural workers that are taken in the service in comparison with other groups and at other times, but I do have these figures which I think are quite significant:

In the year ending June 30, 1945, we were engaged in desperate war, and 5.7 percent of the registrants were deferred as class 2-C, but in the year ending last June 30, six-tenths of 1 percent were deferred because of that.

Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that shows that the policy as pursued is completely—has completely nullified any agricultural deferment. Therefore, if it is a sound policy, then we ought to take out of the statute any reference to agricultural deferments. And if it isn't a sound policy, then the statute should be amended to make it clear, that agricultural deferments——

The CHAIRMAN. The way I see it is this: I don't think the deferment directive from the Selective Service System is sound. I think they should withdraw it. Because, as I said in my letter to you of January 19:

There are many factors to be considered in determining whether or not a person is engaged in a pursuit necessary to national health, safety, and interest. From your letter it would appear that the State selective service director of Virginia has narrowed the determining factor to the question of whether or not there is a surplus of a particular commodity.

Now, all you have to do—let's hear General Hershey and see why he shouldn't withdraw this. Because it is certainly not the intent of the law, as I understand it, to interpret it on such a narrow basis.

Now, General, come around back, please.

I don't know whether I wrote you or not——

General HERSHEY. Yes, sir; you did. We had an exchange of letters. I haven't my letter here, but I would be glad to say a word or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Now, go ahead and say what you have in mind.

General HERSHEY. Mr. Harrison is one of our very best friends, so this is sort of a family affair.

The CHAIRMAN. No doubt he has some people behind him since this directive came out.

General HERSHEY. In the first place, let's get clear which law we are under. The law of 1945 was a selective service law enacted during the war, which froze certain people in order to keep certain people in those occupations. Not only that, it is a law that made liable all people between 18 and 45.

Now, the law of 1948 was initially a selective law and was made a universal law in 1951, but until it extended the liability above 26, it never touched anybody from 26 to 45. So at least there was a whole pool of manpower that wasn't available in 1945.

So the number of people that were deferred in 1945 above 30 or above 35 or even above 40 was considerable. And therefore, when you compare the percentages of 1945 with 1955 or 1954, you are talking about two different things. One time you are talking about a manpower pool of pretty near 30 million and in the other case you are talking of one of about 14 million, and all below 26 or at least below 31.

Now, as to this directive——

The CHAIRMAN. Which was issued on August 3, 1953.

General HERSHEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Down in Virginia.

General HERSHEY. Yes. In the first place, I want to call attention—I haven't it in front of me, but I know what it says up at the top. It is a circular. As I tried to set out in the letter I wrote to the chairman of the committee, there are more people at a local board's determination on a particular case than we are talking about here. And I want to speak of the man that is not there.

In the first place, I yield to no one in maintaining the integrity and the complete independence of the local board. That local board operates under laws and under regulations, and this circular is information. It does not direct. A local board can take it or leave it. A local board has many times not accepted my advice, which they have a perfect right to do.

Now, let me take the responsibility, though, that goes with the Government appeal agent, the State director and the national director, and let me speak of the man who isn't there. I am talking now of the registrant that goes when this other man gets deferred—because somebody does. Somebody goes ahead of his time. Because calls are not filled from nowhere. So whenever you decide to defer a man, there is another man there, the man who is going in his place. And it is the responsibility of the Government appeal agent, the State director, and the national director to guard the interest of the man who isn't there.

Now, how do we guard them? We only have two ways: One is by telling people what we think the law means, what the regulation means, and what the facts are. The second thing is to use the power of appeal, because it is the only thing. I can't make a classification. I can only handle the classification if a board does think it is unjust to the registrant. The only way I can do is appeal it.

Now, I would say that 95 percent of all appeals I have ever taken—and I imagine they run up about 50,000—have been in the interest of the registrant. I perhaps should be ashamed to say it. Because most of the time I haven't been looking out for the man who isn't there. But when you have a man to be considered that isn't there, the State director, I believe, has a right to tell the local board what he thinks the facts are, and, secondly, to set out those facts so the board knows if they don't follow them that he will take an appeal.

Now, let's have just a word on this question of surplus.

In the first place, I have no desire to determine surplus. We get that probably from newspapers, from the Department of Agriculture, from the list of storages and all that sort of thing. Now, that is fact. We interpret it in different ways. But it is at least a part of it.

Now, let me point out two dangers if you get into the field of telling a local board they can't consider surplus. It is just as logical to say they can't consider shortage. And if you are not going to consider shortage, then the very reason for deferment is lost.

The next thing I want to point out is that if we are going to not consider shortages in the agricultural field, how can you ask a manufacturer what he is manufacturing? How can you ask a retailer what he is selling? Are we going to have the same consideration for the man who sells the most important thing in the country, to the fellow who sells the highest luxury and the least important?

Now, the whole basis of deferment is not because of hardship. Now, I would like to say this, and I think it is in fairness to Captain White, who issued this circular down at Richmond. He pointed out in there if a man was going to save his harvest, that he would be glad to postpone a man. That is a temporary thing. We are talking about deferment which is for a longer period. And the whole basis of deferments is not in individual interest but in national interest. And how can there be a national interest without a need?

And how can the need continue after it has been converted to a surplus? Now, that is our problem.

I am not trying to defend it at all. But if we go into deferring people merely because they have been deferred—and yesterday I was embarrassed a little bit among my several children of the States because our deferments vary widely, and in the particular board where this started, this board had more people deferred than some of our States.

Now, I don't say that is wrong. They might have more reason for it. Because one thing that I have had to learn long ago is that you don't govern each local board the same. Courts are not that way. Even legislatures among the States pass different kinds of law in one State than what they do in another. And I shall glory in that, because when we get so we all pass the same thing, liberty will have left.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, General.

Now, I want to thank Mr. Hinshaw and Mr. Harrison for appearing before the committee and offering certain suggested amendments. And I can assure you that the committee will give most careful consideration to that when we come to consider the bill and agree on the bill.

General HERSHEY. Thank you, sir.

(Further inserts follow:)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1953.

Subject: Agricultural deferments.

Hon. BURR P. HARRISON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: This refers to my letter to you on November 3, 1953, and to your followup letter of December 15, 1953, concerning the policy with respect to agricultural deferments.

As you know, the Congress did not defer or exempt farmers from military service, but it did give to the President authority to prescribe such rules and regulations as he thought advisable to provide for the deferment (not exemption) of those whose employment in agriculture is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The regulations prescribed, sections 1622.24 and 1622.23 (a), are enclosed, and for the most part they are the same as those prescribed for those employed in industry or other occupations. These regulations, together with the basic provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, constitute the policy with respect to agricultural deferments.

The State director of selective service for Virginia has assured me that it was not his intention, in Virginia Circular No. 223, to attempt to control the Nation's agricultural production; nor does he believe that this is a responsibility of the Selective Service System. In reviewing this circular in its entirety, I find that the tests for agricultural deferment have been recited, but I am not left with the impression that selective service is to be used as an instrument of agricultural production control.

I do not think that the Congress in enacting the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or the President, in prescribing the regulations for deferment, intended that the supply status of a commodity be completely overlooked or ignored in the classification process. If, however, that was their intention, then local boards in considering the cases of registrants engaged in the production of essential commodities, the supply of which is critically low, should not give the supply status factor any consideration. The fact is, however, this factor is of considerable import in instances where the commodity needed is in short supply, and Selective Service does, and is obliged to, pay attention to it. Generally speaking, as the supply of a commodity increases and approaches the demand for it, the need to defer men to produce it, lessens. This does not mean

that if the supply equals the demand, or even exceeds it, that deferments are not warranted; nor does it mean that the same individuals will remain in continuous deferment. What I wish to make clear is that while I believe the supply level is a factor in arriving at classifications, it is not the primary or conclusive factor, and it is only when so employed that difficulty arises.

There are those who apparently believe that a registrant who is employed in the production of an essential agricultural commodity, whether it is plentiful or scarce, should be deferred from military service indefinitely. To follow such a policy, as I see it, is contrary to the intention of Congress. It is clearly stated in the act that the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces and the Reserve components thereof should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just, and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective economy. In addition, Congress extended the age of liability 9 years or to age 35 for those occupationally deferred, indicating that they are expected to discharge their military obligations sometime. Furthermore, the period of obligated service was limited to 2 years and perhaps Congress believed that we had sufficient manpower to solve all our needs by using the system of rotation—some would go while others would stay. When the ones who went returned, they would then replace those who had been deferred initially so that they, too, might carry out the obligation which they owe in military service.

The most we can hope to do by the selective service process is to attempt judiciously to remove limited numbers from the farm at a time, with the hope that when their service is done they can replace those who have been deferred.

I appreciate having had this opportunity to discuss this matter with you, although I do regret the delay there has been in furnishing you this information.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, *Director.*

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington 25, D. C., January 15, 1954.

HON. BURR P. HARRISON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: I have your letter of December 28, 1953, with further reference to farm deferments which has been the subject of our recent correspondence.

Section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides, in part, as follows:

"The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment * * * is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *Provided*, That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status: * * *."

Pursuant to this authority, the President issued a regulation providing for the deferment of any registrant who is employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of those agricultural commodities which are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. This regulation authorizes such deferment only when all of the following conditions are found to exist:

1. The registrant is, or but for a seasonal or temporary interruption, would be engaged in such activity.
2. The registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications or skill in such activity.
3. The removal of the registrant would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

These regulations further define the production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities as those measured in terms of average annual production per farm worker which is marketed from a local average farm of the type under consideration.

It would appear to me that the key to the entire matter which we have under discussion appears in the first paragraph of these regulations, particularly in the phrase, "agricultural commodities which are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest." As can be readily seen, these regulations require that a local board, in order to find a person eligible for

farm deferment, must not only determine that the man himself is necessary and irreplaceable on the farm on which he is employed, but that he is further employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of those agricultural commodities which are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. This same test of essentiality also applies to occupational deferments in other activities.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, *Director*.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next witness is—let me see now, where is my list?—Dr. Howard Meyerhoff, Executive Director, Scientific Manpower Commission. Is the Doctor here?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, under the rules of the committee, we will accept your statement and put it in the record and afford you 10 minutes to make a statement as to what you have in your printed report.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement follows:)

ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL,
New York, N. Y., January 28, 1955.

Representative CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VINSON: At the suggestion of Mr. Russell Blandford we are writing to you to place before the House Committee on Armed Services an analysis of the recent administration of the selective-service law. We trust it will receive the committee's attention when the extension of the Selective Service Act is under consideration. May we preface our remarks by expressing our substantial endorsement of the act and the extension for a suitable period of the authority to induct. It is our firm conviction that selective service must be maintained as an essential part of our preparation for national security. We feel, however, that it can do so only if its operation remains within the framework of congressional intent.

It is generally recognized now that real national security, with the flexibility to meet any contingency, involves not only the training of men for standing Armed Forces with adequate, dependable reserves but also the technological wherewithal to provide ample material support for the military branches as well as a civilian economy operating at as high a level as current planning permits. We believe with President Eisenhower that “* * * security must be founded on a strong and expanding economy.” In this period of continuing partial mobilization we feel it particularly vital that technology be given every opportunity to maintain our leadership in the various aspects of the preparedness race. We know that the Soviet Union understands clearly the modern source of power and is turning every attention to the development and fullest utilization of its technological manpower. We are, therefore, greatly concerned with the recent trends in the administration of the selective-service law. These were best explained by the following statement, which appeared in the November 1954 issue of *System Service* published by the national headquarters of the Selective Service System.

UNIVERSALITY OF SERVICE

The members of an advisory committee on scientific, engineering, and specialized personnel recently established in one of the States requested this headquarters to comment upon the intent of Congress with respect to the universality of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. The letter in reply that emanated from this headquarters is printed below.

“The concept of universality of service is implicit in the action of the Congress in 1951 in amending the Selective Service Act of 1948 to make it the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and to provide extended liability to age 35 for those persons deferred by their local boards prior to reaching age 26.

“The Selective Service Act of 1948, as passed on June 24, 1948, provides in section 1 (a): ‘This Act may be cited as the “Selective Service Act of 1948.”’

“The 1951 amendments provide: ‘This Act may be cited as the “Universal Military Training and Service Act.”’

"This change in title was designed to accomplish not only universality of training but universality of service. The training features of the act have not been implemented by the Congress, but the universal military service portion is not only operative, but is fortified by the 1951 provision extending liability for induction for deferred persons. This extension of liability was enacted by the Congress because they were aware of the fact that those who become 26 without having served were those who had been deferred. Had Congress desired to exempt registrants who had long been deferred, this action would have been unnecessary and would not have been taken. This is spelled out quite clearly in the following statement found on page 34 of the House Armed Services Committee Report No. 271, in which the committee reported out to the House of Representatives the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act: 'It should be observed that the new section permits the induction of persons now or hereafter deferred until the 35th anniversary of their birth should their basis for deferment terminate after passing their 26th birthday. This will prevent persons now deferred from escaping induction by continuing their education past the 26th anniversary of their birth, or by continuing to remain engaged in an essential industry or occupation until they pass their 26th birthday.'"

It is our firm conviction that the concept of universal military service advocated above is not only an invalid interpretation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, but is inimical to our national security. In fact, the excerpt quoted from the House Armed Services Committee Report No. 271 is the very one that we would cite to indicate the congressional intent that industrial deferment in cases of demonstrated need should be allowed and extended beyond age 26. The extension of liability toward age 35 (equivalent to the sum of the occupational deferment period) was done obviously to prevent excessive leakage. We concur in this device, for we oppose the direct or indirect exemption of any individual or group.

Since 1950 American technology has been working under the handicap of skilled manpower shortages. Under these circumstances, we must agree with the warning contained in the Appley report presented by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to the President in January of 1954. The report says: "The margin of skilled manpower for expanded war production is extremely narrow in the light of modern requirements. To strip American industry of a substantial number of these persons during partial mobilization puts the Nation in peril of not being able to meet production requirements in the event of a full emergency."

In December of 1952 there were 31,017 persons deferred for occupational reasons. Currently the number is about 17,500. These figures indicate that the trend toward universal military service is much more than merely theoretical. There can be no justification of this on the basis of a reduction in the segment of industrial activity directly connected with the weaponry of national security, for such has not occurred. There can be no justification in reduction of activity in defense related activities for such has not occurred. As a matter of fact, American industry in keeping with the President's emphasis on a strong economy, has been encouraged to maintain the highest degree of activity in research and development. In spite of this, occupational deferments to those persons acknowledged to be of vital importance have dropped by almost 45 percent.

It is the normal practice to justify this on the theory that the level of availability is maintained by those engineers and scientists who have completed the active service obligation and are available to industry. Paraphrased this means that now American industry is deprived, by the unilateral action of the Selective Service System, of the services of large segments of two entire classes of engineering and scientific graduates. This is occurring at the very time when manpower needs for the armed services are at the lowest point in years. It has resulted in an impossible problem in the Army of trying to utilize the skills of far more technologists than the Army requires as such. It is universally agreed that it is at best foolhardy in this day and age to use technologists on nontechnical work. It is, by and large, not the fault of the Army that in its structure such malutilization runs high. The Army simply does not need most of the technologists they receive via selective-service inductions.

We know we cannot compete with our potential enemies in terms of total manpower. Therefore, it is of prime importance that we recognize that our survival in this age of peril will depend on the degree to which we utilize the very definitely limited scientific and engineering personnel which this Nation possesses. As pointed out by the Appley committee we must always keep in mind the possibility of stepped-up or full mobilization.

As the exact nature of the problem becomes manifest we have no doubt that the good judgement of our people will prevail in this, as it has in the past, in matters of grave national importance. To judge this problem, however, it is necessary that our people have the facts upon which sound judgment can be based.

Fundamentally, every man should serve the Nation where he can serve it best. If this leads to service in production or research, so long as those requirements are paramount, the individual registrant should be considered for deferment and deferred because of his importance to that work.

We are mindful, on the other hand, that the needs of the Armed Forces for physically fit young men must be met and that the young scientist or engineer should be deferred only when the work which he is performing in civilian life is more important to the Nation than that which he would perform if inducted into the Armed Forces. There is equal need to maintain the graduate and undergraduate programs in our colleges and universities in order to insure the continued flow of young scientists and engineers into production and research.

We need, then, to reject universal military service as a basic concept and return to the principle of selection, under which men are selected for deferment by reason of their occupation and its importance to the national welfare or selected for induction because their service to the Nation in uniform is deemed more important than their civilian work. The drive for universal military service and the virtual nondeferment of young engineers and scientists have led many such individuals to volunteer despite their present value to research and production, just to get the matter over with, when their greatest conceivable contribution would be to remain on the job.

We sincerely seek the maximum contribution to the Nation from our scientists and engineers and do not advocate the exemption of such individuals from military service. The fear that some men might escape military service through continued deferment is no longer a practical one with the extension of the age of liability to 35 for those who are deferred for various reasons, and the denial of deferment to those whose child or children were conceived or born after August 25, 1953.

We agree with the intent of Congress, as expressed in the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended, in which it is stated: "The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces * * * any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, * * * or other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

In this uneasy age in which we live, of simultaneous hot and cold war, we ask that the Nation make the most effective use of its specialized manpower, not as a matter of preferred treatment of scientists and engineers, but in order that the Nation may survive.

We believe it imperative, therefore, that the intent of Congress be made amply clear by including in the selective service law such revisions as will prevent the loss of the principle of selection. We are firmly opposed to the adoption of any procedure that would provide exemption from military obligation but it is our considered judgment that with international tension what it is we must bolster our technological defenses by the judicious utilization of all of our highly trained specialized manpower, particularly in the fields of science and engineering.

In short, we agree completely with title I, section 1, subsection (e) of the Universal Military Training and Selective Service Act: "The Congress further declares that adequate provision for national security requires maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources."

It is our sincere hope that your committee will assure that this will be done. To neglect to do so can merely jeopardize the security that all of us are seeking to preserve.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. BORING,
*Chairman, Engineering Manpower Commission
 of Engineers Joint Council.*
 H. A. MEYERHOFF,
Executive Director, Scientific Manpower Commission.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to supplement and support the statement which has already been submitted to the committee.

May I say at the beginning my name is Howard Meyerhoff. I am executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, but in speaking I am also speaking for the Engineering Manpower Commission of which Maynard M. Boring, of General Electric Co., is Chairman.

The Engineering Manpower Commission represents all the engineering societies, with memberships of about 185,000. The Scientific Manpower Commission represents nine major scientific groups, with a total membership of 155,000 scientists.

May I say to start with that we heartily support the extension of the selective service law, and furthermore, we are vehemently opposed to exemption for scientists, but we are here primarily to indicate a difference of opinion in the statements that General Hershey has just made with reference to the meaning of the law.

We do feel that the provisions of the law remain unchanged from the law of 1948, even though the title was changed, and that the law should be administered by provision rather than by title.

Section 1, subsection (c) of the law, of course, states that it should be administered under a principle of selection which is fair and just, and then in subsection (e) it goes on to indicate the importance of science and engineering, as General Hershey has just emphasized.

Under those circumstances we do feel that a system of deferments should be quite liberal where the need is demonstrated, and the need is demonstrable in our conviction only when men are essential and/or irreplaceable. And there are many such instances.

We feel that this is necessary only because of the dire shortage of engineers and scientists.

The Engineering Manpower Commission has conducted an annual survey for 4 years to determine the magnitude of the shortage of engineers in their several fields. Their figures for 1954 indicate that taking into account men inducted, men who returned from the service after their 2 years or more in uniform, there was a shortage of 6,000 engineers in the year 1954. However, we discovered that we had not taken into account one very important area of engineering. In the survey we could not discover a shortage of civil engineers, but it suddenly occurred to the Engineering Joint Council that they had not given consideration to the State highway departments. The survey was extended to the State highway departments, and a shortage of 3,000 civil engineers was discovered in that area alone.

And furthermore, if the President's roadbuilding program is undertaken, there simply is not the engineering personnel to man it.

In the fields of science there are given shortages. In some fields they are negligible, but in others they are acute. I received yesterday a statement from the University of Illinois School of Agriculture stating that for the next 3 years, at least, there will be 2 jobs for every agricultural scientist that they graduate.

We have also surveyed in our own Commission the demands for scientists in the year 1954, and we find that against a loss of 25 percent in the number of physics graduates since 1951, that the demand in industry alone has gone up, and that in 1954 research and develop-

ment departments alone in industry absorbed 70 percent of all the physicists at all degree levels that were graduated. Leaving, you see, 30 percent for education for Government, including AEC and the other arms of Government, and the production of departments of industry, too. Hardly enough to go around, I am sure you will agree.

The figures in other fields are perhaps not quite so impressive as they are in physics, with a few exceptions.

In the mathematics we find that there are 200 teaching positions in the universities and colleges that are not filled because they can't find personnel. We could turn also to industry to get indications of the shortage. Maynard M. Boring, the Chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission, stated on Friday of last week that his company alone has requisitions for 1,450 scientists and engineers for 1955 for research and development; that 3 other companies in his and related fields will absorb one-quarter of all the engineering and scientific graduates in this country for the year 1955, based, of course, on projections of graduations from men already enrolled and prospective graduates as of June 1955.

We have, of course, been conscious of the effort that the Russians are putting into this production of manpower in the scientific and engineering fields. And may I mention, in view of the statements that were made in the testimony yesterday, that M. H. Trytten, of the National Research Council, a man who was chairman of General Hershey's committee to study the question of deferments in the field of education, has recently completed a study of the production of engineers and scientists in the U. S. S. R. This book is ready for publication and will come out under the National Research Council's imprint within the next few months. The manuscript is completed. He has found that as of 1954 the Russians turned out 54,000 engineers. Our product was between 19,000 and 20,000 in the same period, 1954.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no assurance of what is the quality of the 54,000. It is quality instead of quantity that counts, isn't it?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir. That has been analyzed from all of the Soviet universities and academy statements that have come in. We know the curriculum in great detail, and Dr. Trytten has reproduced it in the manuscript of his book and it will appear there.

The curriculum is a 5-year curriculum as against 4 to 5 years in our own institutions, and the conclusion which he has reached is that most of the Russian engineers have the equivalent of a master of science in engineering in this country.

Now, in the fields of science we find that the number of doctors of philosophy graduated in 1954 in science was 7,000, and in our own country it was 4,300. If we project these figures, knowing the approximate numbers of scientists and engineers in this country and in Russia, as we do, 400,000 engineers in Russia as against 525,000 in this country.

If we project that, you can see that the curve of Russian engineering personnel will cross our total personnel within a matter of 3 to 5 years, depending upon our step-up in the number of engineers registered.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, could I ask him a question?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. And educate them. In science it will be about 2 years longer.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't want to interrupt him.

Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. I think he answered the question I had in mind as to the pool, overall pool of engineers in Russia and the United States. Although they might have produced 54,000, there was a much greater vacuum in Russia from, say, the last 25 years, as compared with the number of people, the lack of people in this country. In other words, we still have more scientific personnel and they are merely filling up the voids that have existed over the period in their country.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is correct, sir. In 1937, in fact, Stalin was credited with the statement that the Russians were 50 to 100 years behind the West in technology, and that would be a major objective, to catch up.

Mr. MILLER. All right. And isn't this true, too? I am conscious of this problem, but I don't think we want to come in here and get stamped by it.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. No, sir.

Mr. MILLER. That the quality comes in; that you do have to have experience back of engineering that the Russians haven't got.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. The average age of Russian personnel has not been computed accurately, but you are quite correct. It is younger than our own, which would suggest, you see, a short period of experience.

Mr. MILLER. May I say this, make this one observation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. Last year I was privileged to go to Spain with a committee, subcommittee of this committee, and there we were going into the personnel, among other things, that will build some of our complex of bases. We have an American engineering and architect firm that has contracted for those services, but they have to use, where possible, Spanish techniques, and we found that according to our standards, these men had a great potential capability but that their training was such that we had to practically train them over to meet the demands and to come up to the standards of our own scientific personnel. Don't you think that is going to apply in Russia, too?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir. I think we could discount their fantastic claims for inventing practically everything. But even so, the training they are getting is now the equivalent of our own. Their experience, however, is still substantially less.

Mr. MILLER. I happen to have been trained as an engineer. I don't call myself an engineer, because I haven't followed that profession, civil engineering, for about 25 years. But I don't like to sell American technologists short, including civil engineers.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I was going to append to my statement about the Russians that—God forbid—that we train more engineers and scientists merely to keep up with the Joneses or the Russians.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor—

Mr. JOHNSON. Could I ask him a question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is what I wanted to ask you. How do you know the information you get is reliable? The reason I ask you is this: One time I had the Congressional Library make a study of the industrial potentialities of the Russians, and it was a lot less than the information that we got bantered around Congress and also this com-

mittee. I think they are greatly overrated. Are you sure the information you have is responsible, reliable information?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I could merely fall back on Dr. Trytten's work, which I have examined in considerable detail. The judgment is based upon the subjects that are taught and also the length of the curriculum.

We know perhaps too little as to just how effectively they are taught. So if there is any failure of quality, it would be in the effectiveness of the teaching. But on the other hand, the weight given to the scientific and mathematical subjects is the equivalent of our own, and according to Dr. Trytten, it even extends up to our master's, the master's degree of science in engineering.

I must depend on Dr. Trytten's analysis of literature from Russia.

Mr. JOHNSON. Not only the quality, but I am considering the numbers. Are you sure the numbers they have given you are the right amount, or are they overdrawing it?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes. That has been checked and rechecked in the Harvard Russian Studies Center, by Dr. DeWitt, who has also published on the subject and has gone over Dr. Trytten's book. So there is another organization which has examined the facts independently and have concurred in the statements that he has made.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bates.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Meyerhoff, regardless of what the Russians have, the important thing is that we need more scientists.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. BATES. Now, as I understand, the difference between yourself and General Hershey is that he is applying his concept of the law according to the title, whereas you want to go by the provisions of the act. That is the situation?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. BATES. Do I understand, excepting for the title, that you concur with the provisions of the act as they exist today?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. BATES. Well, then, how would you take care of the situation that Mr. Hinshaw brings up? How would you work out this question of selectivity?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. The Scientific and Engineering Manpower Commission have considered that in conjunction with the proposed reservist legislation which I understand will come before you in another bill. There, you will recall, the Departments of Defense, the ODM, and Selective Service, have united in proposing a 6-month drafting of men in this same category, and a 9½-year Reserve obligation following that.

Mr. Hinshaw's bill in my judgment will provide or provides machinery and rather desirable machinery for the screening out of the rather select few from the standpoint of ability to carry on their education after a suitable period of service in the Armed Forces, and training in the Armed Forces.

Our commissions concur heartily in the desirability of having every man wear a uniform and to get some training. Indeed, may I say I was a private in World War I and felt that it gave me as much education as my entire college career. So I am for it. And we do not wish anyone to escape.

We do feel, however, that so long as we do not have such a provision, that the induction of men who are highly qualified, particularly men who are doing work which we regard as far more significant to the national interest and security—I might cite a case that occurred only a few miles from here in the guided-missile laboratory, in which the missile, progress on the missile, has been held up now for 7 months because of the induction of a man on June 29 who was more sorely needed for the building in of improvements in the guided missile that the laboratory in question is working on for the Department of Defense.

We feel in cases of that kind continued deferments, even if necessary to the point of exemption, are fully justified in the interest of our Nation and its security, and we also feel that in view of the fact we have such a surplus of men physically fit and mentally fit for the armed services, that the age of induction has already risen to over 21.

MR. BATES. I do not want to belabor the point about the induction, whether you should bring a man in for 90 days or not. Just offhand, I think I would be against it, because as I said before, I am not inclined to want to clutter up the Armed Forces nor do I see much chance in a man who is already gainfully employed in the job where a scientist is required—and I have had several letters of people who had to leave certain plants. Now, to take that man and put him in the armed services for 89 days, let him make his application and go back to the same job, doesn't, in my judgment, make too much sense.

But the question I am really directing to you, Dr. Meyerhoff, is this: How many people would you need, and what would be the number in different categories that this council could recommend to General Hershey? Who are these indispensable people and how many of them? Could that be spelled out?

DR. MEYERHOFF. The scale of the emergency, of course, is the determinant. In all fields of work, as I recall, there were 2 million deferred when we needed an army of 13 million in World War II. At the present time, however, in my judgment, the number of indispensable men is very much smaller. The range in 2-A deferments has been from a peak of 32,000 in 1951 to the present level of 17,500. And may I say that only about 60 percent of them are in the field of science. Others in management, others in skilled labor, and similar categories.

I should say the figure of 32,000 is much nearer realism rather than the figure 17.

MR. BATES. Then you could establish a quota?

DR. MEYERHOFF. I think one could, yes.

MR. BATES. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fisher.

MR. FISHER. Mr. Chairman. In regard to the need, the current needs for engineering and under our industrial system, in putting your figures together here I take it there is a need for about 30,000 per year that our industry could absorb, graduate engineers; is that correct; is that approximately correct?

DR. MEYERHOFF. They have absorbed more during the industrial bulge following the Korean outbreak. In fact, they absorbed 50,000 in the peak year of 1950-51.

MR. FISHER. We graduated last year you say between 19,000 and 20,000?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes.

Mr. FISHER. We will say 20,000. And then on a survey you found that there were at least 9,000 more that were needed; is that correct—the 6,000 plus the 3,000?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes; 6,000—yes, 6,000 plus 3, that is correct.

Mr. FISHER. So that makes—then, would you say there is a requirement for a minimum of 30,000?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes. The tendency of the Manpower Engineering Council is to put it at 35,000, but certainly 30,000 would be a minimum.

Mr. FISHER. All right. And you say in 1950 we graduated 50,000 in engineering?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. FISHER. And in 1954 we graduated roughly 20,000 in engineering?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. FISHER. I think during that same period, since you mentioned the comparison, I understand the Russians graduated 28,000 in 1950 and graduated 54,000 in 1954.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is correct.

Mr. FISHER. So that it is a complete reversal of ratio?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. [Nods.]

Mr. FISHER. Now, how do you account for that? Of course, the lack of deferments hasn't been responsible for the smaller number of students who have taken an interest in scientific studies. Is it the shortage of teachers, shortage of scholarships, or how would you explain this tremendous drop, which I think is very alarming, that has taken place in the last 4 years in the number of students who have been attracted to the scientific and the engineering fields of study?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. There is no simple answer to your question, but I will be more than glad to sketch some of the elements that we think are important. First, is the teacher problem.

Mr. FISHER. The teacher problem, would you say, is No. 1?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I believe I would. Because the numbers of science and mathematics teachers in our high schools has dropped something like 51 percent, that is people training for teaching in those subjects has dropped 51 percent since 1950. I think you will agree that without good and inspired teaching at the high-school level, the motivation to go on in those subjects in college is either lacking or pretty low.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait 1 minute?

Mr. FISHER, are you finished?

Mr. FISHER. Not quite through, Doctor. You hadn't quite finished, I don't think.

You mentioned the shortage of teachers as perhaps the No. 1 cause for this tremendous drop. Now what other factors?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. As to the second factor, the change that has taken place in high-school curriculum, which has involved less mathematics and less science, as a requirement for graduation from high school. So there, again, there is a movement away from science and mathematics in our high schools, which means that very few students actually have the qualifications of mathematical background to go ahead with engineering when they reach college.

A third factor, may I mention, is the fact that we have reached the trough of our drop in birthrate during the depression years.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I just answer Mr. Fisher's question by indicating one little point that probably accounts for the whole thing. In 1950 you were receiving the full benefit of the college graduates of the veterans from World War II. You had some 13 million veterans in World War II and a vast number of them took advantage of the free educational provisions of the law.

Therefore, your 1950 graduating class was bound to be the largest one.

Now it has slid down since that time, since you have had fewer veterans as such.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bray, do you have a question?

Mr. BRAY. Yes. One observation or question I would like to ask there, and that is: Isn't part of this difficulty to do with the Army personnel management after they got the boy into service, rather than selective service, I mean, itself? I do know the Army has been making great efforts to place the men right. Now that guided-missile man you mentioned, why couldn't he, after he took his very short basic training, have been sent there? There would be nothing unfair or improper in that. The Army has made some progress in that. But certainly we do have a long way to go.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That, I think, is a very pertinent statement. It is a field in which we have a long way to go and in which we should make rapid progress. I believe, as was brought out in the discussion this morning in connection with Mr. Hinshaw's testimony, that the Armed Forces should be provided not just with civilian scientists but also with others in uniform.

But the number that is in use, the 4,500, and the 2,000 plus in the A and B groups, in the scientific and specialized personnel program, is only a fraction of the number of engineers and scientists in the Army.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Of course, they are people that are actually doing jobs for which there are assignments.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me make this statement. Of course, I want the committee to bear in mind that this law that we are now extending, or propose to extend, is the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The whole program of induction is based around the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Equal obligations for all. What Mr. Hinshaw is approaching and what the distinguished witness is approaching is the concept of selective service, that a certain group on account of profound learning and knowledge has an obligation only of the 3 months' period, or 89 days' period. The balance have an obligation of 2 years. Congress thought the obligation should be equal upon all, learned and unlearned. That is the whole issue.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. We feel, sir, that the scientists have the liability to serve in uniform, but we are, I'm afraid, not concerned so much with the individual as we are with getting his maximum contribution to the national effort and to national security. And with Mr. Hinshaw, we deplore the waste of his talents for a prolonged period. If they can be used in uniform, we want our scientists there.

On the other hand, if they can be used in the preparation of guided missiles or jet engines—and I am speaking now from cases in which induction has created serious losses—we feel for national security we should have them there on a deferment basis, but never relieved from the obligation to serve.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course the obligation of 89 days is a very small obligation, as compared to the man who has to serve 24 months.

Mr. Hinshaw has always been a strong believer in UMT and he supported the bill the last time when it was before the House.

But the principle of universal military training is equal to all, not some, some having a larger obligation than others.

Now, we will have to thank you now. We appreciate your appearing here. You file your statement for the record.

Now members of the committee, we——

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have an important little bill coming up on the floor this morning from the House administration making available the money for the Armed Services Committee to conduct its investigations. I think it is important for us to be on the floor. We will take a recess until 2 o'clock, when the other witnesses will testify.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a. m., the committee adjourned to reconvene at 2 p. m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

Now the next witness is Mr. Ralph B. Chaney, of the University of California.

Is Mr. Chaney here?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I would like the privilege of presenting Mr. Chaney, even though there may not be many members present. I see my distinguished friend from Missouri.

Dr. Chaney, you can come over here now?

The CHAIRMAN. Come around, Doctor.

Mr. HINSHAW. Dr. Chaney is a very distinguished member of the National Academy of Sciences, in addition to being in charge of manpower matters for the University of California. And that is no small business because connected with the University of California is the Los Alamos Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Livermore Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Radiation Laboratory. Now that is quite a piece of business.

And I would just like the gentlemen of the committee to know that in representing the University of California, it is something in addition to that, quite something in addition to that, and also he is authorized to represent us.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, it is a pleasure to have you here.

Now, as I stated to Dr. Meyerhoff, if you have a prepared statement, you may file that in the record. The committee will be glad now to have you make any statement you desire to submit.

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I wonder if it will be permissible if I stand instead of sit. I earn my living as a university professor and I earn it standing up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. CHANEY. So I think I can talk better.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead. Stand up, if you desire to do so.

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Ralph W. Chaney. My home is in Berkeley, Calif. I am a professor of paleontology at the University of California. I am used to having my subject unknown. I am representing the university on manpower matters, and as Mr. Hinshaw has stated, the Radiation Laboratory and its sister organizations at Livermore and Los Alamos are deeply concerned with national defense, under contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The atom bomb was first designed and produced in one of our laboratories 10 or more years ago as a part of the Manhattan project. No doubt, the members of this committee are well aware of the current importance of Los Alamos as a center for the development and fabrication of the hydrogen bomb. At Livermore a weapons program of equally urgent importance is also being conducted.

At the outset, let me say that I am a strong supporter of the ideals of selective service. I was a member and chairman of a local board for some 5 years and consider Selective Service an effective means of building the authorized active-duty strength of the Armed Forces, and a great credit to our democracy.

I fully subscribe to the policy enunciated in section 1 (e) of the law that—

The Congress further declares that adequate provision for national security requires maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources.

The Hinshaw amendment will add greatly to effective utilization of scientific and engineering manpower at Los Alamos, Livermore, Berkeley, and countless other research and industrial plants.

Now, since the title of the law was changed from Selective Service Act to Universal Military Training and Service Act in 1951, there has been, especially at local-board level, a change in its administration which does not seem consistent with the law as written.

We are told by local boards that the people of the United States want every man of military age to do his share in the defense of the Nation. It is important that we have clearly in mind that this share does not necessarily involve 2 years of active duty in the Armed Forces, but may involve continuing participation in weapons production, teaching, or basic research.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, right in that connection let me recall to you what Congress declared to be the policy also:

The Congress further declared that in a free society the obligations and privilege of serving in the Armed Forces and Reserve components thereof should be shared generally in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy.

Now, that is the way I interpret it—to mean that there is an equal obligation on all to share in service.

Mr. CHANEY. On a basis of selection.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is on a basis of selection, and the power of selection is given at the ground level in the selection boards and local boards in granting deferments.

Mr. CHANEY. The word "selection," as quoted in the excerpt you give, is an extremely important one.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right; exactly.

Mr. CHANEY. I am developing the point that universal military training emphasizes take-away selection.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are developing the point that, while the name has been changed in the statute and now known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as a matter of fact, it is a selective service in the body of the law?

Mr. CHANEY. That is correct, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Proceed.

Mr. CHANEY. I am thinking as I am speaking to you of a nuclear to detect irradiation hazards at a large laboratory where 1,600 people are employed on a weapons program. Their very lives depend upon him and so does our production schedule.

Since there are no other defense plants like this in the world, no place where this particular problem exists, this chemist has developed skills which make him outstanding, yet he is currently subject to call for military duty. Is this a wise functioning of selective service?

"O. A." is an electrical engineer, 1 of 200 we interviewed 3 years ago, defined a man qualified to build the bevatron at our laboratory in Berkeley. Bevatron has its first three letters—"B" for billion, "E" for electron, and "V" for volt.

Now, Bevatron, producing as ours now does, 6 to 7 billion electron volt particles, may be used to recombine matter for purposes of war and peace beyond any instrument ever before built. This is the only one, no other smaller ones are being built. Yet this electronics engineer is now being considered for military duty by a local board in California. I processed his papers in Berkeley Monday afternoon, just before I left, with the usual prayer and hope, a prayer not always answered.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Dr. Chaney a question at this point on the question of these individuals?

Dr. Chaney, have you found in your experience that individuals who possess the knowledge that you are talking about now are actually inducted, or are you addressing yourself to the threat of induction that hangs over their head?

Mr. CHANEY. Both. We lose men, like this electronics engineer. He is by the Scientific Advisory Board of California put on what is stated a replacement basis, and in the ordinary course of events "O. A." will be inducted and enter the Armed Forces as a private sometime after February 15, which is the end of his deferment period.

Mr. BLANDSFORD. Well, now, would you agree that there is a universal obligation upon every young man in this Nation to serve his Nation in the Armed Forces if he is between the ages of 18½ and 26?

Mr. CHANEY. The present interpretation of the law by National Headquarters of Selective Service would seem to indicate that that is their feeling. So I would agree. That, incidentally, sir, is one

reason why I am concerned with supporting the Hinshaw amendment, because it will give a period, a minimum period of service, of training, in the Armed Forces.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Then you would support Congressman Hinshaw's amendment and, therefore, that being the case, that you would not support your own theory if Congressman Hinshaw's amendment is accepted, that we should operate on a system of selection. You would then change your thinking and you would say that we should have a universal obligation imposed upon everybody if we can't have the Selective System, so long as we have a method by suspending this obligation?

Mr. CHANEY. If we could have true selective service, no Hinshaw amendment would be necessary.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, that is the whole point.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it would all depend, right down to the local board, in its interpretation of selective service.

Mr. CHANEY. The law as originally administered during the Second World War involved a high appreciation of the selective factor.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. CHANEY. My point is that that factor is now lessening in importance and at local-board level is being disregarded. Therefore, the Hinshaw amendment is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. On account of the name of the statute now?

Mr. CHANEY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. But don't these 'State appeal boards—when you take a case where you have an outstanding individual who can't be replaced, when you take that case to the State appeal board, have you not found that the State appeal board will direct that local board to defer that individual?

Mr. CHANEY. I have not found that it always will.

One of the cases I just mentioned, 1 of the 2 cases, I expect to lose at all levels of appeal within the next week.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Then, obviously, that man in the eyes of the appeal board is replaceable? They are reasonable men, aren't they, on these State appeal boards, we assume?

Mr. CHANEY. I don't know what reasonable men are. I don't consider them reasonable.

In any 1 year not more than a score of theoretical physicists complete their training. This annual crop has to be shared among a dozen or more laboratories of AEC and among industrial and other employers working with a Univac, a massive electronic computer, almost—well, half the size of this room—our theoretical physicists are designing the machines of the future, developing new energies to run them.

This is a young man's job. Yet one-fourth of our theoretical physicists staff in the young-age group are subject for military duty.

If we could double our staff of theoretical physicists at Livermore, our weapons program there, including the cycle of test operations recently announced in Nevada Proving Grounds for this spring, would be greatly facilitated.

If we lose one theoretical physicist, our program will be severely handicapped.

Mr. SHORT. Kind of like stealing the star quarterback or a vital member of the team, disrupting the team.

Mr. CHANEY. A very apt comparison, sir. And let it not be said that these men working in our laboratories, daily exposed to the dangers of irradiation, are not serving their country under hazards, physical hazards, as great as any in the Armed Forces.

They are willing to take such risks because they are developing new ideas, because the flame of research glows in them along with devotion to country.

The Hinshaw amendment will make possible their further dedication to work of this high order.

This is an age of rapid obsolescence. A bomb, a plane, a guided missile may be outmoded in a matter of months, in a world where we and our enemies are making warfare highly technological.

It may be noted that for a quarter of a million years the stone weapons of our cave-dwelling ancestors changed perhaps less than modern technology has altered the tools of modern warfare since I entered this room a few minutes ago. So in summary, I submit to you the following conclusions and recommendations.

1. Scientific and technical specialists are needed in America today.

2. They are in short supply. No research or industrial agency can staff its laboratory without robbing another one of a needed man.

3. We are losing such key members through their call to military duty. Local boards, appeal boards, at several levels, are deciding against us.

4. The present law should be altered along the lines of the Hinshaw amendment so that after a minimum of military service such specialists may be returned to their civilian jobs.

I urge you to consider wisely along with all other national needs the present requirements for scientists, engineers, technicians, and to take the necessary steps to keep them available for high service to our country.

The Hinshaw amendment is, in my judgment, the most effective means of assuring that our plans for national defense may continue unchecked.

Thank you.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

REMARKS OF RALPH W. CHANEY AT A HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, FEBRUARY 1, 1955, SPEAKING TO H. R. 2847

My name is Ralph W. Chaney.

My home is in Berkeley, Calif.

I am a professor of paleontology at the University of California. I am representing the university today in manpower matters. You doubtless know that the radiation laboratory and its sister organizations at Livermore and Los Alamos are deeply concerned with the national defense.

I am also representing Stanford University and the California Institute of Technology, both of which institutions are concerned with these problems.

I appear on behalf of H. R. 2847.

We are called upon, in this day of emergency, to appraise all our policies and resources. Before we can act, we must choose a course whose direction is based both upon our resources and upon our abilities to use them.

My remarks to you will stress the need for our appraising, and for our

conserving, one of the most essential of all of our resources so that it may be available for the task which lies before us. I refer to the small group of highly trained scientists and engineers who are building for us the tools required for our national effort, who are not only developing the weapons to utilize in the defense of the free world, but are telling us how to use them. Our margin of supremacy over enemy countries perhaps lies more in this group of talented young Americans than in any of our other national resources.

This is a day of new ideas and new weapons. The University of California which, among others I represent, has shared fully in originating and building several of them. The atom bomb was first designed and fabricated in one of our laboratories. Our staff and facilities have also been called upon to develop other bombs. With these engines of destruction are being developed concurrently in several laboratories the means to protect ourselves from harm if they are used against us by our enemies. All over the Nation, institutions of learning and of industry are turning their attention toward the problems of national defense and national welfare. These problems are the more acute in an age when equipment becomes obsolete in a period not of years but of months.

New weapons and new ideas require young men. Who of us born at the turn of the century can recall the word "electronics" in his boyhood. Nuclear fission, splitting the atom was unknown before the early thirties. Experience of every laboratory shows that it is young men who supply the new ideas, who are commonly most adept at translating them into actualities.

These young men—a group probably numbering not more than 17,000—have today another responsibility. At the same time that they form the cutting edge of our manpower in laboratories and defense plants, they are also called upon to participate in the military camp and on the battlefield with all other young men of the Nation.

Here is involved a new problem in law making and law enforcement in a democracy. With us all men stand equal, carrying alike both rewards and responsibility. Yet however equal our young men may be, some of them have talents which qualify them for a particular line of endeavor, for service to the Nation which may transcend all others because all others depend upon it.

Let me give you a few examples of such young men and what they are doing: M. E. is a chemist working at Livermore, Calif., where the weapons program of the University of California is primarily directed for the development of nuclear bombs. He is 24 years old, a bachelor of science, now classified 2-A, an occupational deferment, but currently scheduled for replacement because he has already been deferred for 2 years. M. C. is engaged in what we call radio-chemical diagnostics; this involves the recognition and separation of fission products—the substance which forms when a bomb is exploded; only by such recognition may be determine the performance of the bomb, its efficiency when it is put to use. Next month M. C. will be at the proving grounds in Nevada where a cycle of test operations is scheduled; he will collect on-the-spot samples of materials profoundly altered by these great blasts, and for months thereafter he will determine with skill and patience the results of larger operations under war conditions. The hazard which he faces of fatal irradiation in the laboratory and on the proving grounds is fully as great as those of the battlefield. Two years work has made a specialist of M. C.; in all the United States there are perhaps not more than a hundred men who know what he knows about radio-chemical diagnostics. It might take a good replacement, even a highly educated doctor of philosophy, a year of training to do his work. For such a man as M. C. the term "replacement" is meaningless; if we hire someone like him from another laboratory, the work at that laboratory will be correspondingly crippled; there are no such chemists in the open market.

O. A. is an electrical engineer, a bachelor of science from Stanford University and is 29 years of age. When the bevatron (this is a machine capable of producing billion electron volt particles for the disintegration of matter and its reassembly) was designed 3 years ago, he was one of 200 electrical engineers interviewed to help supervise its construction and operation. Electronics provides the nerve for this massive yet delicate instrument. Three men from the 200 were found qualified and entered into the task of devising and installing the electronic control of this powerful giant. When it was completed a year ago,

only O. A. remained on the staff. The other two had left for more remunerative jobs, for the aircraft and other industries also need electronic engineers. Today O. A. is responsible for the smooth operation of the bevatron at the radiation laboratory in Berkeley. Other men are being trained to help him, but nowhere in the world is there a replacement for O. A., nowhere else is there a bevatron of this size nor an engineer with an equally intimate knowledge of its electronic control system.

A. K. is a theoretical physicist, secured his Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago 2 years ago, and has been employed by the radiation laboratory in California ever since. Where others work with reagents and vacuum tubes, he uses reams of paper, a blackboard, a Univac (a massive electronic computer) to calculate and convert into usable formulas the basic theories of physics and chemistry by which new machines may be built, new energies created to run them. A survey of the careers of theoretical physicists shows that most of them reach the highest level of activity in their twenties. We have not more than five other men with A. K.'s qualifications; if we could find twice as many more we could use them technically on our weapons program, but not more than a dozen are graduated in any year and we must share them with other laboratories and with industry. There is no replacement for a man such as A. K. If we were to lose him, our program would inevitably be slowed down. We have a production schedule to meet, test operations at close intervals. It is our hope that we can continue to fulfill our responsibilities.

I could cite the cases of other young men at the University of California, and there are many such at the California Institute of Technology, at Stanford University in the West and at other universities and industrial laboratories throughout the United States. But these three cases will suffice to stress my major point, to raise my major question: Is a highly trained specialist in science or engineering more valuable to his country as a member of the Armed Forces or may his greatest services be rendered in a civilian capacity where his special talents may be effectively utilized?

Any attempt to answer such a question brings to consideration the basic ideal of democracy which I have already mentioned—that all men stand equal, and have equal responsibility. No one can question the inherent soundness of this ideal—one for which our forefathers and predecessors have fought for a thousand years—perhaps even back at the beginnings of intelligence, of a soul in man. But does equality of mankind mean that every man is to be utilized in the same way, regardless of his special talent? The folly of such a course has been demonstrated countless times in recent decades. The cause of freedom has been irreparably damaged by past failures to use our resources of specialized manpower. There is well-supported evidence that our enemies are even now training far more scientists and engineers than we are, and utilizing them more fully in their pattern for the future. The question we are here called upon to answer is whether we can make the best use of our chemists, electronics engineers, theoretical physicists, other specialists, without violating a principle of our democracy. I believe that the Hinshaw amendment which is before your committee for consideration answers this question in the affirmative.

This amendment provides for the creation of a Scientific Specialist Board of eminent Americans whose duty it will be to certify to the Secretary of Defense that some men are more valuable in the interest of national security and defense as scientists, technicians, or engineers than as members of the Armed Forces. It provides the means by which such men, after 3 months of military training, can be returned to jobs where they can serve their country with greatest effectiveness. Provision is made for their reassignment to military duty if for any reason their employment in an essential occupation should be terminated.

I urge upon you the desirability of voting favorably on this amendment. If, as I believe, it is essential that the Universal Military Training and Service Act be continued during this period of world crisis, it is also essential that the ideal of selective service be strengthened and maintained, so that our inventive talent, our superior know-how, our creative genius in the youth of America may be fully utilized for the benefit of us all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor. It is a pleasure to have had the benefit of your observations.

Any questions from any members of the committee to the doctor?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. Doctor, the thing that disturbs me with your statement is to think that these projects that we undertake rest on an indispensable man; is that correct? Am I to assume that, that one man in these projects is so much of a keyman that if we take him we are going to retard the project and the whole thing is going to fall?

Mr. CHANEY. Now let me answer that question directly. I mentioned the nuclear chemist at Livermore who is responsible for the safety of a staff of 1,600 for the progress of our weapons program there.

If that man were to leave, Livermore would not be closed down. But we should have at Livermore, I predict, the explosions, the casualties that have characterized many other atomic energy installations. He is our safeguard, not only for lives, but for the work.

I will tell you what we do if that man were to be taken from us for military duty for 2 years. We have a man in Berkeley who is doing corresponding work at the radiation laboratory. We divide him into two parts, shuttle him back and forth, an hour-and-a-half trip between Livermore and Berkeley. It wouldn't work well. That would be our expedient. But it would be a very unsatisfactory basis and we should not be able to continue in either place at our present schedule.

In those terms, the man to whom I refer is indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dr.——

Mr. MILLER. That is the thing that disturbs me about this whole program that you just brought out. There are many things that could happen to this man at Livermore besides being taken into the armed services. There is a hazard every time he drives down the highway. The National Safety Council just reported this morning that there were 92,000 people killed in automobile accidents last year. This man could be killed in an automobile accident. There are thousands of things, incidents, that could take any of us. And then this whole great project falls or is retarded. Can't we train other men to go along as replacements, or have more than one man in these institutions that can come in? Even the quarterback—no good football team depends on just playing one quarterback, 60 minutes of the game today. You switch them around.

Doesn't the national safety indicate that we need this? Now, I am not too unfamiliar with theoretical scientists. As a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee many years ago, I am very proud that I led the fight to break the ceiling of \$10,000 that was holding it down, when General Groves and Dr. Vannevar Bush appeared before us. But I am rather astounded that our whole scientific program as you expressed it rests on 2 or 3 indispensable men. We got rid of indispensable men in government. We get rid of them in the armed service. We always have a general that can step up into the commander's place. But is science that far behind that we have to listen to this thing, that these boys who are less than 23 years old are so indispensable that this great program of atomic energy rests on them? I think the Atomic Energy Commission should look into that.

Mr. CHANEY. I have some answers.

Mr. MILLER. Or the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let's hear the doctor's answer to that question.

Mr. CHANEY. In the first place, admitting there are hazards on the highway, I am trying to get rid of one which is a quite definite hazard, and that is the call to military duty. Admitted, there are others. We have at Berkeley 1 of 2 or 3—there would be 3—centers in America where biophysics is developed in modern terms. Almost every one of our graduate students has been taken by selective service. So we don't have a crop coming up to take the place of a man at the top. We shall be getting some of them back from the Armed Forces within, the next 2 years. Our situation will improve. But by that time the progress of atomic chemistry and atomic physics will have gone to the point where the top specialist will still be essential. We can only pray that he will be spared not only by traffic hazards but by General Hershey. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Wait.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait. Let's make an application of the law, of the proposed bill. The doctor says "I appear on behalf of H. R. 2847." Now let's see how it is going to work. Now as I understand it, every person is inducted or enlisted within 30 days. That applies to everyone in the service today. It applies to the 11,000 or 16,000 that go in every month. It applies to everyone in the Army, Navy, and the Air Force. I think there are about 2,850,000 and the Armed services today is something around 3 million. Any 1 of the 3 million men that is in the service or hereafter is in the service, within 30 days, has a right to file before the Scientific Specialist Board and say that he in his opinion has the qualification ultimately to become a scientist.

Now, I am just wondering how it is going to be administered, even if Congress looked with favor on it. Now, wouldn't you be bogged down with so many applications? And how in the world a distinguished group of scientific specialists could determine that from the application and personal interview an individual within the draft age 26 years of age, or if he had been given deferments up until he is 35 years of age, has the qualifications of ultimately becoming an indispensable man.

Mr. RIVERS. May I—

Mr. CHANEY. If I may—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CHANEY. Your statement, Mr. Chairman, the bill, the Hinshaw bill, states as follows, on line 6, page 1:

Each person who subsequent to date of enactment of this subsection—

The CHAIRMAN. I see; that is right. That is right.

Mr. CHANEY. In other words—

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. CHANEY. We go on from here.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Go on from here. That would be at the rate of 14,000 a month, that are probably going to be inducted. Then, every month after the first inductees get in—we will assume that every man says "I have the qualification to be a scientist.

I have the urge to be, because I know if somebody falls in the group or somebody thinks I am, I don't have to serve but 89 days and I am going to take a gambler's chance to see if I am a scientist, to see if I have the making of a scientist."

Now, how can you, as a learned scientist, be able to take a group of boys even from your own class and say "I think this one should be let out of the service," and this other one has to serve his 24 months? How can—you may be able to do it. Because you will always get the wheat out of the chaff. But it is the most difficult thing and it has to have very skilled machines to be able to accomplish that.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CHANEY. I should say the initial screening could readily be done on a strictly quantitative basis, on the basis of education and attainments.

The CHAIRMAN. It will go out throughout the United States and every local draft board—every boy that is inducted says "Now, Congress has an avenue for getting out and that avenue is if you have the qualifications, if you think you have the qualifications or somebody thinks you have the qualifications of a scientist, all you have to do, after you have been in there 30 days, is to write out an application and then somebody is going to say whether or not you serve for 24 months or you serve 89 days."

Now I am just disturbed. Because all laws have to be administered. I am just disturbed how the elimination process is going to work out, when we know that every boy that is drafted and every boy that volunteers in the Navy and the Air Force, after this date, the date of this law, would have the equal right.

Mr. CHANEY. I think it would be rather simple, sir, for you to determine, if I had illusions that I were a concert violinist, whether or not my ambitions were justified.

The CHAIRMAN. Well——

Mr. CHANEY. And I believe it will be equally simple to determine the small number—and it is a very small number—of men who are qualified for consideration under the Hinshaw bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am just talking now—because I haven't had—I want to read carefully what you said and I want to read carefully what Mr. Hinshaw's amendment is. He offered his amendment as a separate bill. We are going to give it most careful consideration. And I want to thank Mr. Hinshaw for offering it as a separate bill so we can study it. And I certainly appreciate the light that you have shed on the subject. Thank you very much.

Mr. RIVERS. Let me ask him one question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rivers.

Mr. RIVERS. Doctor, I am impressed with your compelling argument, particularly in the field of nuclear science. That is an infant field, nationally speaking, and it is one which we only know a certain limited amount about. We don't even know when you break one of those devices what they call them—they don't call them bombs, I don't think, and explode them in the Pacific—whether they are going to stop or keep on going, progress as they blow. The only thing I hope is they keep away from where I live and where you live. But I am impressed with what you say and I think we ought to take that seriously and I am sure we will.

Now you state, in answer to Mr. Miller's observation—another good Californian, like both you and Mr. Hinshaw—that possibly in 2 years we may be over the hump so far as getting these people back into the field from which they came should they be taken. So you think if this committee and the Congress should find an avenue whereby we could spare these highly gifted people—I am one person who doesn't believe that all people are born equal. Some of them are smart enough to be in Congress and some of them are too smart to be there. Anyway, I don't think everybody is created equal. I just don't believe that. They are equal under the law, but they aren't equal up here [indicating head]. Those smart boys you have find a way to utilize their unusual innate and gifted skills. I think that I for one am quite impressed with it and I hope we can find a way to insure to your field of science the uninterrupted flow of the brains which our colleague has so well referred to.

Personally, I am quite impressed by it.

Mr. CHANEY. It is most gratifying that you say so.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one minute. I want to pursue this a little bit further, because you are qualified. You are on some manpower board out there and no doubt you have had—serving on some other kind of boards connected with manpower—have some knowledge. Listen to this:

The board shall promptly screen such individual for technical ability or aptitude to warrant suspension of his obligation to serve in the Armed Forces because he is actually or potentially more valuable in the interest of national security and defense as a scientist.

Now I think—how do you determine what is potential value? Now is it due to the fact that he is the son of a scientist? Is it due to the fact that he has been living in the atmosphere where scientific work comes in? How would you determine that, the potential value of an individual coming up to you with an application now and saying, "I want to be a scientist. I have had some work in college along that line, but I do feel earnestly that I have the qualification to be a scientist."

Now he might have it and he might not. But how would you be able to pass upon whether he possesses the potential qualification to make him a scientist?

Mr. CHENEY. Most men in the category to which you and I refer show outstanding ability at early age. If I were concerned with the functioning of this bill, I should determine after the screening from their teachers, their employers, their associates, the relevant facts. Actually, an I. Q. is significant, but far more significant is competence which is early shown in mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

The great leaders in these fields which funnel into atomic science were already great men when they turned 20. Einstein is an outstanding example of such a man.

The period of greatest productivity of many men in this field is in their twenties. That is why the loss of 2 years is so significant. Actually, the peak of production, it is agreed among theoretical physicists, comes early in the twenties. These things can be told.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am going to swim close to the shore, because I am in a little deep water now after listening to you. Thank you, indeed.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, you have a question to ask the doctor?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir. Dr. Chaney, you are familiar with the State advisory committee out in California?

Mr. CHANEY. Quite.

Mr. BLANDFORD. And would you say that it is operating successfully out there?

Dr. CHANEY. Yes, and no. Yes in the south, no up north.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well now, I would like to quote what your colleague says, Dr. Loeb, who is the associate assistant professor of physics at the University of California, in which he says:

It should be added apropos of the ultimate drafting of all vulnerable young men that there may occasionally occur a very unique and rare individual whose continued deferment for a 6-month period may be vital for the national welfare. Such individuals placed in such critical positions in vital activities must indeed be rare and few and far between. Colloquially, the name "rare bird" is given to them and it is up to the advisory board's carefully to determine whether in fact a man falls into this category or not. I should like further to add this thought. While our selective service advisory committee is purely advisory and its function and the actual decisions are made by the local and appeal boards in the various levels, it is clear that if we comprehend our mission and properly execute it, we will receive the complete cooperation of both the local and appeal board and in the end we, as technical men, will be able in our simple advisory capacity to do more in the proper allocation of the services of scientific and technical personnel than any other governmental agency.

Now, I also have a report on the functions of that committee to date. It states:

In conclusion, we believe that the basic approach sketched by Professor Loeb and the detailed methods of consideration which I have tried to outline for you match each other well and we have found the whole workable. Out of some 150 cases on each of which we spent on the average 5 minutes, we have recommended immediate induction for about 35, a limited deferment of 6 months or less for 57, and limited deferment beyond 6 months for 57. Our recommendations were always made unanimously except in 1 or 2 early cases where a member of the committee disqualified himself voluntarily. The draft boards have so far accepted our recommendations.

Now, that would appear that that committee in California is functioning very well, according to one of your own colleagues at the University of California.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, wouldn't the proper way to approach it be by advisory board? What disturbs me—and I am saying this as much to Mr. Hinshaw—that here is a board of science. The boy is drafted in. He has 24 months before him. During that 24 months he has an avenue to get out if he wants to get out fixed by this amendment. He can apply to this board. This board screens him. And then the board suspends him of his obligation for the balance of the 24 months.

Now, that is what is disturbing me. You are going to have two systems. You have a system that the local draft board said he must serve 24 months. His case may have gone on to an appeal and may have come to the President, and the President says he serves the months. Then we say to him "On account of your learning and education, why, you are drafted like your neighbor and you are drafted for 24 months, but we will let you out if a scientific specialist board says that you have the potential qualifications of becoming a scientist."

Now, the best way to have a law is to have just one avenue of accomplishing things instead of so many outlets. If you have so many outlets you are bound to have too many efforts being made to circumvent what was the intention of the law which was equal obligation on all.

Mr. CHANEY. In brief reply, I should say that if we didn't have U. M. T. in the bill one outlet would be enough.

Mr. Leonard Loeb, whom I have known for over 40 years, a close friend, looks at selective service through U. M. T. glasses. He believes and has told me many times that every man should have a period of training and service in the Armed Forces except an occasional rare bird, and his definition of "rare" and mine do not agree.

There are too many definitions in this.

Mr. BLANDFORD. But you also agree that every man has an obligation to serve, because you support Congressman Hinshaw's bill?

Mr. CHANEY. No question about it. My idea, though—and I am sure Congressman Hinshaw's idea—is that service in the case of specialized scientific and engineering personnel may better be in the laboratory than in the military camp.

Mr. BLANDFORD. You mean you can spare them for 89 days, but not for 24 months. That is what you mean?

Mr. CHANEY. We will settle for one-eighth.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We got a great many witnesses.

Mr. RIVERS. Make it short.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Devereux.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Would a possible solution to this problem be to keep them in the service and then if they are so essential to the development of some scientific project ask the Army to assign them to duty there? Do we have any people there?

Mr. CHANEY. In World War II there was such a corps of specialists assigned in civilian clothes to civilian projects, though still retained under service auspices.

There is no such unit at present. The Army is said not to like it. Certainly from our standpoint, at Oak Ridge and Berkeley, the two places where I had contact with it, it did not prove satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. That answers the question.

Now, Mr. Wilson, what is your question?

Mr. WILSON. Just a brief question.

Dr. Chaney, do you think a workable scientific aptitude test could be worked out at some place along the line, either with the boards before the man is inducted, or afterward, that could be an almost foolproof way of determining whether a man was a scientist or a potential scientist?

Mr. CHANEY. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. Like we have a test for officer candidates, for example?

Mr. CHANEY. Perhaps we could call it a nuclear I. Q.

Mr. WILSON. All right. Can it be worked out?

Mr. CHANEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON. That would be entirely workable on a local level?

Mr. CHANEY. Well, the judge in this case, the ultimate judge, would be the specialist committee he mentioned in the Hinshaw amendment. But the screening would be done at local level, of course.

Mr. WILSON. I think everyone——

Mr. CHANEY. But these are quantitative, these tests.

Mr. WILSON. Most people are in sympathy with the idea, at least I am, of giving deferment to the nuclear scientist and those who are going to be in effect defending us from their work there. But the method of working it out is the problem we have to face, and it seems to me that a system whereby a man could be tested by the draft boards to determine his aptitude in the first place might very well give you the men that you would want. You would get the cream of the crop, anyway, those that would pass the test that you devised.

Mr. CHANEY. On Monday I talked with Detlev Bronk, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, because the Academy is mentioned in the Hinshaw bill. He stated that he felt that such a committee, if we desired National Academy representation, could function effectively.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Now, the next witness—thank you very much, Mr. Hinshaw, for giving the committee an opportunity to briefly consider your amendment and presenting these witnesses.

Mr. HINSHAW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will go in executive session tomorrow.

Mr. HINSHAW. I might say if we had a little more notice we could have brought a hundred witnesses that would have given you varying points of view on the same subject, and which would have been very illuminating. But these hearings were called rather quickly and 2 weeks' notice is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course if we were hearing your bill, H. R. 2847, as a separate matter, I assure you that we would call all the witnesses you wanted. But my attention was called to the fact that you had this suggested amendment. You can either wait and offer it as a separate bill, or you can consider it when the bill is called up next Tuesday. And in view of the fact that I thought probably you might offer your amendment next Tuesday I at least wanted to get the committee acquainted with it.

If you want a longer hearing on 2847 I will refer it to the subcommittee of Mr. Kilday or Mr. Durham, and some men of the Atomic Energy Committee, and have the hearing which I think will be satisfactory to all.

But I was thinking probably that you might offer this whole bill as an amendment to the draft, and when it reached the floor, and I wanted at least to know something about it, and the committee wanted to know something about it, if you so desired to do that. If you do not intend to, then I will refer the bill to a separate subcommittee, either Mr. Durham or Mr. Kilday.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I have long since learned not to take the course which you have outlined, that is to say, go contrary to the best wishes of the chairman of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, since you are here, let us talk about it, then. Because it will save a good deal if we can have an understanding. You have raised a very serious question. We haven't gone into it as deeply as we probably should do.

Now, the draft bill is coming up next Tuesday. It is going to be open to amendments. I know of only two members who have any

suggested amendments, you and Mr. Harrison. So, therefore, I invited you to appear before the committee. Now, Mr. Harrison did not offer a particular bill. For a long time I thought that I would ask the House to reenact the draft bill just like it is without any amendments, and then assure the House if any members had any suggested amendments we would have a hearing on the suggested amendments in a little bit more lengthy manner than we are considering this. Then I decided in view of the fact that I knew of no members except you two that had any that I wouldn't ask it, but would open it up for amendments.

Now, if you don't offer your amendment, I can promise you now that I will refer it to a subcommittee, and then you can bring all your witnesses here and have a full hearing.

But I am not trying to dicker with you. I am just offering you a proposition and want to know what you want to do about it.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand. I appreciate the opportunity of having my bill heard briefly at this time, because I am quite convinced from my own work and in the Congress, and in my outside associations, that some thing such as this which I have attempted to the best of my ability to draft is absolutely necessary to the welfare and strength of the United States. It is not my intention to treat the thing lightly, to offer it as an amendment to a bill, and have no one know what is in it or anything of that sort. I want everyone to be thoroughly familiar with it, have an opportunity to amend the amendment, and do whatever is necessary to perfect it in the best interest of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I think, in view of that statement, the best way to handle this important subject—it is an important subject, and there is a great deal in what you said—would be to have it probably considered as a separate measure, than trying to offer it as an amendment to the Draft Act.

Of course, there are certain words you are using here that I think the House would hesitate to go along with, on the explanation of the actual working on it. But if you want to offer it, why, go ahead and offer it. But I might offer again the suggestion that it might be best for a bill of this character to let it stand on its own merit, and not try to put it in the draft bill, and to let it be considered as a separate measure from the committee. And I will assure you it will be referred either to Mr. Durham to Mr. Kilday and let them have a hearing on it, and bring all your witnesses on this.

Now, what do you want done?

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, I thank the chairman. Of course, his bill is numbered after mine, and all of that. But just the same I am not going to offer it as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

The WITNESS. To this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. With that, then, I will promise I will refer this bill to Mr. Kilday's subcommittee and ask Mr. Kilday just as soon as he finishes—because this is a very important bill. I think we can improve on it. I think we can change the language. We might be able to fix it up where the House will accept it. I doubt very seriously whether the House will accept it like it is because of such phraseology.

Right after he finishes the pay bill he will take up your bill next. We will set it down for a hearing and you bring all your witnesses here.

Is that satisfactory?

Mr. HINSHAW. Indeed, it is. I thank the Chairman and I know a great many others do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, see that H. R. 2847 is referred to Mr. Kilday's subcommittee and notify Mr. Hinshaw to appear before Mr. Kilday's subcommittee immediately after the draft bill has been finished.

Mr. BLANDFORD. You mean the pay bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Right after the pay bill.

Now, I would like for you to bring back these two witnesses you had here this morning, because we are not going to let this thing go quietly by.

Because here is what this says: It disturbs me a good deal. This is sort of a two-barreled proposition we are dealing here with: Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and then we go along in this thing and say:

The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces and the Reserve components thereof should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection.

Now, "(e)":

The Congress further declares that adequate provision for national security requires maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources.

It is a subject that must be carefully considered, and in view of the seeming conflict in the organic law I think the proper thing is, as you agreed to, to have it referred to a special committee, and we will give you a hearing on it immediately.

Mr. HINSHAW. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much.

I want to thank all these witnesses because they touched on a subject that has to be given careful consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is Mr. Mat Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. TRIGGS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Come around, Mr. Triggs. Under our rule, you file your statement with the committee; yes, sir.

The committee will be glad to hear you briefly on the high points of your statement.

Mr. TRIGGS. I will not read my statement. I will endeavor to summarize it in about 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you might—this is off the record.

(Statement off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. So you are in the hands of your friends at least when you start off.

Mr. TRIGGS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MILLER. I am only an honorary member of the Farm Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. TRIGGS. The statement we have filed with you contains a complete statement of Farm Bureau policy with respect to a number of related matters—incentives for voluntary service, Reserve training

program, and selective service. Since only one of these issues, the extension of selective service, is specifically before this committee, I will confine my comments to this issue.

I would first like to take a moment to review the manner in which this policy was developed.

The subject of military service was one of a number of important public policy issues that was submitted to community and county farm bureaus for their study and consideration during the fall of 1954. The recommendations developed at these local meetings served as the basis for the development of State farm bureau recommendations on these subjects.

These State farm bureau recommendations were in turn the basis for the development of the policy of the American Farm Bureau Federation as adopted at our last annual meeting.

Now I review this because I want to assure the committee that our recommendation is not something that was hastily or irresponsibly developed. It represents, I think, the consensus of thinking of responsible farm people on this issue.

Now farm people, as their thinking is reflected to us, do not think very highly of the operation of the Selective Service System as it is actually operated.

The basis for the complaint is very simple, although I think it is important, and it is something that we believe could be easily corrected, without doing any damage to the basic concepts of the act which is before you.

The present selective-service operation tends to pass over young men at a time when they could perform their military service with least disruptive effects upon their lives. In the selection of men for any draft call the local draft starts with the oldest registrants in their lists, those of age 26 or even up to 35, if they have ever had any deferment, and then we work down to the younger age groups as the draft call necessitates.

Thus, they are constantly taking from the community those who have acquired family responsibilities or have started a business or undertaken a career.

Now at the same time that they are taking these older aged men, they are passing over younger registrants. They leave these younger men in the sort of condition of dangling in an uncertain status for a period of years.

During this period of uncertainty, it is difficult for them to make any plans for the future or to get started on any activity or the serious business of living or earning a living.

The CHAIRMAN. Now wait 1 minute now. You have two propositions. One is you are complaining because they are taking them up in the higher age because it interferes with them, and then in this last statement you are complaining because they take them in the lower age.

Mr. TRIGGS. No, I didn't state my case clearly, then, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now there is nothing in the world that applies to your first proposition in the higher bracket age, up around 26 or along there, because they already started out. There is nothing in the world to have kept them from volunteering at the youthful age if they wanted to volunteer.

Mr. TRIGGS. I haven't stated my proposition clearly enough then, Congressman. These younger age folks are not called.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not what?

Mr. TRIGGS. Are not called. They are left dangling in an uncertain status.

The CHAIRMAN. They can volunteer.

Mr. TRIGGS. It is true they can volunteer.

The CHAIRMAN. They know they have an obligation at some time to serve. And if the local draft board doesn't call them up, well there is nothing to keep them from joining the Air Force and Navy.

Mr. TRIGGS. But nevertheless, what actually happens is that large numbers of them do not volunteer. They remain in uncertain status for a period of years.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. TRIGGS. Then the Selective Service reaches out for them after they have acquired family responsibilities.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. TRIGGS. And started a business.

The CHAIRMAN. He brought all that condition about. He could have avoided it easy enough when he was 19 years of age, by saying, "I know between now and 26 I am healthy and I have to join the service, I have to be inducted. I will just go ahead and volunteer now."

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, obviously as you say, the individual has the opportunity to do this. But I am simply saying that it is not good policy from the national standpoint for us to be taking men at the older age group that do have family and business responsibilities in preference to those at the younger age group.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if we didn't get him before he got beyond 26, we wouldn't have any service out of him at all. So we got to take him.

Mr. TRIGGS. I still haven't made my point clear, then.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let me make this statement for the record. As was stated here the other day when we opened this hearing, they said there had been 44,000 farm deferments compared to 17,000 deferments for industry. So the local draft boards have been very considerate of the farm situation.

Mr. TRIGGS. We are not here to complain, sir, about the policy that has been followed with respect to agricultural deferments.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TRIGGS. As a matter of fact——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Short called to my attention the fact that in the State of New York, that is in the city, there were only about 7 percent deferment and out in the western part, in the agricultural and dairy section, it is 29 percent.

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, sir——

The CHAIRMAN. The local boards have been dealing as far as I know quite fair with deferments as far as agriculture is concerned. I don't find any complaints. Except the fellow like you described, who is about 24 or 25 years of age and is just beginning to get in that class. Because he is about to get out. So he has gone to farming. So it has disturbed him. But he had 4 or 5 years to volunteer and he didn't do it. So if you don't get him there, then he is not sharing his responsibility.

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, Congressman, I am not here to complain about the matter of deferment. We might have, but our policy simply doesn't involve any——

The CHAIRMAN. What amendment would you propose, then?

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, we believe that this situation can be very simply corrected by just reversing the process, starting—that is, instead of starting with the older age groups and working down, starting with the younger age groups, the 20-, 21-, the 22-year-olds, filling the draft calls with those, and then keeping on to the older age groups if this is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, if we adopt your view, we just add 28 years before he gets through his draft obligation. That would be fair, would it not?

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, you are asking me a question that is not involved in our policy.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what you are driving at is to fix it so that some won't have to serve?

Mr. TRIGGS. No, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That would be the result.

Mr. BATES. That is what happens.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Why certainly that is correct.

Mr. TRIGGS. There are young men in this——

The CHAIRMAN. You can't eat your cake and have it, too. Now if you don't want to be called in the ages around 26 there because you disturb him and you want to drop back then, then we just ought to go along and say instead of 26 years, say, 28 years. He can't get away from his obligation.

Mr. TRIGGS. We would not suggest that the obligation be canceled, sir. The specific thing that we are recommending——

The CHAIRMAN. We want to fix the age limit so he can't go by before he is called.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Triggs, read the amendment.

Mr. TRIGGS. The amendment we have suggested for your consideration——

Mr. GAVIN. I will ask the gentleman a question at that point if I may be permitted to.

The CHAIRMAN. Let him read his amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. Before he reads his amendment——

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. GAVIN. I would like to ask you about the young man that may be on the farm that maybe doesn't want to be drafted at an early age. Maybe he wants to complete his education before he is called in the service. What is your opinion on that? There is many a farm boy that wants to complete his education, go to an agricultural school, and you are requesting that he be drafted at an early age where he wouldn't have an opportunity to complete his education and be interrupted and whether he would go back to his school again is questionable in my mind. What about him?

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, there is provision as I understand it in the present law for temporary deferment during the process of an education, pro-

vided you maintain certain grades. We are not recommending any change in this.

The CHAIRMAN. Read your amendment.

Mr. TRIGGS. The amendment that we have proposed—just to have something before you—is:

No local board shall order for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States any person of age 23 or older unless there is not available within the jurisdiction of such local board a sufficient number of younger persons deemed by the local board to be available for induction to enable such local board to meet a call for men which it has been ordered to furnish for induction.

The CHAIRMAN. Under that amendment, then the age limit should be 29 years of age.

Mr. TRIGGS. You see, sir, we have not recommended any exception for these people, that is exemption, for these people of an older age group. We have only suggested that the local draft board first give consideration to those in the younger age group.

The CHAIRMAN. We will never get to them.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question——

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one minute. Mr. Arends, any questions?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Triggs, this morning I received a number of telegrams from various farm bureaus in my district referring to no action on the part of this committee until someone had been offered the opportunity of presenting an amendment. Is this the amendment?

Mr. TRIGGS. I suppose so.

Mr. ARENDS. The reason for the telegrams?

Mr. TRIGGS. I don't exactly understand those telegrams.

Mr. ARENDS. I just want this for information, is all.

Mr. TRIGGS. Our normal process in presenting testimony is that we try to prepare it a few days ahead of time, send copies to our State farm bureaus with a covering letter, suggesting that they may wish to support our position. We can't tell them to because we are a confederation. Sometimes they do.

Mr. ARENDS. They merely asked that we wait until someone had an opportunity to present an amendment. I wondered if this is it.

Mr. TRIGGS. I expect it must be.

Mr. ARENDS. That is all. Thank you.

Mr. TRIGGS. Because we sent this statement to the State farm bureaus.

Mr. ARENDS. Thank you, Mr. Triggs. That is all right. That is all I want.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other amendment, Mr. Triggs?

Mr. TRIGGS. No, sir. That is the only amendment that we wish to submit.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now, Mr. Blandford, get his amendment there and analyze his amendment and see if our interpretation is correct, that it would cut off the service of a large number that are in the pool.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir. As I understand the amendment, for practical purposes you would not induct anybody above the age of 23 so long as there were people below the age of 23 available in the local board.

Mr. TRIGGS. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now approximately 800,000 men each year attain the age of 18½ and become liable for induction. That would then mean for all practical purposes that everybody upon the adoption of this amendment above the age of 23 would escape all obligation to serve his country because he (1) could not be inducted unless he had been deferred?

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. But assuming he had not been deferred, he would pass on to the age of 26 and then go right straight out of the pool entirely because he had passed the age of induction. So your amendment proposes in effect to reduce the manpower by, I would guess, a million and a half men, just as a rough guess, who are 23 and above. I don't know if those figures are correct.

Mr. TRIGGS. Temporarily.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It is not temporary. It is forever. Because you would never get them.

The CHAIRMAN. He goes out.

Mr. BLANDFORD. He is past the age of induction.

Mr. TRIGGS. You are saying we will never need him, then.

Mr. BLANDFORD. No; it is not a question of not needing him. The point is this. You always face this situation in a draft law. If you take the youngest first, you use up those people and then the others pass right beyond the age of 26, and then when you do come to an emergency situation, that is when you have to stretch way out in your draft laws up to age 35 and 40 in order to get a large group because you have used up the younger ones.

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now the only way that the Selective Service System can operate in any sense of fairness is to get a man inducted before he passes the age of liability. But to be fair to the individual, the law has always permitted a young man to volunteer for induction or to volunteer in the Regular Army if he is of draft age for 2 years in the Regular Army.

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now it is difficult to comprehend how much more fair the Congress could be or the law could be with respect to these people. Because everybody in the Nation is assumed to know that he has an obligation to serve. And as the chairman has indicated, if he on his own free will, assumes responsibilities at the age of 23 or 24, he does so knowing that he still is liable for induction. And the only fair way we can operate a draft law is to get a man before he passes the age of liability.

The CHAIRMAN. And 800,000 is coming in the pool every year. So you would be just right down at the youthful age all the time and all those over 23 years old would kiss the draft goodbye.

Mr. TRIGGS. You know, all of those folks of 18 or 19 are at that age for some period of their life and at an older age for some other period of their life. So it is no discrimination between individuals, except that we start from where we are.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes; that is exactly the point.

Mr. BATES. Except for those over 23.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Have you any other amendment to present on behalf of the American Farm Bureau?

Mr. TRIGGS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On behalf of the committee, I want to thank you. We appreciate your amendment and we thoroughly understand it. Thank you very much.

(The statement submitted by the American Farm Bureau Federation is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The American Farm Bureau Federation has asked that the bill to extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act (H. R. 3005) be amended "to establish the principle that wherever possible young men needed for service in the armed services be called before their 23d birthday."

The request was presented today at a hearing on the bill being held by the House Committee on Armed Services. Matt Triggs, AFBF assistant legislative director, presented the testimony.

"We do not seek, nor does this proposed amendment contemplate, any special consideration for farm people," Triggs said.

He explained that the arguments cited by the AFBF apply with equal force to young men in nonfarm employment as to young men in agriculture.

"Military service should be timed so as to have a minimum effect upon the careers and family life of the young men of the Nation," he said.

He pointed out that the present Selective Service System tends to pass over young men at a time when they could perform their military service with the least disruptive effects upon their lives.

"It leaves them dangling in an uncertain status until age 26—or age 35 if deferred for any reason—subject to call after they have acquired family responsibilities and become established in their civilian occupations," he explained.

He said during this period of uncertainty it is difficult for them to make any plans for the future, to engage in any business, or to obtain employment with a future.

He urged that local draft boards select such additional men from 18 to 22 years of age—normally after completion of high school—as may be necessary to bring up active military forces to the levels determined by national policy to be necessary.

"This would be the exact reverse of the present practice of the Selective Service System," he said, "which involves calling the older men first and going down to the younger age groups if necessary to meet a call for induction."

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, RELATING TO H. R. 3005, TO EXTEND THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

My name is Matt Triggs. I am authorized to appear before this committee to present the policy of the American Farm Bureau Federation relating to the Universal Military Training and Selective Service Act.

The selection of manpower for the armed services is a subject which was included, together with other major questions of public policy, for study and consideration of community and county farm bureaus during the fall of 1954. The recommendations developed at such local meetings served as the basis for the development of State farm bureau resolutions on this subject. These State farm bureau resolutions were the basis for the adoption of a policy on this subject by the elected voting delegates of the member State farm bureaus at the last annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau.

The complete policy statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation relating to military training and selective service is as follows:

"World peace is our national objective. We continue to urge an active program for the promotion of international friendship. Under current world conditions the United States needs a strong military force for our own defense, to discourage aggression, and to assist friendly nations in the defense of their freedoms. We look forward to the time when the international situation will permit a reduction in armaments by all nations.

"With full recognition of the importance of maintenance of adequate military forces, we point out that maximum national strength is not solely a result of a maximum military establishment but is based upon optimum use and development of all resources, of which the basic resource is manpower. The underpinning of military strength is a strong and productive civilian economy.

"We reaffirm our belief in the selective principle as the basis for most efficient utilization of our manpower resources. We cannot emphasize too strongly, however, that the so-called Selective Service System as presently enacted in law, and as administered in practice, constitutes a particularly undesirable form of universal conscription. We are opposed to the extension of the present Selective Service Act unless amended as provided herein.

"The present Selective Service System tends to pass over young men at a time when they could perform their military service with least disruptive effects upon their lives. It leaves them dangling in an uncertain status until age 26 (or age 35 if deferred for any reason), subject to call after they have acquired family responsibilities and become established in their civilian occupations. During this period of uncertainty it is difficult for them to make any plans for the future, to engage in any business, or to obtain employment with a future.

"We believe that universal military training does not represent an intelligent use of manpower resources. Our purpose should be to create adequate reserves without the wastes involved in requiring an unnecessarily large number of men to undertake military training. The principle should be that we will train a sufficient number of men to meet national reserve needs, rather than the principle of universal training.

"Because of these convictions, we recommend a military training and service program involving the following features:

"(1) Vigorous recruitment programs to obtain the maximum number of enlistees and reenlistees by voluntary action. Under modern conditions the core of our military forces must necessarily consist of men well trained in the use of modern instruments of war and military tactics who continue voluntarily in service for extended enlistment periods. Sufficient inducements must be provided to obtain the major portion of enlisted men in active military forces by voluntary enlistment and reenlistment.

"(2) Selection by local draft boards of such additional men from 18 to 22 years of age (normally after completion of high school) as may be necessary to bring up active military forces to the levels determined by national policy to be necessary.

"(3) Opportunity for young men at the approximate age of 18 to 22 to volunteer for reserve training. Volunteers for reserve training should be exempt from draft into the armed services as long as they remain active in reserve service.

"After a minimum period of basic training, trainees should return to their homes or colleges and serve in reserve units, such as National Guard, Reserve Officer Training Corps, or other reserve units for a limited period of years. The reserve training and service should be carefully planned and carried forward on an aggressive basis. Leadership of competent officers, adequate facilities, equipment, and reasonable incentives should be provided to create a worthwhile training program and a spirit and pride of service. The program will require location of reserve training centers in reasonable proximity to the trainees' places of residence."

We therefore respectfully recommend to the committee that H. R. 3005 be amended to establish the principle that wherever possible young men needed for service in the armed services be called before their 23d birthday. It is suggested this might be accomplished by the addition of a section 3 to H. R. 3005 to read substantially as follows:

"SEC. 3. Section 5 (a) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87) as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: No local board shall order for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States any person of age 23 or older unless there is not available within the jurisdiction of such local board a sufficient number of younger persons deemed by the local board to be available for induction to enable such local board to meet a call for men which it has been ordered to furnish for induction."

We do not seek, nor does this proposed amendment contemplate, any special consideration for farm people. The arguments supporting the recommendation we have made apply with equal force to young men in nonfarm employment as to young men in agriculture. We believe that it is clearly in the national interest, as it is in the interest of the young people involved, that military service be timed so as to have a minimum effect upon the careers and family life of the young men of the Nation. This can be accomplished by the very simple process of starting with the younger age group and working up. This would be the exact reverse of the present practice of the Selective Service System, which involves calling the older men first and going down to the younger age groups if necessary to meet a call for induction.

It is appreciated that there may be reasons why the committee might prefer to simply extend the act rather than to open the issue up to amendment. When

there is, however, an opportunity to substantially improve the operation of the selective service program (and it is our conviction that there is) this would appear to warrant careful study.

The opportunity to appear before this committee is greatly appreciated. I do want to emphasize that the recommendation of the American Farm Bureau Federation that I have endeavored to present to you, represents a sincere effort by farm people to improve the operation of the Selective Service System. Your consideration is respectfully recommended.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lankford.

Mr. LANKFORD. In line with what Mr. Triggs has had to say, I would like to offer for the record the stand of the Prince Georges County, in Maryland, Farm Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; put that in.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

POLICY DEVELOPMENT, FARM BUREAU'S RESOLUTIONS PROCESS—HOW FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY HELPED WRITE THE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

When policy was being developed at the county level in Maryland this fall, a number of counties including Kent, Baltimore, Harford, Talbot, Queen Annes, Cecil, Carroll, Somerset, and Prince Georges turned in recommendations on the United States Selective Service System. They were thinking in terms of April 1955, when the present selective-service law expires and the Congress must adopt a new act or continue the present one.

Prince Georges gave the most serious treatment to this complicated problem was it was that county's resolution which became the heart of Maryland Farm Bureau resolution on the subject. The Maryland resolution then was submitted to the AFBF Resolutions Committee and much to the pleasant surprise of Marylanders, the substance of the national policy stand on the draft was identical to the Maryland proposal.

The dramatic similarity between the resolutions of Prince Georges County and the Maryland Farm Bureau, and between Maryland and the American Farm Bureau recommendations, is best illustrated by quoting, as follows:

"PRINCE GEORGES STAND ON DRAFT OF FARM YOUTH

"The national defense is a matter of importance to each and every citizen of the Nation. Although it is a burden which falls largely upon the youth of the Nation, every citizen should expect to bear his rightful share.

"The national defense includes not only service in the Armed Forces, and also the protection of our food and fiber supply and the manufacture of materials and facilities either for use by the Armed Forces or to sustain the civilian population. These additional aspects of national defense have been largely overlooked in the selective-service program.

"With agriculture requiring more and more skills and larger and larger investments of capital, lifelong training and experience are fundamental to the stability of agriculture, and to the sustained production of agricultural commodities in time of conflict.

"The Farm Bureau views with alarm the way in which Selective Service draws young men, who have embarked upon careers of farming and who have already substantial investments in their farm business, off of the farms for military service. Frequently, these men must liquidate their farm operation at great loss, and generally, upon release from the service, do not return to the farm.

"The way in which many young men fundamental to family farm operation are forced to leave agriculture is viewed with equal alarm.

"The Selective Service System is rapidly taking all of the young men away from the farm, and as the present farmers reach the age where they can no longer engage in active farm operation, the agriculture of the Nation will suffer irreparable harm.

"It is the view of the Farm Bureau of Prince Georges County that adequate arrangement should be made in selective-service laws to provide permanent deferment of young farmers whose farm operations would be forced into liquidation by compulsory military service."

MARYLAND'S STAND ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

The defense of the United States is a matter of importance to each and every citizen of the Nation. Although it is a burden which falls largely upon the youth of the Nation, every citizen should expect to bear his rightful share.

The defense program includes not only service in the Armed Forces but also the protection of our food and fiber supply and the manufacture of materials and facilities either for use by the Armed Forces or to sustain the civilian population. We feel that these additional aspects of national defense have been largely overlooked in the Selective Service program.

With agriculture requiring more and more skills and larger and larger investments of capital; lifelong training and experience are fundamental to the stability of agriculture and to the sustained production of agricultural commodities in time of conflict.

The Farm Bureau views with alarm the way in which young men, who have embarked upon careers of farming and who have made substantial investments in their farm business, are taken off of their farm for military service. Frequently, these men must liquidate their farm operation at a great loss, and generally, upon release from the service, do not return to the farm.

It is felt that over a period of years, if this practice continues, the total United States agricultural production will be sharply curtailed.

We understand that the total number of men in all branches of the armed services is being reduced from 3.6 millions in 1953 and the 3.3 million in 1954 to approximately 3 million in 1955. If this program of reduction is followed, it may indicate that young men would be drafted into the Armed Forces at the older ages and therefore create more hardships on the individuals as well as the whole industry.

If it remains necessary to continue a broad armed services training program, the Maryland Farm Bureau recommends the following:

1. That no form of a UMT program be inaugurated.
2. That the current maximum age for eligibility of service in the Armed Forces of 35 years be reduced to the age limit of 25 years.
3. That a young man be called to receive his military training between the ages of 18 and 20 years or after his educational program is completed.
4. That a classification for permanent deferment be established for farm boys who have started or have definite plans to start commercial farming on their own and their turn in armed services does not come up during the 18- to 20-year period. Each case should be considered on its merits. This classification is a must to insure the future of agricultural production so essential to the national economy.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. One minute. Mr. Bray.

Mr. BRAY. I don't want to take a great deal of time here, but I believe this gentleman has brought out a question—I am not saying he has a solution for that amendment. But the question—there is no use of kidding ourselves. We say that everybody is ultimately going to serve. At the present rate in which we are drawing people from the pool and the present rate at which people are becoming 18½ years of age, we might as well face the fact that, extend it to 80 or 90 years, there won't be over half or one-third of the people ever called.

I don't know what the answer to it is. I brought that out in a question of the Assistant Secretary of Defense on Manpower, Mr. Burgess, I believe it was, that very question. And by his figures it plainly showed that we are never going to, the way we are going, on a 2-year basis—that we are not going to use even a third of the men.

Now we are getting higher and higher in that bracket and we can't raise it much above 75 or 80 before we catch up with all of them. I mean it is something we have to consider. I think perhaps at this time we can't resolve it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad, Mr. Bray, you brought that up and when we go into executive session, we will consider the amendment most carefully and try to do what is right with the farm population.

Mr. TRIGGS. Is it not a fact——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Roy Battles, who is here representing the National Grange.

Come around, Mr. Battles.

Mr. BATTLES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a pleasure to have you here, Mr. Battles.

Mr. BATTLES. Gentlemen, I have here a summary of our position. I think I can give it in about 9 or 10 minutes. I would like to give it at this time.

The Grange as you well know is made up of 7,200 local community organizations, who meet every other week on the average. And these organizations discuss matters such as the one we have at hand here. And our policies are formed in a chronological fashion from there on up to the National Grange.

The National Grange opposes the extension of the present Universal Training and Service Act. We would support provision for a really selective drafting of such number of men as are not available to meet the actual manpower requirements of our Armed Forces, provided such legislation made clear the Nation's intention to place first and major reliance on an adequate incentive to encourage (1) voluntary enlistment for short terms, 2 or 3 years of service; (2) voluntary membership in the Organized Reserves, and (3) adequate competence and size of the highly important technical services.

The whole broad subject of an adequate military structure, in a period being generally referred to as the first peacetime period in 40 years, is so closely related to the fullest possible development and wise use of the full potential of American youth that it seems unwise to consider the subject piecemeal.

In preparing any statement, therefore, on the extension of compulsory conscription of young Americans, either universally or selectively, we are compelled to take the total national welfare and overall strength into full consideration.

When Public Law 51 was passed in June of 1951, we interpreted the act as providing for selective service, and have reason to feel that it was the intent of Congress that the act should be so interpreted. Actually, as we understand the present interpretation of it, and I think that has been borne out by today's testimony, one may only be deferred. Having once been deferred, the age of availability is immediately extended to guard against possible escape from military service under the universal interpretation of the law.

The position of the National Grange delegate body on this subject, as spelled out at its last annual meeting in November of 1954, is as follows:

The laws of our Nation have been amended, making it mandatory for all young men to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. We are of the strong belief that there is no state of emergency in the world which demands universal military training in this country. We oppose UMT, and are opposed to such interpretation of present draft laws as to make them, in effect, compulsory military training.

We, therefore, feel that H. R. 3005 should carry additional amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, said amend-

ments being designed to make the intent of the law truly "selective" in nature.

Also we feel that a 4-year extension of a selective service act is far too long. Perhaps a 2-year act would be much more acceptable to the Grange.

Our reasons for opposing compulsory universal military service fall largely into three general categories:

First, we believe strongly in the American system of individual incentive. This system is in part at least the reason for this Nation's phenomenal record of progress. Nations have always risen in proportion to the climate in which individuals have been permitted to develop and manifest their fullest significance and value—economically, as well as otherwise. It is our opinion that universal military training substitutes compulsion for proper incentives. The Government, above everything, should be so constituted as to encourage the individual incentive system rather than to violate it. It is our hope that the Congress will quickly provide adequate incentives to make service in the Armed Forces, on a voluntary basis, attractive to a sufficient number of individuals to meet the current military needs. In fact, there is considerable logic in deciding the pay bill—and I understand you are working on that now—for the members of the armed services prior to the time a decision is made on this bill. We propose a selective type of compulsory military service only as a supplement to an expanded use of the voluntary incentive system.

Such a voluntary plan, with adequate inducements, should be designed to meet and hold on a long-term basis the necessary manpower essential for operation of the vastly complicated implements of defense and war which are a part of the mid-20th century electronic and mechanical era. The rapid turnover of our most experienced servicemen now seriously weakens the combat readiness of our Armed Forces, and is, as the President said the other day, exorbitantly expensive.

Also it is the opinion of our organization that a sizable proportion of the total manpower needs of the Army could well be filled by civilians. We are not technically trained or technically in a position to say how many of those jobs in the Army itself could be filled by civilians, but we feel that a large number of them could be filled by civilians.

Our second reason, and that is point No. 2, for urging a system of selective service, has to do with making the best and most efficient use of our Nation's manpower. If we proceed on the assumption, as I think we must, that it is our total national strength—not just our military might—that will gradually win for us the peaceful world goals that we seek, then it becomes imperative that we use our productive manpower resources in the wisest possible manner. While a strong defensive force, largely professional in nature, is unquestionably necessary under current global conditions, we must not let this necessity outweigh the primary collective moral and economic value of freedom to plan and develop our full human potential to an extent that is not clearly compelled. This goal, to our way of thinking, is to capitalize on our vastly superior expanding productive capacity—our general economic health in terms of efficient production for all purposes, including the military, as well as a continued rising standard of living for our people and the other peoples of the world.

The overemphasis of the importance of universal service, as presently ministered under the act, represents a complete disregard for the real potential in the young individual human being. It disregards the nonmilitary potential of a great nation, in which this sort of compulsory structure has never yet been a part. This sort of violation of our total overall strength is almost beyond comprehension. Our total, overall national strength is dependent upon the wisest possible use of technical skills, special training and talents, productive ability and capacity—and essentiality to the full national interest. Selective service is based upon this wise premise, while compulsory universal service violates, penalizes, and makes less effective the achievement of this premise. The total national interest in this field far outweighs the argument that to be fair to all young American males, all must serve in the Armed Forces.

Now, on page 4 of this same statement, gentlemen, there is a table which comes from page 71 of a book entitled "Principles of Public Health Administration," by J. J. Hanlon, and published by C. V. Mosby Co. at St. Louis, which gives the value of an individual. I merely submit it here for the record, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BATTLES. It does point out clearly, I think, that the dollar investments that we have in our young people is perfectly enormous. It also shows that the return to society on that investment, each and every one of our young people on the average, is equally impressive.

It is our contention that we cannot afford to use this investment unwisely, as we most certainly would be doing in many cases under a system of UMT. It also becomes clearly apparent, disregarding the dollar value of a human being, that UMT can and does affect to a terrifying extent the mental stability, the freedom to plan one's own life, and to follow that plan—affects materially the total overall contribution that any individual is destined to make to the national interest.

The primary objective of the United States is to preserve the integrity and vitality of its own free society, which is founded upon the dignity and worth of the individual. To violate this trust is to violate the precepts upon which our Nation is based.

Selective Service should attempt to appraise and take into account those factors that determine whether an individual can make his most valuable total contribution to the national interest—in the armed services or outside the armed services. Serving in the Armed Forces is not necessarily a prerequisite to filling our obligation of protecting our heritage of freedom. Adequate incentives, as mentioned above, will assist each individual to make an accurate personal decision and thus tend to eliminate any dependence upon any drafting program in peacetime.

Our third primary reason for opposing UMT is because of the very nature of the Armed Forces. And this is important. This has to do with the philosophy of our total people, our training, the impressionable age of young people in the age bracket from 18 on up through their early twenties. Of necessity, they must act in a totalitarian manner. The individual largely becomes a cog in a machine; he has

little voice in making decisions; he does what he is told. The decisions are made by the officers, and he often has little understanding of the "why" of the decisions. Military training is in part designed to mold the will of the soldier to express the will of the leader. Their right to select their leaders, to criticize them, to make the rules by which they shall govern themselves, to go on strike to enforce their demands—all of these and many more of the basic freedoms and privileges that are a part of our democratic system are surrendered to a totalitarian authority.

This indoctrination, while probably necessary, is foreign to our way of life. This sort of indoctrination, as we see it, is dangerous. It is tragic enough to have to indoctrinate some of our young people with this philosophy—a philosophy contrary to the principles laid down by our forefathers who fled foreign lands to escape oppression from supreme rulers of one sort or another—but to indoctrinate all young men with this philosophy is to begin to undermine the will and fiber of the people to make their own decisions. It sabotages their basic concepts of the responsibilities, the opportunities, and the privileges that they have in guiding their own destiny. The expansion of this sort of centralized control is not in the interest of the America that we inherited.

To sum up, we urge that H. R. 3005 be amended to effectuate a type of selective compulsory military service, removing the universal features of the law. We favor selective service only as a temporary vehicle to meet the needs of men in the Armed Forces until adequate incentives can be implemented, which in turn would secure sufficient forces on a voluntary basis. We oppose universal military training primarily because it violates our sacred, traditional reliance on incentive to the individual. This is because it completely disregards the value of the individual and roadblocks the full efficient voluntary use of our young skills and abilities in the national interest.

To willingly accept peacetime conscription is to ignore the fundamental principle that the basis of our whole resistance to totalitarianism is the preservation of the highest possible degree of freedom for each individual to determine how to achieve his own greatest potential and make the greatest possible contribution to the total national welfare.

We dare not lose our direction as a free people.

Now, those are our opinions, Mr. Chairman, in the broad sense, having to do with the value of the individual, the characteristics of our Nation that has made it great as they lie within the heart and mind and the determination of people. Our Nation is people. And those people are the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Battles, you can rest assured that from the viewpoint of the Grange you have set forth in a most forceful manner their views. This committee appreciates it.

My position is always by the exchange of ideas the best results can be obtained. So I thank you very much.

Mr. BATTLES. Thank you very much.

(The full statement of Mr. Battles is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE CONCERNING H. R. 3005, WHICH PROPOSES TO AMEND AND EXTEND THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT BY ROY BATTLES, ASSISTANT TO HERSCHEL D. NEWSOM, MASTER

The Grange opposes the extension of the present Universal Training and Service Act. We would support provision for a really selective drafting of such number of men as are not available to meet the actual manpower requirements of our Armed Forces, provided such legislation made clear the Nation's intention to place first and major reliance on an adequate incentive to encourage (1) voluntary enlistment for short terms (2 or 3 years) of service; (2) voluntary membership in the Organized Reserves, and (3) adequate competence and size of the highly important technical services.

The whole broad subject of an adequate military structure (in a period being generally referred to as the first peacetime period in 40 years) is so closely related to the fullest possible development and wise use of the full potential of American youth that it seems unwise to consider the subject piecemeal.

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The position of the National Grange delegate body on this subject, as spelled out at its last annual meeting in November of 1954, is as follows:

"The laws of our Nation have been amended, making it mandatory for all young men to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. We are of the strong belief that there is no state of emergency in the world which demands universal military training in this country. We oppose UMT, and are opposed to such interpretation of present draft laws as to make them, in effect, compulsory military training."

We therefore feel that H. R. 3005 should carry additional amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, said amendments being designed to make the intent of the law truly "selective" in nature.

Also, we feel that a 4-year extension of a selective service act is far too long. Perhaps a 2-year act would be much more acceptable to the Grange.

Our reasons for opposing compulsory universal military service fall largely into three general categories:

First, we believe strongly in the American system of individual incentive. This system is in part at least the reason for this Nation's phenomenal record of progress. Nations have always risen in proportion to the climate in which individuals have been permitted to develop and manifest their fullest significance and value—economically as well as otherwise. It is our opinion that universal military training substitutes compulsion for proper incentives. The Government, above everything, should be so constituted as to encourage the individual incentive system rather than to violate it. It is our hope that the Congress will quickly provide adequate incentives to make service in the Armed Forces, on a voluntary basis, attractive to a sufficient number of individuals to meet the current military needs. In fact, there is considerable logic in deciding the pay bill for the members of the armed services prior to the time a decision is made on this bill. We propose a selective type of compulsory military service only as a supplement to an expanded use of the voluntary incentive system.

Such a voluntary plan, with adequate inducements, should be designed to meet and hold on a long-term basis, the necessary manpower essential for operation of the vastly complicated implements of defense and war which are a part of the mid-20th century electronic and mechanical era. The rapid turnover of our most experienced servicemen now seriously weakens the combat readiness of our Armed Forces, and is exorbitantly expensive.

Also it is the opinion of our organization that a sizable proportion of the total manpower needs of the Army could well be filled by civilians.

Our second reason for urging a system of selective service has to do with making the best and most efficient use of our Nation's manpower. If we proceed on the assumption, as I think we must, that it is our total national strength—not just our military might—that will gradually win for us the peaceful world goals that we seek, then it becomes imperative that we use our productive manpower resources in the wisest possible manner. While a strong defensive force, largely professional in nature, is unquestionably necessary under current global conditions, we must not let this necessity outweigh the primary collective moral and economic

value of freedom to plan and develop our full human potential to an extent that is not clearly compelled. This goal, to our way of thinking, is to capitalize on our vastly superior expanding productive capacity, our general economic health in terms of efficient production for all purposes, including the military, as well as a continued rising standard of living for our people and the other peoples of the world.

The overemphasis of the importance of universal service, as presently administered under the act, represents a complete disregard for the real potential in the young individual human being. It disregards the nonmilitary potential of a great nation, in which this sort of compulsory structure has never yet been a part. This sort of violation of our total overall strength is almost beyond comprehension. Our total overall national strength is dependent upon the wisest possible use of technical skills, special training and talents, productive ability and capacity, and essentiality to the full national interest. Selective service is based upon this wise premise, while compulsory universal service violates, penalizes, and makes less effective the achievement of this premise. The total national interest in this field far outweighs the argument that to be fair to all young American males, all must serve in the Armed Forces.

Your attention is called to the following table, which was taken from page 71 of *Principles of Public Health Administration*, by J. J. Hanlon, and published by C. V. Mosby Co. (The costs are given in terms of 1954 dollars.)

Factors involved in the socioeconomic value of any single human being

A. Capital cost (the investment that society has in each infant by the time it is born):

1. Economic incapacitation of mother	\$760. 00
2. Risk of death to mother (prorated)	76. 00
3. Risk of injury to mother with immediate or subsequent effect on her economic value (prorated)	
4. Immediate costs of childbearing	541. 50
5. Risk of infant death (prorated)	104. 50
6. Risk of infant illness or injury	
7. Interest on capital investment	38. 00
Total	<u>1, 520. 00</u>

B. Installation cost (the investment that society has in each individual by the time he reaches 18 years of age):

1. Shelter, clothing, and food	10, 887. 00
2. Value of time mother devotes to child care	11, 970. 00
3. Education—family and community contribution	2, 280. 00
4. Medical care and health	570. 00
5. Recreation	2, 137. 50
6. Insurance	95. 00
7. Sundries and incidentals	617. 50
8. Risk of disability during first 18 years	
9. Risk of death during first 18 years (prorated)	427. 50
10. Interest on installation costs	7, 600. 00
Total	<u>36, 584. 50</u>

C. Period of productivity (the return that society can expect from its investment with the risks involved during this period):

Credit:

1. Earning potential	55, 100. 00
2. Interest on earnings	39, 900. 00
3. Noneconomic potential	
Total	<u>95, 000. 00</u>

Debit:

1. Risk of disability during productive period	2, 660. 00
2. Medical care	4, 180. 00
3. Risk of premature death	190. 00
4. Risk of becoming substandard	7, 410. 00
5. Interest on debit items	15, 200. 00
Total	<u>29, 640. 00</u>

Average net worth at age 18 (potential) 65, 360. 00

Net worth in excess of investment 28, 775. 00

The point of this table is simply to show that the mere dollar investment we have in our young people is enormous. It also shows that the return to society on that investment is equally impressive. It is our contention that we cannot afford to use this investment unwisely, as we most certainly would be doing in many cases under a system of UMT. It also becomes clearly apparent, disregarding the dollar value of a human being, that UMT can and does affect to a terrifying extent the mental stability, the freedom to plan one's own life, and to follow that plan—affects materially the total overall contribution that any individual is destined to make to the national interest.

The primary objective of the United States is to preserve the integrity and vitality of its own free society, which is founded upon the dignity and worth of the individual. To violate this trust is to violate precepts upon which our Nation is based.

Selective service should attempt to appraise and take into account those factors that determine whether an individual can make his most valuable total contribution to the national interest, in the armed services or outside the armed services. Serving in the Armed Forces is not necessarily a prerequisite to filling our obligation of protecting our heritage of freedom. Adequate incentives, as mentioned above, will assist each individual to make an accurate personal decision and thus tend to eliminate any dependence upon any drafting program in peacetime.

Our third primary reason for opposing UMT is because of the very nature of the Armed Forces. Of necessity, they must act in a totalitarian manner. The individual largely becomes a cog in a machine; he has little voice in making decisions; he does what he is told. The decisions are made by the officers, and he often has little understanding of the "why" of the decisions. Military training is in part designed to mold the will of the soldier to express the will of the leader. Their right to select their leaders, to criticize them, to make the rules by which they shall govern themselves, to go on strike to enforce their demands—all of these and many more of the basic freedoms and privileges that are a part of our democratic system are surrendered to a totalitarian authority.

This indoctrination, while probably necessary, is foreign to our way of life. This sort of indoctrination, as we see it, is dangerous. It is tragic enough to have to indoctrinate some of our young people with this philosophy—a philosophy contrary to the principles laid down by our forefathers who fled foreign lands to escape oppression from supreme rulers of one sort or another—but to indoctrinate all young men with this philosophy is to begin to undermine the will and fiber of the people to make their own decisions. It sabotages their basic concepts of the responsibilities, the opportunities, and the privileges that they have in guiding their own destiny. The expansion of this sort of centralized control is not in the interest of the America that we inherited.

To sum up, we urge that H. R. 3005 be amended to effectuate a type of selective compulsory military service, removing the universal features of the law. We favor selective service only as a temporary vehicle to meet the needs of men in the Armed Forces until adequate incentives can be implemented, which in turn would secure sufficient forces on a voluntary basis. We oppose universal military training primarily because it violates our sacred, traditional reliance on incentive to the individual. This is because it completely disregards the value of the individual and roadblocks the full, efficient, voluntary use of our young skills and abilities in the national interest.

To willingly accept peacetime conscription is to ignore the fundamental principle that the basis of our whole resistance to totalitarianism is the preservation of the highest possible degree of freedom for each individual to determine how to achieve his own greatest potential and make the greatest possible contribution to the total national welfare.

We dare not lose our direction as a free people.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is Mr. Alonzo Meyers, National Council Against Conscription.

Mr. Meyers, it is a pleasure for the committee to have your views. File your statement and sit right down there and give us a résumé of what is in your statement.

Mr. SWOMLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Alonzo Meyers could not be here and I am taking his place.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are you, then?

Mr. SWOMLEY. John L. Swomley, Jr. It is on that sheet.

I am appearing on behalf of the National Council Against Conscription, of which I am the director.

Mr. RIVERS. Now, Mr. Chairman, let's find out just exactly what that outfit is.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait. We will get it.

Mr. SWOMLEY. May I proceed?

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead and make your statement now. You are John M. Swomley, Jr. All right. National Council Against Conscription. All right.

Mr. SWOMLEY. In presenting our testimony, we want to deal with four main questions:

(1) Is this peacetime conscription? Is there a ground war in sight in the foreseeable future?

(2) Does conscription or the size of an army deter aggression?

(3) Is conscription needed for the Nation's commitments and alliances?

(4) Will peacetime conscription injure the Nation?

The present universal military training and service law was passed as a wartime measure to make possible expansion of American Ground Forces during the tension in Korea. The Korean war is now over, and the United States is not confronted with the possibility of a ground war in the foreseeable future.

Except for the vicinity of Formosa where the use of ground troops is not projected, there is no immediate danger of war anywhere else in the world.

The Secretary of Defense in announcing manpower cuts on December 20, 1954, said they were based on administration estimates that the danger of immediate war had diminished. He previously pointed out on April 19, 1954:

My analysis would indicate that the Russians have been much more afraid of us than we are of them and their buildup has been a defensive buildup (New York Times, April 20, 1954).

Hanson Baldwin, the New York Times military analyst, wrote in the December 23, 1954, Times:

Since the end of the Indochina and Korean wars, the danger of another sizable shooting war has undoubtedly diminished. Government intelligence estimates have reflected this.

He went on to point out that the Pentagon is not worried about the immediate future but the period from 1958 on.

Even this period is a matter of concern not because of tensions in Europe, but because—

There is considerable fear that present politico-military policies are not adequate to meet the "creeping communism" that is still sweeping over Asia

These estimates indicate that certainly during 1955-57 no military crisis is foreseen and thereafter the problem is one of "creeping communism" in Asia, which most authorities recognize is only aggravated by attempts to use military methods.

If peacetime conscription is being sought to put an army into Asia, it should be noted in advance that there are no other situations in Asia comparable to Korea where a nation was divided into two parts, one of them virtually a protectorate of the United States.

"Creeping communism" is the use of infiltration, political subversion, and guerilla tactics. As such it involves military aid from

China rather than direct Chinese invasion of other countries. If American troops intervene in what is essentially a civil war in Asia, this will virtually guarantee the entry of Chinese troops as occurred in Korea. If both Chinese and American armies are involved, there is a real danger that China might be bombed, the war might become atomic and therefore global.

In addition to this American intervention in civil war in Asia would result in serious hostility to us throughout all of Asia and probably on a worldwide level.

Unless the United States is seriously thinking of engaging Chinese armies in the vicinity of China, there is no need for a conscript army in peacetime of a million men. As Capt. Liddell Hart has put it:

To concentrate on preparing for the improbable is a waste of our economic resources—dancing to the Communists' tune in the self-exhausting way they wish us to do.

If conscription is being advocated for possible trouble in Asia in 1958 or thereafter, its passage now would tend to create the impression in public and Government circles that a military program had some validity for the problem.

The problem we face in Asia is essentially the problem of revolt against imperialism, hunger and inequality. The Communists did not create the problems against which the Asians are revolting, nor yet the revolutionary movements. The problem is not one of stopping such movements, but of how to prevent them from being captured by and integrated into the Communist movement led by the Soviet Union.

This is essentially a political and economic task which our concentration on military solutions makes it impossible for us to achieve.

As Prof. Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago puts it:

The counterrevolutionary appearances of our military-oriented policies disarm us not only in the struggle for the minds of men but in the military struggle as well. For it can be asserted axiomatically that once the problem of revolution can be stated only in military terms it has become insoluble and even an unlikely military success would only obscure the political defeat (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, November 1954).

If it is argued that the Army must be ready at all times for a major war such as one with Russia would be, then it can also be argued that a conscript army of a million as proposed by the President is also inadequate.

It can also be pointed out that major wars never happen without advance warning. International tension and unusual military buildup by the potential enemy occur well in advance of actual hostilities. Even "surprise" attacks such as Pearl Harbor are a surprise only as to the exact time or place.

No one in a position of authority was really surprised when Japan broadened the war in December 1941.

If we ask whether the size of an army deters aggression, the answer would have to be "No." Hitler's armies attacked Russia despite Russia's mass army program.

Poland and Germany both had large conscript armies prior to World War II. Yet Germany attacked Poland, and Britain went to war against Germany. The recent war in Indochina continued despite conscription in the United States and our threats to use armed power. These illustrations indicate that there are factors

other than size and military power which play a decisive role in preventing or causing war.

Secretary of Defense Wilson arrived at the same conclusion when he said:

I got to thinking here 3 or 4 months ago about Korea, Indochina, and EDC and I came to the conclusion that nothing different from what happened would have happened if we had been twice as strong in a military sense * * * (New York Times, January 14, 1955).

Certainly mass armies will not keep other nations from going to war if our possession of atom and hydrogen bombs has not caused them to be peaceful.

The CHAIRMAN. Now——

Mr. SWOMLEY. The problem of commitments and alliances——

The CHAIRMAN. One minute.

Mr. SWOMLEY. Excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your 10 minutes almost expired. I would like to ask you: Have you any amendments that you propose to offer to the extension of the draft? Any amendments that you are offering?

Mr. SWOMLEY. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. I would like, if I could, to continue. This is the first——

The CHAIRMAN. We want to be as courteous and considerate of everybody that we can. We have 12 more witnesses here and we must finish this this afternoon. So we will have to limit everybody. You already consumed your 10 minutes, which was set out for every witness. So I will have to ask you to file the remainder of your statement and it will be considered as a part of the record. We will be careful to consider it.

I am trying to be as courteous and considerate of everyone. But you will just have to accept that.

Mr. SWOMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that you won't hear the opposition at all.

The CHAIRMAN. We are hearing the opposition.

Mr. SWOMLEY. You heard plenty of testimony on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir.

Mr. RIVERS. Wait a second. I don't think our record indicates exactly what this outfit is. I would like to know something about them. That is my part.

(The balance of the statement is as follows:)

3. The problem of commitments and alliances is one involving the Air Force and Navy as well as the Army. In fact, the commitment to Formosa is entirely a matter of naval and air power.

The Army is the only branch of the Armed Forces that wants conscription or intends to make use of it. Both the Navy and the Air Force rely on volunteers. They prefer the voluntary method not only because they want willing rather than unwilling sailors and airmen, but also because they prefer longer term enlistments. For example, Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, head of Air Force personnel, said: "We have got to have 4-year men. If we were forced to the 2-year draft it would be the end of the Air Force." He indicated that the Air Force could use only long-term enlistees because of the technical training they must have.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth B. Hobson, Director of Manpower Operations, is on record as stating that before using the draft the Air Force would hire civilians to fill military operations, particularly in "support" areas.

Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, writing in the December 1953 Air Force magazine, said that "ever since Gen. George C. Marshall became Army Chief of Staff in Sep-

tember 1939 our defense policy has been strongly influenced by ground officers who advocated compulsory universal service. The Navy and Air Force, however, have gone along most reluctantly. In fact, were they free to express themselves, the Navy and Air Force would actively oppose" it.

Since only the Army wants conscription, we should examine their need. Before the Korean war, the Army totaled 593,000 men. Two years earlier in 1948 it numbered about 550,000 men, on a voluntary basis since there was no conscription law. About half of these men were on occupation duty.

In 1950 there were 10 combat divisions and 5 training divisions to turn out replacements. During the Korean war 6 Army divisions and 1 Marine division and other smaller units were fighting in Korea, or a total of fewer than 250,000 men. Yet from 1950 to 1952 the Army was increased by more than a million men, about 5 times the number used in Korea. Of course there were men who never saw service in Korea who were used for supply and training functions in the United States.

This raises two questions: Is it the policy of Congress to maintain both a Marine Corps of about 200,000 men organized precisely for such emergency duty, and also an Army of 400,000 larger than pre-Korean size? Can the Army be cut substantially without cutting commitments?

Two illustrations indicate that the size of the Army could be cut drastically if it were concerned about efficiency.

The first is "project native son," which the Air Force has recently put into practice. The Air Force describes this as essentially the replacement of a military man by an indigenous civilian. "We would save military personnel in support-type activities." In turn "this made an airman available for a new combat unit." It also reduced requirements for military housing and supplies, thus saving money. This project uses civilians of the country where the Air Force maintains bases. In 1954 the Air Materiel Command found it could be reduced by using 14,000 civilian personnel. "In fiscal 1955 the total will reach 31,000 foreign nationals and we will relieve thereby 43,000 military personnel" (Aviation Week, September 6, 1954).

If this can be done with foreign nationals an even larger program could be undertaken by employing American civilians in continental United States.

A second illustration is the Seabee. Representative Thomas B. Curtis, in a speech before the Seabee Veterans Convention in St. Louis in 1954, said:

"When we examine * * * the work performed by men in uniform for the Military Establishment, we will find that at least 80 percent (and some even estimate higher) is not fighting nor will it ever be fighting. It has to do with supplies, transportation, warehousing, maintenance, overhaul, bookkeeping, housing, feeding, overhead. Nor am I referring to the borderline cases, such as field or front-line maintenance, or front-line feeding, etc. Obviously any work on the front lines will involve the need for military discipline.

"Now if 80 percent of the men in uniform are never going to be engaged in fighting * * * what in heaven's name are we talking about training 100 percent to fight. If indeed an analysis of the job requirements of these 80 percent reveals, as it does, that the skills required are essentially civilian skills as were the skills required in the Seabees, then we had best follow the Seabees formula in our personnel practices as it relates to the 80 percent."

The Seabee formula was to take men of all ages and physical conditions from civilian life and use their civilian skills without putting them through basic military training or into uniform or under the military code.

Representative Curtis added:

"The men in the Seabees were put into jobs they already knew. The guiding light of the personnel system was to utilize civilian skills * * * The military knows full well that they need civilian skills. What they have not yet learned is that the civilian enterprise is better equipped to train men in these skills than the military and incidentally at one-tenth the cost, because we don't have to provide room, board, and wages for our civilian trainees. * * *

"* * * Following such a formula we need neither U. M. T., military socialism, nor destructive high taxes." (Congressional Record, September 3, 1954, p. A6651).

There is no question whatever about the ability of the Army to raise by volunteering the number of men it actually needs for combat purposes.

The cost of training a recruit in the Army is—

For the 1st 6 months of basic training-----	\$3, 200
For the 2d 6 months-----	2, 600
For the 2d year (average annual cost for all enlisted grades)-----	5, 200
Total-----	11, 000

This is based on March 1953 Department of Army figures, and if brought up to date would be higher.

If even a portion of the 80 percent of the Army who are engaged in noncombat activity were civilians hired to do a job, an average of at least \$5,500 a year per person would be available to pay stenographers, supply clerks, truck drivers, etc.

4. The extension of universal service would seriously injure the Nation. M. H. Trytten, Director of Scientific Personnel, National Academy of Science, has surveyed the impact of military training and service on the training of scientists. He wrote:

"* * * It may be well to mention here, too, that we have been exceedingly fortunate in that development of higher education in the United States throughout the past 5 decades has been undisturbed, excepting for 2 short periods, by substantial interference arising from military activity. During this period most young men have found it possible to progress directly through the various stages of training without having to take out substantial periods of time for military training or service.

"The effect of this is probably not adequately understood. I can recall, for example, that the development of radar during World War II was largely in the hands of specialists in electronics who had graduated from the engineering schools and physics departments. During the middle of World War II an analysis by the National Roster uncovered the fact that the average age of these young specialists was less than 26. Most of them were, therefore, young men with a bachelor's degree plus 1 or 2 years of graduate study prior to their employment, or war work in electronics.

"I can quite well imagine that had these young men each been required to spend a year or more in military training or service many of them would not have achieved the level of experience which made their employment on these projects possible. Others again could possibly have been deflected from the area of training which they had entered upon, and finally, all of them would have been at least 1 year less advanced, which at that age is a considerable factor. It would seem to me highly reasonable to suggest that the ultra important radar developments in World War II would at least have been delayed and in many cases might not have succeeded had this been the case" (Journal of Engineering Education, October 1951).

Benjamin Fine, New York Times writer on education, said in an article in the Times January 10, 1954:

"American educational leaders are greatly concerned at the sharp drop in graduate enrollment in the Nation's colleges and universities. A dangerous reduction has taken place in all fields, with the sciences especially hard hit. In one year—from 1951-52 to 1952-53—the number of students who entered upon graduate work in the sciences dropped from 11,300 to 8,000. Although various causes may be cited, responsible educators attribute much of the decline to the local draft boards. They charge that graduate students are being reclassified 1-A before they have completed their programs. Heads of educational and scientific organizations warn that this is a dangerous situation, and may cause appalling harm to the national welfare.

"On the basis of a recent sampling of typical colleges, Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, president of the Scientific Manpower Commission, estimates that 3,000 graduate students were drafted last year prior to the completion of their studies. In 34 science departments in 19 universities 97 men were reclassified. All have been inducted or are awaiting induction. Two held instructorships and 23 graduate assistantships. The remaining 72 were full-time graduate students. One was within a month of completing the work of the doctor of philosophy degree and 6 would have completed it within a year."

Finally, we are convinced that an Army of a million backed by 3 million reservists who can be called up by the President encourages involvement in war.

Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, has said: "While military planning must be carried out in the light of political goals, policy determination should be carried out in the light of military capabilities" (Combat Forces Journal, September 1954). This means that before the United States enters a war it has to consider whether it has the military ability to win it.

In fact, one of the major reasons for our not entering the war in Indochina was General Ridgway's lone dissent, which was ultimately upheld by the President. This "was based in large measure upon his belief that air and naval intervention would ultimately mean ground intervention * * * and that it would be highly unwise to risk another war unless the Army were increased * * *" (Hanson Baldwin, New York Times, December 5, 1954).

It is clear that the larger the Army the greater the likelihood of involvement in war. Conscription makes it relatively easy for a nation to go to war without approval of public opinion, whereas a nation without conscription is less likely to be either an aggressor or an intruder in wars such as the one in Indochina.

In the age of the hydrogen bomb, when everyone's life is at stake, Congress ought not to facilitate our involvement in military adventures around the world.

Moreover, the passage of this peacetime conscription measure would further militarize the Nation. Lest someone say that we aren't becoming militarized, we need only point to the way this particular measure is being rushed through committee with opponents of it being given a chance to be heard only as an afterthought, and then for a 1-day hearing. Our forefathers provided for no appropriation of money for the Army for a period of more than 2 years. Yet this committee proposes to appropriate in peacetime a more precious resource, teen-age boys, for 4 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Mr. E. Raymond Wilson, the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, may we insert his statement in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes, his statement is in the record.

Mr. Wilson, come around, please, sir.

Now, Mr. Wilson, the committee will be glad to have you file your statement in the record. We will be glad for you to take 10 minutes of your time to explain your statement, or you can follow your manuscript, whatever you desire to do.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, sir. I would like to excerpt it, since it is longer than 10 minutes, and I will do the best I can to respect this time limit.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. WILSON. My name is E. Raymond Wilson. I am speaking in behalf of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, which is an agency for members of the Society of Friends to try and relate their religious convictions to the political and economic world in which they live.

Gentlemen of the committee, part of our opposition to this legislation is based on considerations deeper than mere rational arguments. It is based on a religious belief that God is working in history and that He achieves His purposes partly by working through men. We believe that one of God's purposes is a warless world, where men and women created in his image would cease their senseless slaughter of each other. I have quoted here from the prophet Micah, who prophesied that the men—

shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his own vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.

That is the vision of a world that I think questions like this have to be weighed against. This is a prophesy long deferred, but with the atom and hydrogen bomb, it ought to be realized as soon as possible.

1. The first reason why this legislation should not be passed is that the United States should put its primary emphasis in foreign policy on an unremitting effort for universal disarmament under enforceable law and the necessary conditions and agreements to make it possible.

At a critical time during the recent debate in the United Nations, Mr. Moch met informally in New York with some representatives of nongovernmental organizations. One of those present asked Mr. Moch—and he was the French delegate on this Disarmament Com-

mission—how it would be possible, in the event of the Russians stalling when the negotiations were resumed—as they are to be resumed in a few days, to demonstrate Russian insincerity to the world. Mr. Moch replied that the only way to show up someone else's insincerity is to be absolutely sincere oneself. He has been perhaps the leading advocate of efforts through the U. N., and he said some time ago that in spite of the difficulties, the progress over some basic agreement on international disarmament over the last 6 months was greater than the entire achievement of the league and the entire achievements of the U. N. up to the present time.

That is not very much, but it indicates that here is a question that ought to have our prior consideration as the Congress and as a country.

Passing a conscription bill at the time that these discussions are being resumed would, in our judgment, have an unfavorable effect on the resumption of negotiations and the climate in which these extremely difficult efforts have to be made.

Obviously the question of international disarmament is extremely involved and complex and cannot be dealt with adequately in testimony limited as this one is to the 10 minutes imposed on the witnesses here.

That is based on the experience of Quakers and others following year after year the discussions in the General Assembly and the efforts that have been going on to try and find some common meeting ground with the people we have to find some political agreements with if we are going to achieve peace in the world.

3. It is questionable whether military conscription will aid in achieving a peaceful settlement with Russia. Let's divide that question into two parts: (1) The threat of revolutionary communism. We had a 2-day conference in Washington last week of some 50 organizational representatives discussing the whole question of economic aid and technical assistance to the more than a billion people who are disadvantaged. I think increasingly there is a feeling that if we are going to meet the spread of communism in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, and among people who are so far disadvantaged, it can't be done by bayonets but has to be done by a real, cooperative effort, to help them where they are on the progress they need.

(2) The military threat of the Soviet Union. Obviously, here, again, one can only make an extremely brief passing comment. But every member of this committee knows in the deepest reaches of his heart and mind that this vicious circle of hate and fear and militarism must be broken. This is the supreme challenge of our age and there is no path nor easy nor simple nor quick nor comprehensive answer. It requires a strengthened United Nations, to which all nations should belong. Far-reaching steps toward universal total disarmament and the renunciation of war and threats of war as a national policy. And it is rather interesting that one of the most vocal and persistent voices on this question is the man who wrote the first conscription act in 1940, the Honorable Granville Clark, who has been saying that the world must come to complete and universal and total disarmament. It must think of that in terms of 10 or 20 years, and that the energies of the world must be devoted to trying to achieve that end. It means bringing the disputes that threaten the peace around the conference table

and bringing all nations within the United Nations to be subject to the influence of world public opinion.

It calls for diverting the energy of 19 million men and women under arms and the more than one-eighth of the world's production which it takes to support them, into advancing the welfare of the disadvantaged world.

I can't forget, I think the last conversation I had with Senator McMahon sometime before he died, he was reviewing the efforts which he and Senator Tydings made during the first week of February 1950, when President Truman had announced that he was going to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb. The point of that conversation was this: That if the initiative which these two committee chairman in the Congress had taken calling for long and substantial efforts toward world disarmament had been taken up by the President and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, that it was still conceivable, although nobody could prove it, that the international climate might have been changed to the point where the contest over power might not have broken down in Korea in war as it did.

Now, Senator McMahon has died and his voice has been stilled, but the questions he posed are still before us. And somehow this cycle of arms and armament races has to be broken. I think it is very unfortunate this committee restricts its hearings to 1 day. It talks about the technical aspects of conscription, but doesn't ask the thousands of questions behind this sort of a policy upon which a decision like this really ought to be based.

4. If military conscription were a good formula for peace, Europe would be the most peaceful area in the world, because it was here that it was instituted in 1798. It was used first by Napoleon to make the Napoleonic conquest of Europe. It was exported to Prussia and became the taproot of the Prussian military system.

5. Compulsory military service has neither kept countries out of war, nor assured their victory in war. Look at the record. Look at Pearl Harbor. A year after we had conscription, after we had drafted 1 million men, at the point where our military concentration was the greatest, we draw the attack, and now we have to find the answer to our security in some other way.

6. Peacetime conscription is contrary to the American tradition and the American dream.

During the past 100 years, thousands of stalwart and freedom-loving people have come to the United States to get away from the blighting effects of compulsory military service in Russia, Poland, Germany, Holland, France, and other countries with such military tradition. Now the movement is beginning in the other direction. At least one group of American citizens has migrated from the United States to Costa Rica, partly because of the threat of continued conscription and the increasing military domination in the United States.

7. Peacetime conscription will concentrate too much power in the hands of the military. Look at the determined campaign right now against the proposed cuts in the Army. Was there ever a Military Establishment big enough to suit it, to suit the generals and the admirals?

The CHAIRMAN. Now take your next one, No. 8, because your time has expired.

MR. WILSON. The United States should push for the international abolition of conscription, rather than its continuation here.

It was only a few years ago that Hon. Joseph W. Martin introduced a bill calling for American efforts in that direction. Last week, Mr. Chairman, I talked to a member of the German Bundestag, who was telling us of the unhappy and frightening prospect of the return of rearmament to Germany and the revival of the German officer class and the probability of the attempts to revive conscription in Germany.

That is just one of the paradoxes we are up against.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Wilson, we will have to have you put the remaining part of your statement in the record, the whole statement in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

TESTIMONY BY E. RAYMOND WILSON FOR THE FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The prophet Micah prophesied that the time would come when men—

"Shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

"But they shall sit every man under his own vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."

At a critical time during the recent debate in the United Nations, Mr. Moch met informally in New York with some representatives of nongovernmental organizations. One of those present asked Mr. Moch how it would be possible, in the event of the Russians stalling when the negotiations were resumed, to demonstrate Russian insincerity to the world. Mr. Moch replied that the only way to show up someone else's insincerity is to be absolutely sincere oneself.

Obviously the question of international disarmament is extremely involved and complex and cannot be dealt with adequately in testimony limited as this one is to the 10 minutes imposed on the witnesses here.

3. It is questionable whether military conscription will aid in achieving a peaceful settlement with Russia.

In all of our minds is the \$64 question, "Can peace be achieved with Soviet Russia?" The problem needs to be divided into at least two parts.

It calls for diverting the energy of 19 million men and women under arms and the more than one-eighth of the world's production which it takes to support them, into advancing the welfare of the disadvantaged world.

4. If military conscription were a good formula for peace, Europe would be the most peaceful area in the world.

5. Compulsory military service has neither kept countries out of war, nor assured their victory in war.

6. Peacetime conscription is contrary to the American tradition and the American dream.

During the past 100 years, thousands of stalwart and freedom-loving people have come to the United States to get away from the blighting effects of compulsory military service in Russia, Poland, Germany, Holland, France, and other countries with such military tradition.

Now the movement is beginning in the other direction. At least one group of American citizens has migrated from the United States to Costa Rica, partly because of the threat of continued conscription and the increasing military domination in the United States.

7. Peacetime conscription will concentrate too much power in the hands of the military.

Look at the determined campaign in public and private now being waged by military leaders against the modest cutbacks proposed by the President and supported by the Secretary of the Army. Was there ever a military establishment big enough to suit the generals and admirals, charged with the solemn obligation to defend the security of the United States as they view it, when it may be just a bit difficult to disassociate themselves from the questions of prestige, social position, rank, and power which go along with control over huge masses of men who have no choice but to acquiesce and obey?

How long should the American people accept without question the compulsory indoctrination that only violence is the final arbiter of men's destinies, that the civilian must be subordinate to the military mind, that colleges and graduate schools take what priorities the military will give them, that the prodigious waste of manpower that characterizes much military organization and activity must be sanctified by conscription to fill if necessary every military demand?

The fever of regimentation seems to have seized even some of the veterans' organizations. Miles J. Kennedy, director of the American Legion's national legislative commission is quoted in the Washington Evening Star for January 27 as having said to the members of the American Legion Auxiliary, "If you do have any qualms of conscience about UMT please keep them to yourselves."

In other words don't discuss, examine, question, or debate a military training proposal over which there is a profound difference of opinion among the military themselves, and to which even as distinguished a leader as General MacArthur has been opposed.

Fletcher Knebel in the current issue of Look magazine, February 8, 1955, writes that "three times within the past 10 months, the United States stood on the brink of war" in the Far East. It was the President who vetoed the recommendations of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was the leading spokesman for intervention. And now we have the proposal for 4 more years of military control over the lives of millions of young men, and how sure can we be that the President will always restrain this powerful war party?

8. The United States should push for the international abolition of conscription, rather than its continuation here.

In fact, House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., introduced a bill a few years ago, calling for American effort in that direction.

The alternative to such a trend in the world is a series of tragic and frightening paradoxes. Last week I had lunch with a member of the German Bundestag, the lower house of the German Parliament. He was deeply concerned over the implications of German rearmament, which if it goes forward will mean, he believes, the return to power of the old German officer class and the German military mind. It will call for the return of conscription in Germany. It was my college generation that moved out almost en masse in the spring of 1917 to go to war against German militarism. How can those of us who are veterans of the First World War view this revival of German military power with anything but misgiving and horror?

One of the very first acts of United States military occupation in both Germany and Japan was to outlaw military training and the military indoctrination of the youth of the defeated countries. And yet the military policies which the United States is urging upon both countries will apparently require a change in the constitutions of both nations in order to make it possible to reinstitute conscription.

CONCLUSION

Universal conscription (need I remind this committee that this bill, H. R. 3005, is an extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act?) is not "a new way of life" as President Eisenhower proclaimed in his message to Congress. It is an old European way of subordinating the youth of a country to the dictates of a military state.

Military conscription is not the kind of leadership which the United States ought to be offering the hungry, sick, illiterate people who make up so much of the human race. They are our brothers under God. But for the grace of God and the good fortune of our living in a land of plenty, we might be in their place. They cannot eat our bayonets. Our men in jet planes, and atom-powered submarines ready to rain death on millions of women and children cannot feed and house them.

As Americans we cherish liberty and freedom and want the rest of the world to share it and enjoy it. We do have a positive duty to defend and to nourish the ideals that have made our people and Nation great. But our greatness does not rest on military regimentation, or on the obsession on military secrecy, or threats of instant and massive retaliation. We cannot prove our moral superiority over the Communists by accepting and glorifying the idea of violence as the normal way of conducting our international relations, or by moving farther toward the garrison state.

The CHAIRMAN. We have to thank you on behalf of the committee. I followed your statement very closely. As always, you make a very strong statement. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is Mrs. Alexander Stewart, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. All right, Mrs. Stewart. Give your statement to the clerk.

Now, Mrs. Stewart, you can either read your statement for 10 minutes or talk off-the-cuff for 10 minutes. We will be glad to hear you.

Mrs. STEWART. I think, Mr. Chairman, I will read part of it and then leave the rest to be inserted in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mrs. STEWART. I appreciate the opportunity of coming before the committee. I am Mrs. Alexander Stewart, legislative secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Our organization was founded 40 years ago this April by Jane Addams, the great social worker, and we have been working throughout our history, to work on a policy and program consistent by using nonviolent means for the establishment of those political, economic, social and psychological conditions throughout the world, which can assure both peace and freedom.

Many people know that Jane Addams and Emily Greene Balch are the only two American women ever to have won Nobel Peace Awards and they did their work through our organization.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has throughout its 40 years of activity stood firmly against conscription. Reflecting this consistency, the midwinter meeting of the national board, just held in Philadelphia, January 28-30, 1955, adopted the following resolution:

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has always opposed conscription in any form. Therefore, we oppose any extension of the draft, universal military training and any form of compulsory reserve program.

One of the major arguments made by proponents of conscription is that it is necessary to prevent the spread of communism. We believe, however, that there is ample evidence that there are more positive and constructive ways of containing the growth of communism than dependence on the negative, deterrent effect of military strength. To halt the march of communism means developing a program to overcome the grinding misery of two-thirds of the world's masses. The United States Economic Survey of Europe for 1951 pointed out that even at this time:

Defense outlays in the leading industrial countries of Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the United States are likely soon to reach levels where they will together equal, or even exceed, the aggregate national incomes of all the underdeveloped countries.

Lord John Boyd Orr, when retiring as Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, in 1949, warned that war and hunger are the real foes of mankind. He further warned then, and his warning has become more meaningful with the passage of time, that unless the nations of the world cease their conflicts over political abstractions and concentrate instead on promoting the welfare of the world, the children of this generation will not live to grow up. Even more terrible weapons of destruction and the conscription of our youth for training in the use of these weapons will not solve the problem of the world's poverty.

The military answer will not even touch the fringes of a solution to this acute problem. What our young men need is understanding, based on knowledge, that the problems of this world are such that there is no military solution possible. What they need is a sense of responsibility, integrity of character; ability to think through problems unemotionally and to reach objective nonpartisan decisions. Conscription has the opposite effect; they are taught there is one enemy, one answer, the military answer.

The poverty of two-thirds of the world's people is a fact. Revolutionary movements against this poverty, against hunger, inequality, are also facts of today's world which must be faced.

If the problems of the world are poverty and hunger, and not who can conscript the most men and build the biggest bombs, then we must face the question: are funds available for the maintenance of both military forces and for the economic development plans that are necessary to combat the poverty that plays into communism's hands? A look at the present United States budget will seem to answer: "No." It shows that of the funds the 83d Congress appropriated, 72 cents out of every dollar were earmarked for military and military related economic measures, 8 cents for the continuing cost of past wars, and only four-fifths of a penny for all civilian foreign aid and technical assistance programs, including those of the United Nations for which the United States now is making contributions. This shows, in effect, that a budget in which 72 cents out of every dollar goes for military purposes is not likely to invest more than four-fifths of a cent as a contribution to solution of the problems which makes all the enormous military spending necessary in the first place. The United States, indeed, already has stated at the United Nations that it will not contribute to U. N. long-range economic development funds until substantial savings have been made possible, through disarmament or otherwise, in its military spending.

Thus, in a world in which people are praying and longing for peace, where horror of a new war grows more profound with each passing day, where fear of the future hangs heavily in the air everywhere, where human values and normal processes of life are more and more disrupted by insecurity, where a minority of the people of the world live in relative plenty amid the dire want of the great majority—in such a world more men are put under arms, more billions of dollars are put into research for death. This cannot bring peace. This is the road to destruction. We do not believe peace can be built on superior armaments.

I should like to quote from several of our leaders who have seemed to come to this conclusion.

We have come lately to know just what destruction war will bring if it comes again. The President of the United States in an off-the-cuff speech said recently that a future war will leave neither victors nor vanquished but only relative degrees of devastation. Himself a military man, President Eisenhower's evaluation must be taken as authentic.

Another military man, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, just the other day said:

It(s) impossible for the winner to translate (war) into anything but his own disaster * * *. War has become a Frankenstein to destroy both sides * * *.

If you lose, you are annihilated. If you win, you stand only to lose * * *. (War) contains the germs of double suicide. Science has clearly outmoded it as a feasible arbiter.

And Prime Minister Churehill, a figure of military as well as civilian prominence, stated in 1954:

Another war would leave us (the victors) victorious on a heap of ruins.

Yet, recognizing all this, most commentators on our foreign relations maintain that we must build strength not for war but for bargaining and that we must always "bargain for strength."

Clarence Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and one of the Friends, observers for the last five General Assemblies of the United Nations, had this to say recently about "bargaining from strength":

The thesis should be challenged even on its most common level. It caused the defeat of Germany and it has removed France and England from the category of "great powers." Now their true greatness shows in their ability to negotiate from weakness. Whose was the most effective voice in the disarmament discussion at the recent session of the Assembly of the United Nations? I would say Jules Moch's of France. And he spoke from military and economic weakness. But his was the voice of moral concern and passionate dedication.

In the long effort made by good and true men to bring the Korean struggle to a truce, India had a heavier influence than any other country. But not because she is rich or militarily powerful. And while the Indochina settlement is far from satisfactory, our friends, England and France, showed alarm when we blustered about "massive retaliation" and "revenge." And why should we be surprised at this? Do we not know that doubling up our fist and saying, "You don't dare touch me, I'm stronger than you" is fatal to negotiations? Who, if he can help it, will negotiate under those circumstances? Certainly not strong men. Only weak men or those who can only say "I surrender." And that is not the path to creative settlement of disputes. Perhaps some will say—but we should "tread softly but carry a big stick." Well, very few people and fewer countries can tread softly when they have a big stick. And if the big stick is used to prevent war, how can it fulfill its purpose if silence is attempted * * *.

This military preparedness and cold-war doctrine is heady diet. Those who indulge in it are so prone to like it—and to accept its burdens as a Messianic virtue. And this is most dangerous.

Today's climate of hate, distrust, and fear has already had a terrible and tragic effect on American youth. It is hard to eatalog accurately. But at least a clue was provided when in 1954 Mrs. Florence Sweeney resigned from the high school teaching job in Detroit which she had held for 32 years. She startled her friends by saying she was "glad to quit" and that—

these days high-school students have simply become too difficult to handle.

In Parade magazine of October 31, 1954, Mrs. Sweeney wrote:

These kids live in a world of cold war. Violence is in the air they breathe. The boys in my classes were 14 to 18; they knew that soon they would be in uniform, perhaps at war. Little wonder that nothing much seemed to matter to them except having their own way.

The rest of this I would like to put in the record and simply close with this thought, that our organization has worked from its very beginning on the constructive alternative of world disarmament and world development—in other words, to work together to get universal disarmament under international law with adequate safeguards and inspection, and then use the resourees and energies of youth and people everywhere to help lift the standards of living. We believe the whole world should have the burden of arms lifted from it and there should be no conscription of youth anywhere. And I

am mindful that this very afternoon 5 years ago Senator McMahon, the late Senator McMahon, made the speech that went round the world and challenged people everywhere to put their major emphasis not upon creating the weapons of death, but to let the energies of youth, the energy of we who are older, the natural resources of the world, and the various things that God has given us, not to destroy each other but to save life, be used. And it is to that we have dedicated ourselves and we believe that this is the time in a free America to go back to what has been our tradition in peacetime, not to conscript any young person.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

(The balance of the statement is as follows:)

Next to war itself, the biggest threat to the real American way of life today is militarism. The citizens and legislators who have been inclined to give American military men everything they ask, need very soon to examine carefully just what kind of monster they are creating and whether it may not turn and destroy them one of these days. It was no whim that led our country's Founding Fathers to restrict the powers of the military so severely, and to seek ways to keep military leaders always subject to civilian control. Tyrants then as now wielded their power with a military flourish. Is America still free of that tyranny? Increasing numbers of young Americans are exposed, through the draft, to military indoctrination, during their formative years. Military indoctrination is essentially authoritarian, intolerant, and contemptuous of the slow processes of persuasion and reason that underlie democracy. Military appropriations tend to put the squeeze on all such programs as education, health, and welfare.

This is not to suggest that America is now a perfect illustration of the garrison state. It has not yet reached that point, though it may be moving in that direction. Dean Louis Smith has defined a garrison state as a "state on a permanent war footing, with the population in genuine fear of imminent conflict, so unlimited in its outcome as to necessitate the subordination of every consideration of democracy, of welfare, to 'military necessity' * * *. It is a state in which vast numbers of men and women are called into required military service under such extensive indoctrination that the distinction between citizen and soldier becomes blurred in the general tendency to view everything from a military frame of reference." Smith added that the economy in a garrison state is "dominated by the military and having as its sole objective the attainment of maximum military power. Force either as a threat or in actuality, becomes the naked and unique basis for conducting diplomatic negotiations and the settlement of international differences."

In summarizing briefly the encroachment of militarism upon American civil democracy, it can be said that: (a) within the past few years military men have played a larger role in politics than ever before in American history; (b) military influence in foreign policy has steadily increased so that a key member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative A. A. Ribicoff, said on May 25, 1952: "In my opinion, in the last year or two, more foreign policy has been made in the Pentagon than in the State Department"; (c) today one-third of the Nation's total business activity springs from the defense buildup and the Air Force has become the biggest business in the world; (d) many universities today carry on the bulk of their research on military funds; (e) about one-fourth of the male college population are now in some ROTC unit of the armed services, which serves to introduce military control into educational institutions through control of the ROTC student curricula and even extracurricular activities; (f) and to make the public like all this, the Pentagon includes in its budget millions of dollars each year for a military public-relations program which employs a host of skilled publicity personnel to sell their ideas to the people.

Throughout its 40 years of efforts to help create the foundations of peace and freedom, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has worked to lift the burden of arms from the whole world and to secure international abolition of conscription so that young people everywhere could use their energies in raising standards of living.

We believe that universal disarmament under international law with adequate safeguards and inspection is necessary means toward the security of all nations and peoples. We believe also in the use of the world's resources for the benefit of its people. We therefore support an international program of mutual assistance, courageous in magnitude, and free from military commitments.

We would urge all nations to join in greater efforts to advance the work already done by the subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. In a letter sent to each Member of Congress on January 24, our organization expresses the view that unanimous adoption by the U. N. General Assembly of a resolution directing its Disarmament Commission to continue "to seek an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem" was the highlight of the Ninth Session of the General Assembly. We believe this resolution is more than procedural and represents an advance in substance since concessions on the disarmament issue have now been made by both the U. S. S. R. and the Western powers, the most significant of which was the U. S. S. R.'s acceptance of the Western disarmament plan as a basis for further negotiation. A new climate has thus been created in which real progress toward disarmament can be made. Therefore, we have urged Congress to consider the enactment of a new resolution which would express the American people's desire for an end to the armaments race and would afford concrete support to the United States representative at the coming meeting of the subcommittee of the U. N. Disarmament Commission.

We are glad that President Eisenhower proposed an atoms-for-peace plan which would use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the development of agriculture, medicine, and electric power. While we recognize that this plan is not meant to be part of the disarmament negotiations, it does offer a start on the constructive side by bringing nations together in cooperation for creative purposes.

Surely these are positive efforts toward meeting the world's major problems in a way that could challenge the youth of America and all nations to use their lives not conscripted under a military system but voluntarily working together to break the bonds of fear, distrust, and hate that threaten to engulf the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is Mr. John H. Eberly, director, Brethren Service Commission for the Church of the Brethren.

Mr. SMELTZER. Mr. Chairman, I am Ralph Smeltzer. Mr. Eberly couldn't be here.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Smeltzer.

Now, Mr. Smeltzer, you file your report in the record, and then the committee will be glad to hear what you have to say. We will give you 10 minutes and then we will have to stop and let the balance be inserted. We will insert it all.

Mr. SMELTZER. Mr. Chairman and members of the House Armed Services Committee, my name is Ralph Smeltzer and my address is 22 South State Street, Elgin, Ill. I am appearing before your committee at the request of W. Harold Row, executive secretary of the Brethren Service Commission on behalf of the General Brotherhood Board of the Church of the Brethren.

I. The right of individual conscience: I am asked to convey to you an expression of appreciation from our church for the statutory provision recognizing the right of conscience for religious objectors, under the present draft law. We believe this recognition by the Congress of the United States is in keeping with the religious background and founding of our Nation, and strengthens its moral fiber.

The church itself respects the right of the individual conscience within its membership and has never set up an authoritative creed. Instead, it accepts the entire New Testament as its rule of faith and practice and seeks to lead its members to comprehend and accept for themselves the mind of Christ as the guide for their conviction and conduct.

We seek no special privilege from our Government. What we seek for ourselves, we seek for all—the right of individual conscience, which no government authority can abrogate. As the Apostle Peter said, "We must obey God rather than man" (Acts 5:29).

II. Opposition to extension of universal military conscription: The Church of the Brethren, since its beginning in 1708, has repeatedly declared its position against war, armaments, and military conscription.

tion. Consequently, the Church of the Brethren views with deep concern the current proposal to extend universal military conscription for another 4 years through the enactment of H. R. 3005. Fearing that this continued emphasis on preparation for war and the reliance on armaments and military conscription for security, will hasten the coming of actual war, the church finds it necessary again to state its convictions about these matters. Our church opposes the extension of universal military conscription on the basis of its own tradition, on the basis of New Testament Scripture, on the basis of theological conviction, and on the basis of practicality.

III. The church and war: Our understanding of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ as revealed in the New Testament led our annual conference in 1934 to resolve: "All war is sin. We, therefore, cannot encourage, engage in, or willingly profit from armed conflict at home or abroad. We cannot, in the event of war, accept military service or support the military machine in any capacity." This conviction, which we reaffirmed in 1948, grew out of such teachings of Christ as the following: "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you" (Matt. 5:44). Attached to this copy is a more complete statement on the position and practices of the Church of the Brethren.

IV. The church and God's will: It is the conviction of Brethren that God is the Creator and Father of all men regardless of race, creed, or nationality; and that the killing of masses of God's children in war is a sin against God as well as against man.

It is the conviction of brethren that above all God is a God of love as revealed in the person, life, and ministry of Jesus Christ. It is our conviction that God through Jesus Christ calls each of us to a life of love for God and for fellowman, and that this love is to be expressed through a ministry of relief and rehabilitation to the suffering, of technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas, and to patience, understanding and good will toward enemies. It is the Brethren conviction that the Kingdom of God may be at least partially realized in human life and in human relationships here and now upon the earth as well as in the life hereafter. Our desire therefore to be loyal citizens both to the Kingdom of God and to the United States impels us to work for international good will and mutual aid, and against war, armaments, and military conscription.

V. Military conscription is not the way to peace: Military conscription is not the way to peace and security in our kind of world. If so, Europe would be the most peaceful area on earth, since it has had more conscription over a larger period of time than any other continent. Yet Europe has been drenched with blood twice in this century. Those who were the first to take the sword have perished by it. Nazi German and Imperial Japan were not saved by military conscription. Their very domination by the military way of life evoked a false sense of security and a disregard for spiritual values. The Church is concerned with our survival as a democracy sustained by Christian values. Militarism as a way of life is opposed to democracy, and our forefathers fled to these shores to escape it.

VI. Armed force will not prevent war: National armed force gives not security, but a gambler's hope of victory. In a hydrogen era, however, no victory is possible. Security requires more; it requires

the prevention of war. War cannot be prevented by armed force, because each step a nation takes to increase its own security thereby decreases the security of its neighbors. A system in which each step to increase one's own security threatens that of his neighbor, is a system which makes security impossible and war in the long run inevitable. Genuine security cannot be attained through national military power including military conscription; it can be attained only in world order. Conscription as a continued United States policy is hostile to a peaceful world order.

In his January 26 speech in Los Angeles, General McArthur himself said that—

War has become a Frankenstein monster to destroy both sides,
and that—

the constant acceleration of preparation may well, without specific intent, ultimately produce spontaneous combustion.

VII. Conscription will not prevent sudden attacks: Military conscription will not prevent sudden attacks. Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Greece, Russia, Yugoslavia all had conscription and all were attacked without warning. With "blitzkrieg" methods, the only sure way to prevent that sort of attack is to prevent war. Strong military preparations are an excitement to sudden attack rather than a safeguard against it, because sudden surprise attack offers the only hope of success in such a case.

VIII. Armed force will not defeat communism: Revolutionary communism as the threat around the world can only be met by better ideas, by a sacrificial program of sharing our experience, resources, ideals, and lives with the underprivileged two-thirds of the human race. People can't be weaned away from communism in the Orient and Africa and Latin America with bayonets backed by military conscription, but only by brotherhood and better ideas, and the demonstration that democracy has a better answer for their needs than totalitarianism.

But even economic aid and technical assistance, imperative as they are in helping achieve peace in a revolutionary world, are not fundamental answers to the central problem of security. That must come through the development of the United Nations, the rise of moral and political authority for the resolving of international disputes, and by far-reaching steps toward universal disarmament.

IX. Conscription is a threat to freedom: Military conscription is a significant limitation to freedom in itself as well as a dangerous threat to the further limitation of freedom. The "nation-in-arms" theory which holds that every physically able young man must undergo some military service or military training, puts the military in final control of at least a sizable portion of every young man's life. The British military writer, Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart says the following in his book, *Why Don't We Learn From History* (1944):

But the deeper I have gone into the study of war and the history of the past century, the further I have come toward the conclusion that the development of conscription has damaged the growth of the idea of freedom in the continental countries, and thereby damaged their efficiency, also, by undermining the sense of personal responsibility. There is only too much evidence that our temporary adoption of conscription in the last war had a permanent effect harmful to the development of freedom and democracy here.

He says:

We ought to realize that it is easier to adopt the compulsory principle of national life than to shake it off. Once compulsion for personal service is adopted in peacetime, it will be hard to resist the extension of the principle to all other aspects of the Nation's life, including freedom of thought, speech, and writing. We ought to think carefully, and to think ahead, before taking a decisive step toward totalitarianism.

X. Conscription—not even the military answer. Even if it were conceded that military power is the way to security today, there exists considerable doubt in the minds of some of our eminent military leaders, and of many other people as to whether in an atomic war 2-year draftees would provide an effective fighting force. On January 14, 1955, the highly recognized magazine, U. S. News & World Report, said on page 30:

The Armed Forces have decided they cannot fight modern wars, using radar, atomic bombs, supersonic planes, and 60-mile-an-hour tanks, with 24-month soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

The desire to shift toward an all-volunteer force, for the active defense of the Nation, is another important key to new manpower plans.

XI. We propose the following alternatives:

Complete renunciation of war.

The use of nonviolence in settling international disputes.

A U. N. to which all nations belong, and to which all serious disputes can be brought and settled under law.

Complete and universal disarmament.

(Universal disarmament must include the universal abolition of military conscription. Discontinuation of the draft here, and a return to the traditional American voluntary military system, should be followed by American efforts for the international abolition of conscription, made morally much more powerful by example as well as precept.)

Use of the world's resources for the benefit and development of all mankind.

Building of a spirit of world understanding and brotherhood.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I want to say this, that I know the committee is glad to know that the church approved the language that we used with reference to conscientious objectors, that is in the bill. We worked very hard on it and had many conferences, Mr. Short and I with your leaders, and we are glad our efforts are satisfactory to you. Thank you very much, sir.

Now, the next witness is Doctor—who?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Hostetter.

The CHAIRMAN. Hostetter.

Dr. Hostetter, the chairman of the Mennonite Central Committee. Doctor?

Dr. HOSTETTER. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. I may say we worked with his group, too, when we were phrasing up the language.

Now, Doctor, it would be a pleasure to hear you.

Dr. HOSTETTER. I am C. M. Hostetter, Jr., president of the Messiah College, Grantham, Pa., moderator of the brethern in Christ School, chairman of the Mennonite Central Committee, a relief and service agency representing the Mennonite and Brethern Christ Churches.

And Mr. Chairman, may I say briefly that our presentation is very brief. We are confining ourselves solely to the conscription act——

The CHAIRMAN. You read all you have here.

Dr. HOSTETTER. Yes.

And we hope at a subsequent time to be heard on our position on universal military training at the time the bill for the reserves will be before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be a pleasure.

Make a note so we can notify Mr. Brooks that Dr. Hostetter desires to be heard when the Reserve Act comes up for consideration, and so notify him.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Doctor. It is a pleasure this afternoon to hear you on the extension of the draft.

Dr. HOSTETTER. We are therefore recording our opposition to the extension of present bill, H. R. 3005.

During World War II the Mennonite Central Committee operated a number of the civilian public-service camps in which conscientious objectors performed civilian service in lieu of induction.

Under the present act, our committee has been recognized by selective service as one of the agencies under whose direction conscientious objectors may perform the service required of them.

Approximately 70 percent of the conscientious objectors now in service have come from our homes and churches. Thus, the concern which we lay before you today necessarily involves our own youth and their problems, but extends to all American youth and their part in our national life.

Reinforcing our concerns are bitter recollections of our experiences in other lands where our forefathers once had their homes, where conscription for military training and service became the accepted rule, and the liberties which we prize so dearly were first restricted and then crushed under growing military system.

Our concern today is over any extension of the draft which has been the law of this land since 1948. We are deeply disturbed when it can be said—and members of this committee will recognize the source of this quotation, referring to our present operation of selective service:

The calm planning for a call, the unquestioning acceptance of it, the smooth adjustment to a new way of life, manifested by millions of our young men and their families, evidences the maturity of their attitude toward the problem of national security.

And gentlemen, may I state that if that is the reflection of the American mind, then it prompts me to ask the questions, have the children and grandchildren of those who fled to this country from militarized nations forgotten?

Has the growing military might of America lulled us into a false sense of security? Are we secure?

Then may I off the record just state this—that our group with a great deal of concern questions the assumption that universal military training is the foundation of our national security and we are disturbed if our citizens accept that assumption, because if that assumption is correct, and that the duty of every citizen is to take part in military service, then, gentlemen, history tells us that it is only a short but inevitable step as was followed in other countries to lose sight of this important matter which your Congress has been so generous in providing, respect for conscience?

Is it not true that with each increase in armament, each increase in military expenditures and other military preparations international tensions have grown? Ought we not rather to use our resources of men and materials to relieve the world's need, to feed the hungry, and thus to bring real hope to the underprivileged multitudes to whom communism offers its enticing but deceptive appeal? What greater challenge could be offered to American youth?

We have had a part in such services by Government and many private agencies in some of the world's neediest areas, and we have seen how good will can grow through such a ministry.

We do not raise here the question of the moral right of this Nation—or any other nation—to use the conscription method in time of emergency, if such is indeed the Nation's will as determined by democratic processes—provided always that full provision is made for those who cannot in good conscience submit to the majority's will in this respect.

But we do seriously question whether the desired end, national security, is at all advanced by this means.

We humbly submit that the conclusion of all forms of conscription act would be an eloquent testimony to the world concerning America's desires for peace, and could be a first step toward the peace which we and all people crave. It would be a step in keeping with our avowed purpose to put our trust in God, and to practice righteousness, justice, and mercy in our dealings with all men. It would be a step to lead American youth in a better way, a way which might also involve sacrifice, but would offer them hope, hope for themselves and their Nation.

We profoundly believe that it would be a step in the best interest of our youth and of all of our Nation.

It is our hope and prayer, therefore, gentlemen, that you may see fit to recommend that the present Draft Act be not extended beyond the present expiration date.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Doctor. It is always a pleasure to have benefit of the counsel and advice from the Mennonite Society and always a pleasure to have their representative present their views to the committee.

Thank you very much.

Dr. HOSTETTER. Thank you kindly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next witness is Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Come around, Miss Smart, please, Ma'am.

Are you from Missouri?

Miss SMART. No; I am from the State of North Carolina. I am stationed in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, now, Madam, we will be glad to have you present your views. The reason I asked if you were from Missouri, our chief counsel, Mr. Robert Smart, is from Missouri. I didn't know whether you were from his home or related to him.

Miss SMART. No. I may be, but I am not aware of it.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Miss SMART. I am Miss Elizabeth A. Smart. My address is 144 Constitution Avenue NE. I am representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I am here to present to you the opposition of my organization to the drafting of anyone in peacetime. At our recent convention in Lexington, Ky., my organization again adopted as its policy:

We oppose peacetime conscription of men, women, or youth.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, because of its stand on social and moral questions, is often the recipient of complaints from persons who feel that they are unable to get attention from those in authority to their just grievances.

I wish to submit to your committee some of these complaints in the hope that from the position of authority which you occupy, you will see fit to take some action to remedy them. As you will note they are borne out by an article taken from the Air Force Times, which I also submit as an exhibit.

The first is a letter addressed to:

EXHIBIT 1

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *February 28, 1954.*

PRESIDENT, WGTU,
Evanston, Ill.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing this in hopes you would try to bring this to the attention of proper authorities, a few words of explanation.

I am a [rank given] in the USAF stationed at Lockbourne Air Force Base at Columbus, Ohio. I am not including my name as I fear some sort of disciplinary action would be taken some way or another for bringing this matter to your attention.

Anyhow, here is my complaint: As you know, we have a noncommissioned officers' club on our base here at Lockbourne Air Force Base. I think this is fine for the fellows who like that sort of thing. Believe me, most of the recreation this club provides is drinking of alcohol in one form or another, although they do have dances and serve food, etc.

We all are supposed to pay dues to this club at the rate of \$2 per month, with the privilege of resigning. It seems you are automatically made a member as soon as you arrive on the base, and if you don't care to belong you have to submit a letter, through channels to the base commander, stating reasons, etc. Yesterday, Saturday, our squadron commander who must first approve a resignation before it is forwarded to the base commander, stated it would be his policy not to approve these resignations, his name, Maj. Elwood Huss, 801st Supply Squadron.

Seems to me we are being forced to belong to an organization even though we don't care to. When you are sworn into the Air Force nothing is said about having to belong.

Further, Major Huss further stated any men in his squadron who did not pay these dues when they were billed by the club would be subject to disciplinary action, such as reduction in rank.

I think that this is a sad state of affairs when men in our Armed Forces are practically forced to belong to a club of this type where men who have never drunk alcohol may be tempted to start. I, at least, think that no pressure of any kind should be brought to bear on these men. If they want to belong they should apply for membership voluntarily at the club.

I wish I could sign this letter so I could hear from your organization on this. I am only one but there are hundreds of airmen who feel the same way on my base here, and I am sure it is the same all over the country.

Respectfully,

An Airman of Lockbourne Air Force Base, Supply Squadron.

Miss SMART. Exhibit 2 is a letter from a woman whom I know personally but for the same reasons, as he believed, deleted her name.

EXHIBIT No. 2

CHEYENNE, WYO., February 7, 1954.

MISS ELIZABETH SMART,
Washington 2, D. C.

DEAR MISS SMART: It has come to my attention that on many if not all Air Forces bases, men, both officers and noncommissioned officers, are virtually forced to belong to officers' and noncommissioned officers' clubs.

I have in my possession a daily bulletin issued over the base adjutant's signature for the commanding officer of a nearby Air Force base, which says in paragraph 7:

"Attention all noncommissioned officers: Effective December 1, 1953, membership in the NCO open mess is considered to be automatic for all noncommissioned officers assigned or attached to this base, unless they indicate in writing to the base commander their unwillingness and reasons for not joining. Dues are payable on or before the 10th of each month. A report will be made to the commander not later than the 12th day of each month, showing names of those NCO's failing to pay their dues on time."

While I realize that this is not a direct order, to any military man it carries that implication for it is a well-known fact that members of the Armed Forces who do not comply with every wish of the base commander are shifted to undesirable assignments and it is held against them on promotion boards and so forth.

A young Christian NCO who was transferred here from Texas Air Force Base has in his possession a letter from his squadron commander in reply to a monthly letter he had written objecting to this NCO club because his religion did not permit drinking and dancing. The notation on his letter read "Disapproved"—on grounds that the club offered more facilities that would be advantageous to the airman than drinking or dancing. This young airman wonders how he can follow 2 Corinthians 7:14. He feels that under the Constitution one is given the choice—if one doesn't want to associate with people of this character one shouldn't have to.

An ex-commanding officer at the base theater, speaking before at least 300 men, said he knew of no way to promote good fellowship and get a job done than over a glass of beer.

It would seem that those in the Armed Forces are losing their religious freedom. This seems especially unfortunate when it has been pointed out to me that the top NCO's seem to be turning again to religion. If the commanding officer can say these men have to associate with non-Christians whether they wish to or not, then he could say they have to be a Buddhist if he wishes, was pointed out to me by one man.

Men have come to me for advice and wanting to know if our organization can do anything about this situation. Would you please give me your opinion on it? Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

The CHAIRMAN. Just include in the record those other exhibits of yours, Miss Smart, please, ma'am.

Now I suggest to you that you confine yourself to your statement there. You have been reading these exhibits. Let's see what your statement says.

MISS SMART. Well, I would like to use as one of the arguments in support of my statement, Mr. Chairman, this type of procedure to which these men are being subjected in the armed services.

I will omit reading this article from the Air Force Times which simply repeats more or less that I have said.

The CHAIRMAN. Time is running out on you. You can use up your 10 minutes any way you want. I was just offering that suggestion.

MISS SMART. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 2 more minutes left, Miss Smart.

MISS SMART. The same issue which contained the article which confirms these statements has this article in it:

FOG IN COCKPIT CAUSED MOST 1953 ACCIDENTS

WASHINGTON.—Over half of the 2,075 "major aircraft accidents" in the Air Force in 1953 resulted from pilot error, the air surgeon said this week. His statement appears in a new report on days lost because of accidents, sickness, and other reasons. The account appears in the January USAF Medical Service Digest.

The 1,051 pilot error accidents in 1953 resulted in 339 fatalities and a dollar loss of \$127 million, the surgeon said.

Aircraft accidents statistics for 1954 were not disclosed.

Major aircraft accident causes for 1953 were listed as follows:

Pilot error, 1,051; other crew members, 9; supervisory, 63; maintenance, 111; other personnel, 15; materiel failure, 525; airbase and airways, 14; weather, 13; miscellaneous unsafe conditions, 31; and undetermined, 239.

The accidents claimed 948 lives.

Some years ago in connection with this Training and Service Act my organization and others brought to the attention of your committee conditions that were recognized as deplorable. Your committee, or members of it, took some action to remedy them, but apparently the action was not permanently effective.

At that time Congress in its wisdom gave to the Secretary of Defense the authority and the responsibility of making regulations to provide uniform practices on the question of beverage alcohol in all three branches of the armed services. We regret to have to call to your attention the fact, that instead of bettering the situation these regulations, ignoring the law of 1901, have worsened it.

At one time the position of the Armed Forces was that they encouraged abstinence, enforced moderation, and punished overindulgence. I offer another exhibit, embodying the policy they have now substituted for this.

And this is a Department of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., October 26, 1953.

DEAR SIR: Your recent communication—

The CHAIRMAN. You put that in the record now. You have only about half a minute left.

Now I wouldn't take time reading up. Read what you have here in your statement.

MISS. SMART. Well, I will call that to the attention of the committee. Then I will read to you from an article that has just been published about the death of one of the heroes of Iwo Jima.

An American Indian hero of modern war is [dead—a bewildered and disillusioned victim of peacetime.

Ira Hayes, one of the Marine flag raisers on Iwo Jima at the climax of World War II, was found dead yesterday on the Sacaton Indian Reservation. He was 32.

The doctor's verdict: Overexposure to freezing weather—too much alcohol.

I will skip the rest of it. Then I will read the final paragraph.

Phoenix City Magistrate C. W. Pensinger, before whom Hayes often had been arraigned for drunkenness, said: "Hayes was intelligent but he couldn't handle drink and everybody was always buying him a drink."

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Miss Smart. It is a fine statement. Put the Adjutant General's letter in the record.

EXHIBIT 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1953.

DEAR ———: Your recent communication addressed to the President concerning the establishment of liquor outlets on military installations has been referred to the Department of the Army for reply.

The traditional policy of the Department of Defense is to provide morale, welfare, and recreational activities to the extent possible at all Department of Defense installations. The maintenance of messes and clubs is a part of these activities. These messes and clubs are important centers of military community life and they provide service personnel and families with facilities similar to those enjoyed by other citizens of the United States. The sale of alcoholic beverages is one of the normal functions of the activities of such messes and clubs.

The American people in general have indicated their attitude towards the consumption of alcoholic beverages by repealing the 18th amendment. Conditions of military service necessitate certain restrictive legislation and regulations to govern conduct of its members. The Department of Defense is opposed, however, to restrictive legislation and regulations which discriminate unnecessarily against the members of the Armed Forces and which result in the denial or curtailment of privileges enjoyed by other citizens. We acknowledge the fact that members of the Armed Forces, like other citizens, will occasionally desire to partake of alcoholic beverages. We prefer to make these privileges available and to control their dispensation in established officers' and noncommissioned officers' messes in an atmosphere where moderation is enforced and overindulgence is punished.

The Secretary of Defense has statutory authority to make such regulations as he may deem appropriate governing the sale, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages to or by members of the Armed Forces at or near any military installation. A recent Department of Defense directive established the policy in this regard for the services. Within the framework of this directive the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have issued uniform regulations governing the control of alcoholic beverages throughout the armed services. These regulations include a provision for the sale of packaged liquors by officers' and noncommissioned officers' messes to bona fide members over 21 years of age. These regulations are adequate and their enforcement is effective. Alcoholic liquors are not obtainable through any other sources on military installations.

I hope that the foregoing will tend to clarify the position of the Department of the Army in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, United States Army, The Adjutant General.

The next witness is Dr. J. Raymond Schmidt, National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars.

Is the doctor here?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. J. Raymond Schmidt of Washington, D. C., and I appreciate the privilege of appearing here as a citizen, as national superintendent of legislative work of the National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars and as general superintendent of the National Civic League.

My opposition to compulsory peacetime military service developed quite naturally. My paternal grandfather, Phillip Schmidt, emigrated from Germany in 1848 to escape serving in the German Army as a conscript. It is needless to say that my grandfather never returned to Germany even for a brief visit.

As the members of this committee well know, many Germans, who are not lovers of war, have come to America to enjoy our former freedom from military dictatorship. For the most part they have

been honest, law abiding, and industrious. Whether Dunker, Mennonite, or Amish, they have made a valuable contribution to our national well-being, though not willing to engage in military service.

Other European nationals have also emigrated to America to live in a land free from militarism. I am thinking of the Scandinavians in our midst. It happens to be my privilege and pleasure to be affiliated in the International Order of Good Templars with many Swedish people who came to our country in the belief that their children might escape military conscription. Furthermore, a very large proportion of the people coming from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have shown their appreciation of the opportunities offered by residence in America by losing no time in taking out naturalization papers.

It is only natural, then, that the National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, when in session at Worcester, Mass., on June 8 and 9, 1945, should adopt the following resolution:

The National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, United States of America, in convention assembled, declare ourselves opposed to the adoption of peacetime military conscription in the United States.

We consider military conscription, in time of peace, as unnecessary, and undemocratic and a danger to peaceful relations with other nations.

When a powerful nation like the United States votes to extend the draft for another 4 years it must be because of fear of an attack from an equally powerful nation. Or can it be that we have lost faith in the ability of United Nations, of which we are a charter member, to maintain peaceful relations among the nations of the world?

As we see it, continuance of the draft can mean only that our statesmen have very little faith that the United Nations Organization can prevent future wars. Because America maintains the draft system and a mighty military machine to go with it, every nation upon the earth, small and great, will feel compelled to fall in line and be ready to go to war on a moment's notice. There can be but one result: All the peoples around the globe reduced to slavery by frightful cost of the armament race thus precipitated. Continuance of the draft and preparations for large-scale warfare, can mean but one thing, intolerable tax burdens for the American people in the years ahead.

It is unthinkable that our country will be the means of enthroning Hitlerism, not only at home but around the world. Militarism and democracy are incompatible, they cannot long live side by side in the same country. Continuance of the draft for another 4 years will hasten development of a military caste system that will undermine our liberties as thoroughly as in Germany, Italy, and Japan, where militarism completely dominated every phase of human activity.

Democracy must be preserved. Hitlerism must be killed in the United States as well as in Germany. On these objectives we are agreed.

Then let this worthy committee hasten their attainment by doing away with the draft and putting our armed services back on a voluntary and democratic basis.

That is my brief plea.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Schmidt. It is a pleasure to have your observation.

Now, the next witness is Mr. David Whatley. This gentleman spoke to me as I was going to lunch, and says he was a lawyer in

Washington and he wanted to make a statement as to the constitutionality of the draft law.

Now, we are all lawyers here, and we know on a great constitutionality question you cannot do much in 10 minutes. We suggest you file your brief, and we will listen to you briefly, then.

Mr. WHATLEY. Mr. Chairman, I cherish very much the privilege you give to obscure private citizens like myself, who in the democratic process at least have the opportunity to dissent from the prevailing opinion in most of the country.

I appreciate that the views I shall express will appear to some rather radical. So may I preface my brief remarks by saying that the Whatley family is a distinguished—my ancestors grew up in your great State of Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. You talk to us about the law, on the constitutionality of it.

Mr. WHATLEY. I wish to point out that I am of a very conservative family, and if I differ with the distinguished chairman in these matters it is my belief that it is because I am more conservative than the distinguished chairman is in the protection of our constitutional liberties.

I wish to merely point out briefly that there is not one phrase in the Constitution which gives the Congress the authority to draft men in peacetime or in wartime. I will submit, if the chairman will permit—

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the Constitution that prevents it?

Mr. WHATLEY. Yes, sir; a very clear prohibition.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a prepared brief?

Mr. WHATLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, file your prepared brief and let us get right down to it.

Mr. WHATLEY. You ask if there were a clear prohibition. May I cite particularly the 13th amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the provision of the Constitution that prohibits a man from being drafted?

Mr. WHATLEY. The 13th amendment, which states:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereas the party shall have been convicted.

The CHAIRMAN. That doesn't apply. Go ahead.

Mr. WHATLEY. Shall exist within the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead now.

Mr. WHATLEY. The 11th amendment I think is quite explicit in saying that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States respectively, or to the people.

The points that I might make are covered in the brief which I shall submit. An article prepared by Prof. Harold Freeman, a distinguished professor of law of the Cornell University Law School, appearing in the Virginia Law Review.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, sir. Time is running against you.

Mr. WHATLEY. It is a conclusion. I will submit the article for its inclusion in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

MR. WHATLEY. Together with its footnotes, a complete brief on the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right.

MR. WHATLEY. I shall not detain you further, except to offer, if I may, certain alternatives. I am not so irresponsible of the Nation's security that I do not wish to offer alternatives to the present draft.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right.

MR. WHATLEY. May I please submit the following for your consideration? Before the July 1 deadline may I urge you and beg you to survey three propositions: First, that an overall survey should be made, as I have urged in past years before this and other committees, of our security requirements in the light of weapons of mass destruction, the new development, the new revolution in war making that Hanson Baldwin has so aptly described and as is so aptly described in the last article of last week's issue of U. S. News & World Report, which I urge every member of the committee to read, which gives in my opinion a completely new context of frame in which our security and manpower requirements should be considered.

THE CHAIRMAN. What is your second point?

MR. WHATLEY. Second, I urge you to consider a subcommittee investigation of the tremendous waste of our manpower all over the world not only in the Pentagon and in the administrative functions which could be pursued as adequately by civilians, but by the double duty that is being engaged in within sight of the Capitol everywhere. You have two men even on the gate at Fort Myer, and every other Army post when you need one.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, what is your third proposition?

MR. WHATLEY. The third proposal is: I urge that the Congress give consideration to the proposal made not only by Mr. Hinshaw, but by others as a means of not only deferring temporarily but exempting men from service for the pursuit of more profitable occupations to enhance the security of the Nation.

I suggest that it might very well be achieved by giving these men 3 months' basic training during the summer months and let them retain their occupations or retain their positions as students, whether it be for 3 months, for 12 months, or 24 months.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right.

MR. WHATLEY. It comes in the summer.

THE CHAIRMAN. You have gotten across to the committee the three things you had in your mind in addition to the constitutionality of the draft.

MR. WHATLEY. May I have 1 more minute to pursue 1 more point sir?

THE CHAIRMAN. All right, go ahead.

MR. WHATLEY. Now, please, I also urge you to read the testimony of two distinguished Senators in the hearings on the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, in which Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, both proposed an alternative to the induction of at least a million-man army.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right. I read both of those distinguished statements—

MR. WHATLEY. I appreciate your patience very much.

THE CHAIRMAN. I read them a long time ago.

Now, thank you very much.

Now, the next and last witness is Mrs. Agnes Waters.

Mrs. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to talk if I may for a few minutes extemporaneously.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. WATERS. I have submitted to the committee a written statement that I would like to have follow my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead now.

Mrs. WATERS. This bill is entitled "A Universal Military Training Bill."

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. WATERS. Which absolutely is unconstitutional, because you cannot send our men universally all over the world to fight other people's battles. The sovereign rights of the people of the United States come first over our manpower. And our manpower is the most precious resource we have.

Now it has been brought to the attention of many investigating committees in the Senate and House that the United Nations war in Korea was mass murder of our men. The generals who were in charge testified they were not allowed to win the war in Korea.

General Van Fleet said that he could have put 300,000 prisoners in the bag and he was stopped by order; under the United Nations, there were observers there who reported back to the enemy every tactical and military move we made and controlled the war in Korea. So we were not permitted to win.

Now I have here a document that is very important. I have many documents I want to present to you.

One is the Arming of the United Nations put out by the Department of State, Bulletin No. 422-A, and here is a report from the Military Affairs Committee of the United Nations on arming the United Nations and the author of this report is the Soviet General Vasiliev. General Vasiliev armed the United Nations and planned the rattrap that 4 years later he launched in Korea. I have the evidence here that should interest the Armed Services Committee of a white paper issued by the Department of Defense of the United States Army, an intelligence report, that states that General Vasiliev launched the war over the 38th parallel in Korea.

Now, you have also before you many witnesses who have appeared before the Internal Security Committee of the Senate that testified that the State Department and the United Nations was Red from top to bottom. And yet in a treasonous, treacherous act, Mr. Truman gave our armies over to our enemies in the United Nations. Delivered them lock, stock, and barrel. And that authority was without authority from Congress. There was no authority. He had no Presidential authority to do that to us. Our armies belonged to the United States, for the preservation of this Republic, and not for any evil wars in Asia.

Now, another point that I want to make is the fact that General Van Fleet in his testimony before the Senate, on page 2024, said that when he was the administrator of the military aid in Greece that pressure was put on by the State Department to put into the Greek Cabinet a Communist regime, which was put in. Aid was withheld that we voted for here, and that we taxpayers sweated blood to provide, to supposedly arm against communism and we were arming the

guerrillas and the Communists and forcing the Government of Greece to accept a Communist government. The same thing was done in China.

Now, recently you passed a joint resolution practically committing us to war, that this draft act will supplement with our blood, underwriting a Communist revolution all over the world, not merely in Asia but all over the world we are committed under treaties that have taken place. And I fought every one of them personally for years. Because the chief architect, the chief witness of our foreign policies was a man who was a member of a Communist unit cited by the Attorney General Biddle; that is the organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy, whose chief witness for foreign policies was Clark M. Eichelberger, before every committee of the House and Senate since 1939. And he had created a foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union. So today our foreign policy, gentlemen, is one identical with that of the Soviet Union and we are underwriting and promoting world revolution, written in our blood. And today you are confronted with the corpus delicti of 445,000 dead laying in Asia and you would enter another Asiatic war at your peril.

And you know those facts.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand——

Mrs. WATERS. You are aware of them. And ignorance is no plea in a court against high treason.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you set out in your splendid brief the reasons why you are opposed to the extension of the Draft Act, and put that——

Mrs. WATERS. I am, because it supplements world communism.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. You put——

Mrs. WATERS. It underwrites it, promotes it.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait, wait 1 minute.

Mrs. WATERS. With our blood.

The CHAIRMAN. We can't both talk at the same time. Your time has run out. Let me talk now.

Mrs. WATERS. I don't think so. Because I have been here only 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked fast.

Mrs. WATERS. I was supposed to talk 10.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked so fast you put in an awful heap in the 5 minutes.

Mrs. WATERS. If I could have 30 minutes, I could fill it.

I talked 30 minutes before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

File your brief.

Mrs. WATERS. I want to file my brief and I want to file the papers that are pertaining to it and support it.

The CHAIRMAN. You give them to Mr. Blandford, and to the reporter. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WATERS. I demand that this draft extension be killed.

(The information is on file with the committee.)

STATEMENT OF MRS. AGNES WATERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Mrs. Agnes Waters, my address is Box 3560, Washington 7, D. C.

I appear here in opposition to the extension of the draft and I am against all other supplemental and related bills and treaties and joint resolutions for war; and I am also against all foreign-aid bills, mutual-security acts and defense pacts, which are nothing more nor less than high treason committed against the people of the United States of America. Americans cannot be drafted for universal service all over the world. It is unconstitutional.

These bills and treaties are a part of an international conspiracy to destroy America. And you are underwriting world revolution with our money and with our blood. We were treacherously committed to defend China at the Cairo meeting before we got Formosa.

These draft bills supplement so-called defense pacts that commit our Armed Forces to the defense of Asiatic nations, all of which are not worth expending the life of one American soldier or sailor.

And you are doing this in spite of the overwhelming evidence that we were sold out in Korea and not allowed to win the war.

And you are doing this in spite of the fact that you know it can only mean the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Americans. For what?

The record of the Korean war should be warning enough not to send our Armed Forces into more Russian rattraps in Asia. There is nothing that our enemies want more than for us to expend our might under the treachery of the United Nations in far-off hellholes where our generals are not permitted to win.

And with this draft you are capturing our American youth to be liquidated, and the greatest resources of America is her manpower.

I hold in my hand a copy of the State Department Bulletin No. 422a called, Arming the United Nations, which contains a report from a Soviet general, PH. A. Vasiliev, who was the Chairman of the United Nations Military Affairs Committee, who armed the United Nations.

I hold in my hand a copy of a white paper issued by the Defense Department on May 15, 1954, which charges Russia with launching the Korean war over the 38th parallel.

And this United States Army Intelligence report states that the Soviet general in charge of launching the Korean war over the 38th parallel was none other than the former Chairman of the United Nations Military Committee, Soviet General Vasiliev. No wonder our greatest generals could not win the war in Korea.

Also you have had before your committees General MacArthur and General Van Fleet, who both swore under oath that they were not allowed to win the war in Korea.

The facts are that we no longer have control over our United States Armed Forces. They were treasonably turned over to the United Nations without any authority by the former United States delegate to the U. N., Gross, and later by President Truman for police action, in Korea. And that under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we have pooled our national defense, our Navy, and our planes with 14 foreign nations. Our Nation is now an occupied country, occupied by armed foreign crooks in unlimited numbers.

The facts are too, that our present foreign policy is identical with that of the Soviet Union; and this diabolical plot was put over on Congress by the agents of Soviet Russia who appeared before your committees for many years to my knowledge pressing for every step to war and for every foreign-policy bill.

I have pointed out these enemies to you since 1939.

The chief witness for all of our foreign-policy bills and treaties has been Clark M. Eichelberger, the director of the American League for Peace and Democracy, whose organization was raided by the Dies committee of the House of Representatives in 1939, and the names of 2,000 Communists were found in the membership file. These Reds were then in every key position of the administration of the United States.

Mr. Eichelberger's outfit is cited several times as a Communist transmission belt and as an organization designed to conceal Communist control, and two Attorneys General of the United States, Attorney General Biddle and Attorney General Tom Clark have written that "The American League for Peace and Democracy was created by Red Russia as a means of creating a United States foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union"; see Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 20, and read there the statements of both Attorneys General and of many investigating committees.

And yet you have allowed these Reds to dictate and to write the foreign policy of the United States of America, which these draft bills supplement.

We are and we have been underwriting the Communist world revolution with our money and with our blood, and it's got to be stopped, before we lose all our precious manpower in the plotted and planned blood baths of the world.

And you would reaffirm your faith in the U. N. in spite of all the investigations that were made by your own United States Senate Internal Security Committee and also of the House Un-American Activities Committee who reported to you for years that both the United Nations and the State Department were rotten with Soviet spies and agents planted there to destroy America; and you are ratifying more of their treasonous bills, treaties, and treasonous defense pacts, in spite of the record of the past, which is a record so black with high treason and mass murder of our Armed Forces under the United Nations in these police actions in Asia that you cannot plead that you did not know, and ignorance is no defense to crimes, as lawyers you ought to know the law.

You cannot plead that you did not know.

And you are doing all this in spite of the fact that you have been informed by the Senate and the House investigating committees that the United Nations is a den of Red enemies, and that the United States State Department is lousy with Reds, who are plotting and planning the total destruction of this Republic, and they are doing that with the consent of the Senate when you pass these treasonous pacts, treaties, and supplemental bills such as the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and the other draft bills that supplement this high treason such as all of the draft bills now before the Congress, and you make yourselves a party to this high treason.

On July 15, 1953, the Senate ratified 3 secret NATO supplemental treaties that made this Nation an occupied country, occupied by armed foreign troops in unlimited numbers from 14 other nations (See Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings for April 1953, p. 29).

On page 29 of the Senate hearings of April 1953 on these three supplemental NATO treaties that were ratified by the Senate on July 15, 1953 (see Congressional Record of that date), these hearings state that we are obliged to allow these foreign troops to come in here, and we are obliged to allow them to carry arms and they are to come into the United States in unlimited numbers.

And now, in spite of that high treason, you are now about to compound treason with more treason and even worse treason for you are about to extend those NATO treaties to allow our former bitter enemies to come in here armed and in unlimited numbers and occupy the United States of America, Germany and Japan, and you are about to rearm Germany with the Paris Pact.

And you are now rearming Japan with our warships and planes. Under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 you voted hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars to bring into this country all of the residents of the Soviet Union and of the satellites, and you voted for an appropriation of \$800,000 which is earmarked for the purpose of bringing into the American Republics the residents of the islands in the Pacific off the coast of Japan (see the Mutual Security Act of 1954, pp. 11 and 12).

And you also voted to bring into this country the residents of Red Asia, and you voted \$700 million to arm the natives of southeast Asia and then to reap the climax you voted to give away our Armed Forces and our Defense Department to southeast Asia under the Mutual Security Act of 1954. You can't say you don't know about that treason. It's a United States public law known and printed by the United States Government as Public Law 665, 83d Congress, just read it. You voted for it or don't you read before you vote, especially on conference reports. On page 2024 of the testimony of General Van Fleet, he testified that the State Department withheld military aid to Greece, was withheld until Greece put Communists in. We no longer have any United States defense, it is all pooled among 14 NATO countries now, with our Navy under NATO command and our Armed Forces put under the U. N. How do you expect to defend America? Let's take back our Armed Forces, our Navy, and our planes, and let's run the U. N. and the NATO off our shores. In the testimony of General Stratemeyer he said that he was ordered to move 90,000 Nationalist Chinese into exile. The State Department may claim that Russia is not a member of NATO and Japan is not a member of SEATO, but these international organizations are auxiliaries of the United Nations and they as such are the military arms of the U. N. which is staffed by Soviet generals in the Military Committee, and there Russia has the veto power with 6 votes to our 1 vote, so that Russia has taken over our defense, our Armed Forces and our Navy and our planes without the firing of a shot, and this is accomplished by these treasonous treaties and defense pacts and supplemental bills such as the draft bills and the Mutual Security Act.

Also Japan is now planning to trade with Red China and India, yet you are giving Japan a navy and an air force.

Our United States foreign policy is now the same identical foreign policy as that of the Soviet Union, which is the "self-determination" of other peoples and that of helping to promote other peoples to obtain a government of their own choosing, or the "self-government" by promoting a world revolution in every nation with our money and with our blood, and you send our armies into these revolutions to die and be massacred with our own guns, after you have armed the natives!

With these bills we are underwriting world revolution!

For many years I have stood here fighting every one of these draft bills and treaties, pointing out to you the enemies of this Republic who were the witnesses and the architects of this foreign policy.

The chief witness and architect for all of our foreign policy bills in both the Senate and the House was Clark M. Eichelberger, who was the director of the American League for Peace and Democracy that was the successor of Earl Browder's American League Against War and Fascism.

The American League for Peace and Democracy is cited several times as subversive in a Government publication called Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, and to quote this document put out by the United States of America Government, only in part let me tell you that the American League for Peace and Democracy was branded by two Attorneys General of the United States. Attorney General Biddle stated "The American League for Peace and Democracy was designed to conceal Communist control in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist Internationale" (see Congressional Record, Sept. 24, 1942). The above was during the Roosevelt administration.

And later in the Truman administration, Attorney General Tom Clark wrote in letters to Loyalty Review Board on September 21, 1948, as follows:

"The American League for Peace and Democracy was created by 'Red' Russia as a means of creating a United States foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union."

And this Communist organization's director was Clark M. Eichelberger, the chief witness for the United Nations and for all of our foreign policy bills before every congressional committee to my knowledge since 1939! Mr. Eichelberger is now running around the country with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt trying to sell the United Nations to the people, and their organization is now known as the American Association for the United Nations.

According to the former Communist, the Negro, Manning Johnson, in an article in the American Mercury of February 1955, the foreign policy of promoting self-determination or self-government of peoples, was hatched in the diabolical mind of Stalin behind the grim walls of the Kremlin, and was adopted the Sixth World Congress of the Communist Internationale in Moscow in 1928, but it was not until 1930 that this solution of the Negro question in the United States was put forth in the now famous Resolutions of the Communist Internationale on the Negro Question in the United States. The program of self-determination as set forth in this United States treaty as the foreign policy of the United States of America, when applied to the Negro in the United States, is one of national rebellion against the Government of the United States, and it means the forceful and violent carving of a Negro state or a Negro nation out of America, with "land reform" as part of this program, and with the Southeast Asia Defense Pact the precedent is set, for you are guaranteeing "self-determination" and "self-government" and promoting the Communist world revolution in Asia!

Which will soon be followed by a bloody and violent civil war here, for you cannot underwrite colored rights in Asia and not here too.

Stalin said, "The road to Paris is through Peking," and Lenin said more than 30 years ago, "First we will take eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We need not attack it. It will fall like a ripe plum into our hands."

And now these things are about to be consummated with these war treaties, joint resolutions, defense pacts, draft bills, foreign policies, and mutual security acts, and "land-reform" programs, and home rule by Negroes in the District of Columbia. Are you going to become a further party to this high treason and to the liquidation and mass murder of the American people!

I want to know! 145,000 young Americans lie wounded or dead now in Asia! Do you want to dig the graves of all our men, in Asia? I want to know!

I demand that you kill these draft bills, and that you restore constitutional government in the United States by repealing all of the infamous treason now on

the books, and run the United Nations and the NATO off our shores and take back our Armed Forces and our Navy and our planes!

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I insert in the record at this time a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a statement from the president of the National Farmers Union, a telegram from the National Conference of Methodist Youth, a letter from the Rabbinical Assembly of America, and a statement from the Jewish War Veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, put them all in:
(The information referred to is as follows:)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington 6, D. C., February 1, 1955.

Hon. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
Old House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. VINSON: The Chamber of Commerce of the United States supports the enactment of legislation to continue until July 1, 1959, existing authority to induct men between the ages of 18½ and 26 for 2 years of active military service.

Because the manpower requirements of the active forces cannot be met through voluntary enlistments and reenlistments, we believe that some form of selective induction is the best and most economical method of maintaining the required force levels.

However, the chamber is opposed to just a simple extension of the draft law, as proposed in H. R. 3005. We believe it is extremely important that Congress, prior to any extension of the draft, clarify its intent regarding the title, and one provision of the existing act.

First, with regard to the title, what significance, if any, should be attached to deletion of the word "Selective" from the Selective Service Act of 1948 when it was amended and extended as part of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951? In view of the fact that the UMT provisions of that act still have not been implemented, is the Director of the Selective Service System correct when he declares that the action taken in 1951 means "the only question is when, not whether, a man shall be inducted."

Second, with regard to section 1 (e) of the 1948 act, as extended, in view of our critical shortage of certain categories of scientifically and technically trained manpower, is it in the national interest to insist that certain types of graduate students and young engineers working in industry on vital research and development projects be taken away from those studies and assignments for 2 years of military duty that normally would have little if any relationship to the technological defense of our country? Section 1 (e) calls for the "fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources."

Only last Saturday, the chamber's board of directors, acting on the recommendations of our national defense committee which had given this question long and careful study, decided unanimously that:

1. The draft law should be extended for 4 years, with the word "Selective" restored to its title.

2. In this atomic age of bitter competition with our potential enemies for technological superiority, the basic security needs of the country must take precedence over the concept of absolute equality of sacrifice. Service for the sake of service cannot be justified under present conditions.

3. Currently authorized occupational and student deferment programs not only should be continued but should be liberalized as the pool of draft-age manpower grows. Labor Department studies indicate a sharp increase in the size of the manpower pool after 1959.

4. With monthly draft calls down to 11,000, the Armed Forces cannot possibly utilize all available young men, even under the proposed national reserve plan. Therefore, it is wiser to make certain that the men who possess and are utilizing skills that are classified as critical are the ones who are not compelled to enter military service, instead of leaving that selection to mere chance.

After completing action on extension of the draft, the national chamber sincerely hopes your committee will give careful consideration to the remaining features of

the national reserve plan. The draft alone will not supply a sufficient flow of trained manpower into our military reserve forces.

I would appreciate your making this letter a part of the hearings on H. R. 3005.

Cordially yours,

CLARENCE R. MILES.

STATEMENT OF JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION,
CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—PRESENTED
TO THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICE COMMITTEE FEBRUARY 1, 1955

Mr. Chairman, we support enactment of the proposal to extend the Selective Service System until July 1, 1959, with a specific amendment authorizing extended deferment of operators of family-size farms, young scientists, skilled industrial workers and other groups of unique importance to national economic mobilization.

We believe that the Nations best interest will be best promoted if the armed services are kept at a minimum, consistent with adequate safeguard for national security. The core should be adequate regular forces and where voluntary enlistments are not sufficient to maintain adequate forces of career personnel, additional needed numbers should be obtained through a truly Selective Service System which provides for permanent deferment of persons whose civilian occupations are uniquely important to national welfare, security, and interest and whose contribution in his civilian occupation will be seriously disrupted by service in the Armed Forces.

Therefore, we recommend that the proposed legislation be amended to provide for permanent deferment of operators of family-type farms and temporary deferment of skilled farm workers such determination to be made on the bases of farm production point system administered by local selective-service board in consultation with the democratically elected farmer committees established by section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938, as amended.

Temporary deferments for beginning farm operators is completely unsatisfactory. Operating a family farm is simply not the type of occupation that can be successfully interrupted by 6 months or 2 years armed services. With the young operator gone the farm must be left with the young farm wife usually with young children, and maybe with only an aged father to fall back upon.

As my organization has testified at length elsewhere we are strongly convinced the preservation and strengthening of the family farm pattern of American agriculture is of unique importance to the preservation of democracy and to security of the nation's food and fiber supply. I note, that Russia and China are both nursing this significant point to their own grief. (See the lead article in this month's Harpers magazine.) I hope our own Nation will not make this same serious mistake with respect to weakening our traditional policy of encouraging the family farm.

Enactment of this amendment would mean a shift in present administrative practices of the Selective Service System which in many areas has been operated as a universal military service system.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 31, 1955:*

Hon. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

National Conference of Methodist Youth, representing 2 million youth in United States opposes peacetime conscription in any form. We recognize need of adequate defense measures to insure security of United States but consider selective service necessary only during direct threat of war. Request time for 2 persons in hearings H. R. 2967. Please send copies of H. R. 2967 and advise date of hearings. Request this telegram be entered in the record of hearings of January 31, 1955.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF METHODIST YOUTH,
RICHARD THOMPSON, *President,*
ELOISE KELLY,
LEROY KING,
Administrative Secretaries.

THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA,
New York, N. Y., January 29, 1955.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN VINSON: I write you on behalf of the committee on conscientious objectors of the Rabbinical Assembly of America in reference to H. R. 3005, a bill to extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to July 1, 1959.

While we are not in favor of this bill, we do urge that it be amended so that the grounds for claiming to be a conscientious objector shall not require belief in a supreme being. We believe that this provision in the present law violates the freedom of religion provided in the Bill of Rights.

In view of the fact that there seems to be no provision for opposition witnesses to appear at the hearings on this bill on January 31, 1955, I request that this letter be included in the proceedings of the hearings.

Faithfully yours,

ISADOR B. HOFFMAN.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington 10, D. C., February 2, 1955.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN VINSON: Due to my absence from Washington to attend a meeting of our policy committee and our national executive committee in New York, I was unable to appear, in person, before you to support your bill, H. R. 3005. As you know, we have in previous years testified for similar bills.

I am enclosing a statement which I hope you will include in the record of your hearings.

With all good wishes,
Cordially yours,

BERNARD WEITZER,
National Legislative Director.

STATEMENT FOR HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE BY BERNARD WEITZER,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Re extension of Selective Service Act, H. R. 3005, February 2, 1955

On behalf of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to present to your committee, our views approving extension of Selective Service for 4 years as expressed in H. R. 3005, the bill you are now considering. This bill is a minimum must in providing for the military defense of our country. During the past several years, Selective Service as operated by the Selective Service System demonstrated that it can fairly and efficiently provide the manpower needed for our Armed Forces. This has been done with due regard to essential deferments which serve the needs of the Nation.

Facing the facts of our defense needs, there is no alternative for Selective Service. You have heard from the civilian heads of our Government as well as from the Chiefs of Staff, most conservative estimates of the manpower required to maintain our defense and to deter aggression. You also have heard of the percentage of reenlistments and the numbers of men in the Armed Forces who are due soon to complete their enlistment periods. Even if the percentage of reenlistments should go up sharply, there is not the slightest possibility that either reenlistments or new enlistments will keep the manpower of our Armed Forces up to the required limits. Selective Service can do that job as experience has proved. Selective Service not only inducts men but also stimulates new enlistments by young men who wish to choose a branch of the service in which to serve.

Opponents of Selective Service will, no doubt, repeat to you again, their dreadful tales about Selective Service taking us down the trail to militarism which brutalizes, demoralizes, and debauches the men who are inducted or who enlist. I suggest that such opponents look about them as you certainly have. They will see a Nation with some 20 million veterans who have served in 2 major wars and in the Korean action—fairly bursting with energy and productivity. They will see new families, new homes with all sorts of comforts, and millions of children added to our population. Can these things possibly be the result of the 18 million

veterans who have served in and left our Armed Forces the past 10 years if those men had been subjected to the demoralization, brutalization, and debauchery which those who oppose Selective Service predict?

The members of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, like all others who have served in defense of our country, want no militarism—want no war—they have experienced war. They want peace but they cannot be blind to present world conditions and to potential enemies who, by word and deed, have avowed their determination to dominate the world and to destroy this democracy under which our Nation has flourished. That is why we recognize the need for military defense and why we favor the extension of selective service for 4 years as one of the essential steps in providing our defense.

I respectfully urge that you pass H. R. 3005, promptly, and proceed with favorable consideration of the National Security Training Corps provided for in the Selective Service Act of 1951 as well as a Reserve program which will enable us to cut down the size of our standing Armed Forces.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now we will take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow. It was a good day's work.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p. m., the committee adjourned to reconvene at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 3, 1955.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Thursday, February 3, 1955.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. Carl Vinson, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

Mr. Blandford, is there a quorum present?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir; there is a quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, members of the committee, we finished the hearings yesterday, and I will ask the counsel to have the hearings printed as rapidly as possible, and my plan is, after consultation with the leaders of the House, to act on the bill in the committee this morning, and either tomorrow morning or Monday morning to go before the Rules Committee and to get a rule, and the leadership desires to have the bill presented to the House on the coming Tuesday.

Mr. HÉBERT. Will it be a rollcall on Tuesday?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be a rollcall. It has already been announced on the floor of the House that there will be a rollcall. It is necessary for there to be a rollcall because we want the country to know.

Mr. HÉBERT. The rollcall will be on Tuesday?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be on Tuesday.

Now, Mr. Blandford, will you read H. R. 3005? You have a copy of it?

Mr. BLANDFORD. All right, sir. Yes, sir.

A bill to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

Be it enacted, and so forth—

That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

This is the authority to induct, as you all know. The Universal Military Training and Service Act itself is permanent law. It is the authority to induct that must be extended. Registration would continue whether you were inducting people or not.

Sec. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended by the act of March 23, 1953, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

The CHAIRMAN. Now, members of the committee, you heard the Department's views. Yesterday we had all day devoted to suggested amendments and opposition. The hearings have all closed. Now we have reached the point where it is up for the committee to act on the bill and amendments that are to be offered for consideration.

In studying this matter with Mr. Blandford and Mr. Smart and other members of the staff and going over it with the Department officials, we decided it might be wise to amend it particularly in two particulars.

Mr. Blandford, will you take these amendments?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And explain to them what the amendments are, and let's see whether the committee agrees with them.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The first amendment would be a new section 3 to the bill, which would provide as follows:

Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the 26th anniversary of the date of his birth.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain that amendment.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now, I would like to read the existing law with regard to National Guard personnel.

Mr. GAVIN. Would the gentleman read slow, please?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this only applies to the National Guard, this amendment.

Mr. BLANDFORD (reading):

In any case in which the governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the organized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who, prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit, shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit.

Now, that puts the National Guard man, the young National Guard man, who enlists in the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½, in the rather ridiculous situation of having a liability hanging over his head up to age 35.

Bear in mind that these young men——

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute. Tell them how he gets the liability to the age of 35.

Mr. BLANDFORD. We have provided in the law, if you will recall, in 1951, that any person who was deferred for any reason would remain liable up to age 35. We did it because we knew there were people who were engaging in occupations and were doing many things up to age 26, and the day after their 26th birthday they were off scot free and there was no liability imposed upon them whatsoever,

Now, you heard testimony the other day that in fiscal 1954, 6.1 percent of the people inducted were over the age of 26. Those people would have escaped——

Mr. SHORT. How many?

Mr. BLANDFORD. 6.1 percent of the total number inducted were over the age of 26.

Now, that actually is not a large number of people, but nevertheless, those are people who would have escaped all liability whatsoever had we not extended this liability up to age 35. They just can't work in a defense plant up to age 26 and sell Chanel No. 5 the day after they are 26 under the new law. They could prior to 1951. And that is exactly what we had in mind.

Now, in so doing, we have extended this liability to the National Guard man who enlists prior to attaining the age of 18½.

Now, follow the course of his career. He enlists for 4 years. We will say he enlists at the age of 17 or 18, and at the age of 22 his enlistment expires. If he does not reenlist, he is then liable for induction, the same as any other individual. But if he stays in the National Guard——

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law up to the age of 35.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, under the present law, now, having been deferred, he would remain liable up to age 35.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. And if we change the law now to reduce this liability to 26, he would still be liable for induction if at any time prior to the age of 26 he left the National Guard or ceased to participate satisfactorily in an organized unit of the National Guard.

Now, it is my personal opinion that this committee did not intend to extend this liability to the National Guard men or, as a matter of fact, I don't think we even thought about that situation.

We now find that these youngsters, who, after all, are giving anywhere from 8 to 9 years of their life to the National Guard—and that means drills every week. It means 2 weeks' active duty every summer——

The CHAIRMAN. And the Reserve obligation——

Mr. BLANDFORD. And they are in it, actually in an organized unit. They are, as Secretary Wilson referred to them, a first line of defense.

And this has built up the National Guard. It has helped to maintain the National Guard.

I feel if the word gets around——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, in this connection, this was supported yesterday by the witness from the National Guard.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir; General Walsh supports it.

Mr. SHORT. General Walsh.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee understands the amendment thoroughly.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I would like the record to show whether or not any preference is given to the National Guard man at the expense of the reservist who enlists in the Reserve.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Now, there is another situation, and I am glad you raised it.

Mr. GAVIN. Before we proceed to that, under this amendment here he will now be required to serve approximately 7½ years in the guard rather than 12½ years, as the legislation is written.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, he would be required to serve under this law in the National Guard from the day he enlists up to age 26.

Mr. GAVIN. Right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It could be at 17 or 18.

Mr. SHORT. In 1951 we extended it to 35 to prevent that escape valve.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is exactly right.

Mr. SHORT. But this is to bring him back to 26, which will compel 7½ year service.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. Which, I think, is a very good thing.

Mr. GAVIN. However, on that point, if his record is not satisfactory in the National Guard, then he is still subject to the draft.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes; and would be up to age 26.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to age 26 under the amendment.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right.

Now, Mr. Van Zandt has raised a very interesting point. Members of the organized units of all of the armed services who were members on February 1, 1951, and who have since remained in organized units of the National Guard, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Army, any of them, are exempt and thus not deferred from induction so long as they participate satisfactorily.

Now, that gives those individuals a favored position, since at the age of 26 they can leave an organized unit and they have not been deferred, they have been exempt from induction. So the age of liability does not extend to them, to age 35.

On the other hand, we have no protection in this law for any person who joins an organized unit or did join an organized unit after February 1, 1951.

Now, that question will have to be considered by the committee under the national Reserve plan because it ties right into the building of an Organized Reserve and the method by which you wish to build an Organized Reserve and, therefore, I would suggest to the committee that they not attempt at this time to discuss the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Because it is a very complicated one.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. RIVERS. Let's vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Then following that line of thought—we will bring that matter up when the Reserve bill is being considered, and Mr. Van Zandt is a member of that subcommittee, I think, that will consider it.

Now, I think we all understand the objective of the amendment. Is there any objection to the amendment? If not, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BLANDFORD. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, take your next amendment.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The next amendment would be section 4 of H. R. 3005:

Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5)"—which is the special registrants for doctors and dentists—"of this subsection, no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of twenty-four months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

Now, let me read to you the present law, which is very interesting:

No person would, after the date of enactment of this title—
which has June 24, 1948—

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Explain that date.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That was the date that we passed the present law that we are operating under now. That was Public Law 759, and that was the draft law of 1948 which was passed upon the recommendation of the President because they could not maintain the size of the Armed Forces on a voluntary basis.

Mr. SHORT. That followed the lapse of the draft?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir. The old law, the 1940 act, if you will recall, expired in March of 1947.

Now, this is the way the present law reads, and you will see that you are in a rather peculiar situation and, as General Hershey said, a rather embarrassing situation.

No person who, after the date of enactment of this title—
June 24, 1948—

is honorably discharged upon the completion of a period of three years or more of active duty in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.

Now, you are in this situation: We have three groups of veterans. First, we have the man who served for 90 days during the shooting war. He is out. He is safe. Except in time of war, he can't be touched. Then we have the individual who served for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, the date the first draft law was passed, and June 24, 1948, the date we passed the last draft law.

Now, Congress said that anybody who had served 12 months at that time was a veteran and he could not be drafted under this law.

Now, the only other veteran under the law, as you can see, is a person discharged from the armed services after June 24, 1948, with 3 years of service. Well, you are only inducting people for 2 years. So in order for a man to be absolutely safe and to be considered a veteran under the law, he would have to extend for a year.

Now, you can't, obviously, legally draft a man twice who has completed his complete total obligation under the draft law of 24 months. You could go to court and get a writ of habeas corpus on that. But a man who is drafted for 24 months and serves for 23 months and 29 days could be drafted again. The proof of it is the fact that they are drafting people who have been discharged with less than 6 months of service and who have since been reclassified.

Mr. SHORT. Yes, and right at that point, I hate to impugn the motives of anyone in any branch of our armed services, but it seems to me that if not encouraged, certainly it wa' condoned, and the ones in authority allowed these boys to get out just a month before having served their full 24 months in order that they could grab them and bring them back in. It was a rank injustice.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well——

Mr. SHORT. It is not only an embarrassing position, but it is ridiculous and very unfair.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, at this particular point I agree with what the gentleman from Missouri has said to some degree, but it does not apply to all.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Some have been granted a discharge based on an application of hardship.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is the point.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. What worries me to some extent is that we are in an early discharge operation right now, as you all know. The Army is going to let people out after 21 months. Now, I don't believe the Army has any intention of drafting those people at all.

Mr. RIVERS. They haven't anything to do with it.

Mr. BLANDFORD. But the President did say, for the reasons Mr. Van Zandt has stated, that he wanted local board reclassification for those people that had less than 6 months' service. Those are people who had a situation such as this: Let's say there was a death in the family and the family became dependent upon that member. So he applied for a hardship discharge. It was approved by the Red Cross. They investigated it. They went to the local board and the local board said, "Yes, let him out." A month or 2 months later there is a settlement of an estate, we will say, and the mother inherits some money or there is a changed circumstance. The mother gets a job or one of the youngsters gets a job or something, or the children get a little bit older and take jobs. Now, the circumstances have changed. "Those people who served less than 6 months," so the President said, "reclassify them, and if you want to reinduct them, reinduct them." There is nothing wrong with that, even though it is a double reinduction. But it is a situation that had to be faced.

Now, if the President could say 6 months, the President could say 12 months or 18 months or 22 months or 23 months.

This law would say that if a person had over 6 months of service, you couldn't touch him again, except upon a declaration of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

Now, in addition to that, if you will recall, I told you that you had this group of people who did not get 12 months of service in prior to June 24, 1948. They might have had 12 months in July of 1948, but they didn't have 12 months on June 24, 1948, and some of those people were discharged with as much as 33 months of service and and have sine been reinducted.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the effect of the amendment would be that anyone who had served as long a period of time as 6 months after September 1, 1940, is not eligible for reconsideration by the draft boards?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

Mr. RIVERS. May I inquire right there? Is this the first time we have taken care of the Public Health?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, the Public Health Service is a little different situation. Since July of 1952 they have not been members of the Armed Forces, and there has been no way by which a person in the Public Health Service could be retained on active duty with the Public Health if he decided he wanted to leave.

Now, the Public Health Service came up here and said, "Well, now, if you pass this law"—we left the Public Health Service out entirely because we recognized they were no longer members of the Armed Forces. We didn't want at the same time to impose something different on them. So we left it out. Then the Public Health Service came up and said, "Now, look, this is in effect what the situation is: We want to be able to keep our people in the Public Health Service, because if you put a provision in there that they can get out after 6 months, they will all walk out"—not all, but a lot of them will walk out because there will be no way of getting them, except under the special registration of doctors and then they would have had prior service and they would be in priority 4, and you would have yourself in a rather peculiar situation.

So they asked that we protect the Public Health Service member but require 24 months of service.

Mr. SHORT. And the others only 6 months?

Mr. BLANDFORD. This is not inconsistent because you are dealing normally with doctors and there are not the hardship discharge cases and things of that nature that you normally run into with enlisted personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I think the members of the committee thoroughly understand the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will you have the amendment read again, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; read the amendment again. It simply means that a man who served as much as 6 months from September 1, 1940, cannot be drafted again. That is all it means.

Mr. BLANDFORD (reading):

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection—

which is the special registration of doctors in the doctors draft law—no person who has served on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of 24 months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, could I ask him a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cole.

Mr. COLE. Would that not make it possible for a man who had served, we will say, 7 months and who applied for a discharge on the ground of hardship and who was discharged, to be exempt from further liability, even though the economics of the hardship may be removed?

Mr. BLANDFORD. It would.

Mr. COLE. What is the justification for that?

Mr. BLANDFORD. The justification, Mr. Cole, for that is that that individual has already served 6 months. There has to be a cutoff date on everything, of course. He has served 6 months. Obviously, the hardship was not of his doing. I mean, he had no control over it. He had been in there 6 months. The situation arose in the seventh month. It is a long enough period away from the time he entered the service so it is something over which he had absolutely no control. And the chairman felt that in fairness, we should not reinduct that individual.

Now——

Mr. SHORT. And comparatively very few numbers.

Mr. BLANDFORD. There are very few of them, actually.

Mr. SHORT. Very few.

Mr. BLANDFORD. We could make it 12 months or we could put a provision, except in cases of hardship. But when you start doing that, that is when the administration becomes difficult. And General Hershey said this will certainly help to remove——

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. COLE. The argument is, then, even though the discharge was at his request, the circumstances on which the request was based was not of his own making.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right. Now, it is true for the man having 5 months, I will admit that, but that is a little less period of time. There doesn't seem to be quite as much equity in that man's case. We had to come up with a cutoff date of some kind, and we just decided on 6 months.

Mr. ARENDS. Let me ask you a question. This is not applicable to doctors and dentists?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Not this provision.

Mr. ARENDS. The reason I brought that up is I had a doctor close to home that served 16 months and he got out and they called him back for 2 years. I don't know how he got out at 16 months, but they called him back.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, General Murphy, Colonel Norrell, and Mr. Buddeke are here from the Department of Defense. They want an opportunity, I think want an opportunity, to present their position. Is that correct? They would like to present their position now.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, come around.

Mr. GAVIN. Before we take action on this amendment——

Mr. VAN ZANDT. On this amendment?

Mr. BLANDFORD. On both amendments.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. On both amendments?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, on the second amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General Murphy, what is the attitude of the Department in reference to this amendment? Are you opposed to it or for it?

General MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I brought with me today, in the absence of Mr. Burgess, who is appearing before the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Buddeke and Colonel Norrell, who are much more familiar with the effect——

The CHAIRMAN. All right, let's hear those that are familiar with it and familiar with the Department's views on it. Let's hear what you have to say about it.

Mr. BUDDEKE. The name is Buddeke, Richard A.

The CHAIRMAN. Talk a little louder. We can't hear you.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Speaking first with respect to the proposed amendment to section 6 (b) (3)—that is, the amendment which Mr. Blandford has just been discussing—we believe that the amendment in its present form presents two problems: In the first place, we would like to discuss with the committee and perhaps suggest some amendments or points of clarification in the amendment itself.

We assume that this is intended to be retroactive only. Would that be correct? That is to say, to take care of veterans heretofore discharged or honorably released?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is correct. Well, it is service since September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 or more months, which would mean that anybody previously discharged or anybody that you discharge in the future with 6 months or more of service would have this protection.

Mr. BATES. Why open this up all the time?

Mr. BLANDFORD. It would not be retroactive to the man that has already been inducted.

Mr. BUDDEKE. It is our feeling that the amendment—we have no objection to the amendment should it cover only those individuals who have heretofore been discharged.

Mr. BATES. Well, of course not. They are already out of the service and they have done two hitches. Why should you be particularly concerned about them?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It would be very unfair.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Well, certainly, from our standpoint, we wanted to be sure that we were talking about the same thing. We construed the word "has" to be "has heretofore," rather than "shall have been discharged."

Mr. SHORT. Heretofore or hereafter is the intent, isn't it, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. BLANDFORD. It applies, Mr. Short, to people with previous service or anybody in the future who is discharged with 6 months or more of service.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I think it is clear.

Mr. SHORT. It covers the whole field.

Mr. HÉBERT. Why don't you clarify it by saying "has" or "hereafter"?

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I am afraid if you start to clarify it too much, to a great extent, you will then open up the question of whether anybody now serving on active duty, who previously had 6 months of service, would then be entitled to a discharge.

Mr. KILDAY. Isn't that what he is interested in?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Well, that is what I want to find out.

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is true.

Mr. BLANDFORD. This amendment did not intend to open up the doors to let people out. We recognized that those people have been

inducted twice. We did it, knowing full well what we were doing, and I am sure the Congress did know when they set up the status of veterans, because we were in a manpower situation at that time. Now the situation has eased and, like all draft laws, you can start to become a little more liberal.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, let me see if we understand the position of the Department. Is it that you do not now want to have the obligation of going over your rools to determine whether you have a man with more than 6 months' previous service, so that you would have to release him? In other words, you want that decided by the draft board?

Mr. BUDDEKE. Yes, sir; that is it, certainly.

Mr. SHORT. You don't want to wreck your present setup.

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is correct.

Mr. SHORT. That is it.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Additionally, there is another facet to this: As the committee knows, the manpower program of the Department was submitted to the Congress in two pieces. One was this very important bill to extend the draft law, and the Dependents Assistance Act.

Additionally, our manpower program, as such, has been recommended and introduced by Mr. Brooks in the form of H. R. 2967.

Now, the two bills, taken together, represent the recommendations of the Department with respect to presently needed legislation directed to the military manpower pattern, as such.

Our second bill, 2967, contains a revision of this very provision of the draft law, and it is a very vital section of the manpower program, which we submitted with the concurrence of the President. So we are officially on record with the committee as recommending a different and more comprehensive treatment, revision, of this particular section of the law.

We feel that this particular section is somewhat inconsistent with that pattern which we have already submitted to you.

The suggestion that we would have to make is that the Department has not had the opportunity to present to the committee the full pattern and reasoning and support which we are prepared to offer for the general amendments to the Draft Act, the Armed Forces Reserve Act, and the National Defense Act, as part of our manpower program.

Therefore, the suggestion that we would have to make here is, while we are adamantly in opposition to this amendment, as written, so long as it is retrospective, we think that the better place to discuss that would be when the Department is prepared to justify before the committee its complete revision of these sections of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, why not conform your views in your Reserve bill to the views of this amendment? We have already discussed this amendment. We have had witnesses testify on this amendment. I think the committee clearly understands the objective of the amendment. And it is so apparently fair and the proper thing to have been done and should have been done before, why not write it in now and then when you take up your bill before the subcommittee dealing with reserves, adjust your provision of the bill to what we have already done?

Mr. BUDDEKE. There is no question, Mr. Chairman, that should the committee, in its wisdom, pass forward this draft of the bill, we will undoubtedly work it into our proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. You see, this is a bill for the extension of the draft law. And every provision of that law is subject to amendment. Any Member on the floor of the House or any Member here has the right to offer amendments. And we offered these two amendments to correct it and make it more workable and more equitable. And if it is in conflict with something in the Reserve Act, why, I think the thing to do, when we pass it, is to make the Reserve Act in harmony with the extension of the draft. Now, of course—I want to say this: Mr. Short and I had a conference with the department officials in regard to the preparation of this bill. The Department wanted to send up just one bill extending the draft and the other act and the Reserve law all together. We thought it should be entirely separate and distinct. Of course, that was somewhat disappointing to the Department, but they followed our suggestion and did so.

Now, we finished our hearings on the extension of the Selective Service law. We are ready to act on it. We have two amendments. Now you are hesitating to approve the amendment because you have a little bit different version in the Reserve bill.

Now, if we act on this amendment, why then we will hope that you will change your views to correspond with that of the members of the committee.

Mr. BUDDEKE. I understand, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to this point.

Now, what else do you have to say in regard to the other amendment? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to make any statement about the other amendment?

Mr. BUDDEKE. For my information, has the other amendment been discussed? I came in late.

Mr. SHORT. It has just been adopted.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It has been adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear what you have to say.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Would it be in order for me to comment——

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BUDDEKE. On the amendment to 6 (c) (2) (A)?

The CHAIRMAN. It applies to the National Guard, now. We all understand it thoroughly.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Again, the Department is not recommending against the adoption of this amendment. It recommends, again, postponement, and secondly, some change. Now, may I make myself clear. The present—there is a problem under existing law under which an individual gets into the guard under a declaration of emergency by the Governor at 18½ years of age. Technically, that is a deferment. And because he is deferred, he is liable for induction in training until he is 35. That is a long period of time.

Mr. BLANDFORD. There is no question about that.

Mr. BUDDEKE. We agree.

This particular amendment would chop that off at 26, thereby providing in effect a period of compulsory service for this individual for 7½ years.

Mr. KILDAY. Minimum.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Minimum is correct.

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is correct, minimum. That is correct, sir. He may or may not serve any extensive length of time on active duty.

The pattern of the Reserve bill, 2967, is for a 10-year obligation in connection with 6 months training duty, an 8-year obligation in connection with 2 years or more active duty.

This amendment in this form would give to an enrollee in the National Guard only a 7½-year obligation without any absolute requirement for continued active duty.

Now, we do not object to relieving these men from this long period of obligation. We believe they should not get preferential treatment, and that their obligated period of service should be dovetailed to that which we are prepared to present, the 8 or the 10, as appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kilday.

Mr. KILDAY. The minimum obligation is 7½ and his maximum is 9.

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is correct.

Mr. KILDAY. During which time he may have participated in suppressing 10 or 12 civil commotions, as a member of the National Guard, subject to call by the Governor, mightn't he?

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee——

Mr. BATES. He might also be federalized during that period.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate the Department's views, but we think we have different ideas in regard to that, and so we will act in a different way.

Now, what is the pleasure of the committee now?

Mr. OSMERS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. OSMERS. I just want to clear one thing up in my mind, if I may, sir. What is the status now with respect to men now serving a 2-year draft hitch, a 2-year term of service, who, prior to their present 2-year term had more than 6 months of service? Now, are those men in a position to apply for discharge?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. OSMERS. If they are going to ask us questions——

The CHAIRMAN. They are not.

Mr. OSMERS. They are not?

The CHAIRMAN. They are not.

Mr. SHORT. And I think that is one of the things that disturbed the Department. They don't want to wreck the present setup.

Mr. BUDDEKE. That is correct, or our prospective one, sir.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. BROOKS. May I ask the counsel: In reference to that 6 months amendment, I am a little bit concerned in reference to the application to the Public Health. I didn't hear all the discussion.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That was at the request of the Public Health, Mr. Brooks.

Mr. BROOKS. But they have a setup there where they have men in uniform. I think they call them officers in Public Health.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKS. Then they pick up civilians. Now, down our way, especially during the war, they had a bunch of mosquito chasers. All they would do is go through the swamp and put oil on the water

to try to kill the mosquitoes. That wouldn't count, would it? Six months of that wouldn't—

Mr. BLANDFORD. No. They have to be members of the uniformed service.

Mr. BROOKS. He would have to be an officer; wouldn't he?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Does that specify officers?

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is all that would be applicable. We are not dealing with civilians at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions?

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fisher.

Mr. FISHER. Do you have figures available in regard to how many men are now in the services who have been drafted again? Do we have those figures?

Mr. BLANDFORD. At one time, Mr. Fisher, I inquired into that. There were about 144,000. I think they had—at the time I inquired they had already inducted in the neighborhood of 108,000. I may be wrong. Colonel Frank may know better than I. I believe that most of these people have been taken care of now, I mean, by having been redrafted and having already served and been discharged. But there are some.

Actually, this amendment is not going to affect very many people, that is, in numbers, but it certainly is going to remove a doubt that hangs over the head of every youngster who is allowed to leave the service with 1 day less than 24 months of service.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Blandford, after our discussion on this matter, did you take it up with General Hershey to get the benefit of his views?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. What did General Hershey's department say about it?

Mr. BLANDFORD. "I favor it," and I quote him.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all he said?

Mr. BLANDFORD. He said it would remove an awful lot of headaches that are before his local boards now on the question of classification.

The CHAIRMAN. I think, General, with all deference—and we are always glad to have the mature judgment of the Department of Defence—after we go after these matters carefully, we have to apply a little common horse sense, and that is what we are applying here. I think these amendments are very constructive and beneficial amendments. Without objection, why, the committee agrees to the second amendment.

Thank you, Gentlemen, very much.

Mr. BUDDEKE. Gentlemen, thank you.

General MURPHY. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. You made a good record. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Now, members of the committee, any other amendments?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENDS. I do not know whether this has been brought to the attention of the committee or not. It came to my desk only this morning as a recommendation from the chamber of commerce. If you would grant me the privilege of reading one paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ARENDS. It said:

First, with regard to the title, what significance, if any, should be attached to the deletion of the word "selective" from the Selective Service Act of 1948, when it was amended and extended as part of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951? In view of the fact that the UMT provisions of that act still have not been implemented, is the Director of Selective Service correct when he declares the action taken in 1951 means the only question is when, not whether the man shall be inducted.

And therefore they make the recommendation, while they agree with the 4-year extension, the word "selective" should be restored to the title. I don't know whether that was discussed, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That was brought up yesterday. I think we should keep the name that was given to it, because, as Mr. Blandford stated, the registration goes right straight along under the other provisions of the bill.

Now, we all understand this law pretty well, and it is being administered fairly there. The country understands it. And I am happy that it has withstood the test of time. We hate to have to do these things, but we have responsibilities and we are going to live up to our responsibilities.

Now, if there are no further amendments, then I move that H. R. 3005 be favorably reported with these two amendments.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, before we vote, may I inquire if we have considered the proposition brought to the committee by Mr. Harrison, of Virginia?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLANDFORD. We discussed it.

The CHAIRMAN. We considered it yesterday.

Mr. BLANDFORD. It has been discussed at great length and discussed with General Hershey also.

Mr. RIVERS. Has it been clarified down at Hershey's outfit?

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know whether Mr. Harrison—he may offer an amendment along that line. I don't think we are in position to support it, because I don't think he is on sound ground. They would be escape valves where we have more trouble. You probably wouldn't have anybody, hardly.

Mr. BLANDFORD. The whole point, Mr. Rivers, is that once you start telling a local board what they can or cannot take into consideration, then you open Pandora's box.

Mr. RIVERS. That is exactly what his complaint was.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, and Mr. Vinson wrote a letter to the Director of Selective Service and said in effect: "A plague on both houses, because your directive is wrong, to tell them that they should take into consideration the existence of a surplus crop."

Mr. RIVERS. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. And it would be just as wrong to pass a law—

The CHAIRMAN. He will probably offer the amendment on the floor.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Either way.

The CHAIRMAN. I will have to oppose it, because I had a long discussion with him and wrote him 2 or 3 letters about it.

Now, as to Mr. Hinshaw's amendment yesterday, of a very fine hearing on that subject matter, as we heard from outstanding witnesses of learning who knew what they were talking about, I suggested to Mr. Hinshaw that it was such an important subject, and this is an

important subject, that probably the best way to do with it, as he introduced a special bill on it instead of offering an amendment to this bill on the floor of the House, that we would have a hearing for him and assign the bill to Mr. Kilday's subcommittee, and Mr. Hinshaw said in view of that fact, he would offer no amendment along that line. So therefore the only amendment that I know of that may be offered is Mr. Harrison's amendment, and I think our position in refusing to include it in the bill is the right course to pursue. Of course, we will have to debate it on the floor.

Mr. BLANDFORD. I might say—

Mr. ARENDS. The discussion of it, Mr. Chairman, may stop this bill.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes. I would like to explain. An amendment such as Mr. Harrison may propose might be harmful in the long run. The Congress very wisely has left the question of deferments in the hands of the local boards. Now, if you start putting into the law things that the local boards can't take into consideration, then you are going to open up a whole new avenue of approach to this whole subject, and when Congress will be saying what you can and cannot take into consideration.

Mr. SHORT. And we can't direct it here from Washington.

Mr. BLANDFORD. No. Each local board has to decide on all of the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANDFORD. As to whether a person should be deferred or not deferred, and if the law says the existence or nonexistence of surplus crops cannot be taken into consideration, then the next step will be for industry to want the same situation for the production of automobiles and all that sort of thing.

Mr. RIVERS. I just wanted to bring it to the attention of the committee, because the National Selective Service headquarters had issued a directive from Washington telling the local boards they could not do what the Congress told them they could do, that is, to decide whether or not a man is essential to that industry on the grassroot level.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That is right.

Mr. RIVERS. That is the reason I brought it up.

Mr. BLANDFORD. And Mr. Vinson has, I would say in unmistakable terms, so stated to General Hershey—and it is in the hearings—that in his opinion it was wrong.

Mr. RIVERS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You can't interfere with the local boards. They are the whole machine.

Mr. DURHAM. He has done it.

Mr. RIVERS. Of course he did it.

The CHAIRMAN. The local boards don't have to pay any attention to it unless they want to.

All those in favor of this bill with these two amendments, when your name is called, vote aye, and those opposed, vote no.

(Rollcall.)

Mr. BLANDFORD. There are 31 voting "aye"; none voting "nay."

The CHAIRMAN. A quorum being present and 31 members having voted "aye," the bill is therefore passed, and we will report it to the House. And I trust the counsel might be able to write the report

today. And I will ask that we have until midnight to file the report, because the Rules Committee might give us a rule either tomorrow or Monday. And I will ask Mr. Kilday, Mr. Brooks, or Mr. Short, if I am not on the floor, to be sure to get permission to file the report by midnight tonight.

Mr. BLANDFORD. We will have it ready by 5 o'clock, Mr. Chairman, at any rate.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, may I be recorded on this roll-call? I vote "aye."

Mr. BLANDFORD. Change the vote to 32 to nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest 2 hours would be long enough.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hours will be long, now. It has already been announced to the floor. We are going to have a rollcall on the floor of the House on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, would you like to get it down on Tuesday?

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to finish it on Tuesday. That is the program of the House, to finish it on Tuesday, so we can wind up for the weekend and get away from here for other engagements.

Now, there has been referred the Reserve bill to Mr. Brooks' subcommittee. And there has been referred to Mr. Kilday's subcommittee the pay bill.

Now, the full committee will take a recess so these two subcommittees can go to work and commence hearings on Monday morning or whatever time it suits the chairman's convenience. Mr. Brooks can take this room. Mr. Kilday take the other room. And I hope when the hearing is set down, if it is set down for Monday, the members that are not on those two committees will participate and attend either one of these two hearings.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. I am wondering if I could get an expression from members of my subcommittee of how many of them will be in Washington over the next weekend.

The CHAIRMAN. This weekend?

Mr. BROOKS. No, not this weekend.

Mr. PATTERSON. Lincoln Day speeches.

Mr. BROOKS. I want to know about what time they will be away from here. I don't want to call meetings when they are away making speeches. On the other hand, we want to get started as soon as we can and push these things. If there will be a pretty good attendance all next week, we can sit all week.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can't you open your hearings on Monday?

Mr. BROOKS. No, on Tuesday.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kilday, can you open your hearings on Monday?

Mr. KILDAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, Mr. Kilday, I would like for you to announce that you will open the hearing on the pay bill in your committee room Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BROOKS. We will start Tuesday.

Mr. KILDAY. I hereby so announce it.

The CHAIRMAN. Fine.

Mr. Brooks is announcing—What?

Mr. BROOKS. Tuesday.

The CHAIRMAN. Tuesday.

Mr. BROOKS. Tuesday morning.

Mr. BLANDFORD. May Subcommittee No. 1, with Mr. Brooks' permission, use the full committee on Monday, in view of the fact that we will have most of the secretaries and I imagine quite a large attendance on Monday.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Let Mr. Kilday start off here Monday morning.

Mr. BLANDFORD. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And Mr. Brooks will be up here Tuesday morning, and after that Mr. Kilday will have to go to the other committee room. Now, Mr. Huddleston, do you want to be recorded?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize for being unavoidably detained.

The CHAIRMAN. New members must always be on time. I will take you under my protective wing.

Mr. BLANDFORD. You want to vote "aye" on the draft?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I would like to have the record show I vote "aye" on H. R. 3005.

Mr. BLANDFORD. That makes it 33.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. I would like to give notice to my subcommittee. We have a bill on the National Aeronautics Authority that has to be acted on because they have to have authorization before they go to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait 1 minute.

Mr. DURHAM. I would like to do it Monday.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not Mr. Durham's subcommittee take up the bill he has just called attention to Monday morning, and he can use that other committee room and get through with not only that bill but some other bills.

Now, we have to get something on the floor of the House, because the House can't act unless the committee acts. So the committee has to work pretty fast now to put something on the calendar.

Now, the subcommittee headed by Mr. Rivers on acquisitions and disposals. I would suggest, Mr. Rivers, that you try to take that up Friday morning, if that suits your convenience.

Mr. RIVERS. I asked you about that yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am asking you now.

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir, anything you say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Rivers' subcommittee meets Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Now we will take a recess.

Mr. RIVERS. Nine o'clock, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Nine o'clock.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, 9 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Now, is there any other business for the full committee?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I have had some inquiry from some of the members of the House concerning the possibility of the

committee requesting the Navy Department to set up a weekend trip on the carrier off of the Virginia capes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that would be a fine thing, but I would suggest that we just wait to let the weather get a little more calm and springlike, than right now. In February and March it is rather rough weather——

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It won't be until the spring, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. It all depends on how we act how many trips we take.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a. m., the hearing was adjourned.)



1955 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 3005

AN ACT TO FURTHER AMEND THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING
AND SERVICE ACT BY EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY TO INDUCT
CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, AND TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS UNDER
THE DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT TO JULY 1, 1959

H. R. 6057

A BILL TO FURTHER EXTEND THE AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE THE
SPECIAL REGISTRATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND INDUCTION OF CER-
TAIN MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND ALLIED SPECIALIST CATEGORIES;
TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL PAY FOR
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND VETERINARIANS, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

AND

S. 1467

A BILL TO AMEND THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND
SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEFERMENT AND EXEMPTION
OF CERTAIN PERSONS EMPLOYED AS VETERINARIANS BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 9 AND 10, 1955

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services



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1955 AMENDMENTS TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1955

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in room 212, Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Russell (chairman), Symington, Ervin, and Case.

Also present: Verne D. Mudge and Herbert Atkinson of the committee staff.

Chairman RUSSELL. The committee is now ready to proceed with the scheduled hearings on the two bills, extending the regular draft and the doctor draft.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

[H. R. 3005, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 3 Section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by adding after the first proviso the following: "*Provided further,* That no person otherwise found, on his individual status, to be eligible for deferment because of his employment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, as herein provided, shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a deferment on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity."

SEC. 4. Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."

SEC. 5. Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection, no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of twenty-four months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be

liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

SEC. 6. The first sentence of section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 611), as amended, is amended by inserting before the word "shall" in the second proviso the following: "except persons deferred at any time by reason of having been found to be physically or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining or induction stations".

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk*.

[H. R. 6057, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To further extend the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories; to provide for the continuation of special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

EXTENSION OF THE AUTHORITY TO DRAFT MEDICAL AND ALLIED SPECIALISTS

SEC. 101. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act of September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1957".

SEC. 102. Section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended, is further amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof: "(8) Effective July 1, 1955, and notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, no person who after attaining the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth shall be liable for induction under this subsection if he has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces and was rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification.

TITLE II

CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL PAY FOR PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND VETERINARIANS

SEC. 201. Section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

On May 26, public announcement of these hearings was made. Letters were written to those who had requested to be notified, enclosing the tentative panel of witnesses and a copy of the committee print showing the texts of the measures under discussion.

The Chair is advised that we have received a large and very representative response.

Legislation affecting the draft has come before this committee on numerous occasions over the past 7 years. As a consequence, we are all quite familiar with the details and the issues involved, and the panel of witnesses contains many familiar names.

This should make it possible for the testimony to avoid a repetitious treatment of material which is already well-known to all of us, and to come directly to the specific point at issue.

In this fashion we may progress promptly, and avoid imposing upon the time of those long-suffering witnesses whose names appear far down on the alphabetical arrangement of our list.

Copies of the committee print which was furnished each witness last week are available on the table. I believe all present recognize that the two basic issues before us are:

(1) Should the regular draft be extended 4 years as approved by the House in H. R. 3005, and

(2) Should the doctor draft be extended 2 years as approved in H. R. 6057 as reported by the House committee but not yet considered by the House membership?

The President's message of January 13 strongly urges favorable action on those issues and for that reason the pending bills are regarded as major items in the legislative program of this administration.

Our first witnesses this morning will be spokesmen from the dental and medical associations and groups allied to them.

The Chair notes from the House hearings that these groups oppose the extension of the doctor draft but do not oppose the continuation of the \$100 per month special pay, nor, according to the House report, do they take any specific position with respect to the regular draft of young men for military duty.

If we assume purely for the sake of discussion that our civilian and military leaders are correct when they tell us that we must maintain, for at least another 10 years, a military force of approximately 3 million, and that such force cannot be maintained without the regular draft, it becomes quite understandable that our people are as puzzled as their legislators as to why the administration asks for only a 4-year extension.

The people are not prone to shrink from frankness and candor, so I hope that if the draft is not actually to end in 4 years, we are not deliberately misleading the people by providing for a 4-year extension.

And if the regular draft is necessary, this committee must above all face up to its responsibilities to the people of this country to assure good medical care to those who are inducted and those who enlisted. Can this be done without the concurrent authority of the doctor draft?

I trust that a fully persuasive and well documented answer will be forthcoming to that question, and that the case for extending the doctor draft for only half the period requested for the regular draft is an unassailable one.

The Chair feels that the members of this committee would be most apprehensive toward going ahead with this 4-year regular and 2-year doctor draft extension unless the most complete and responsible and unequivocal assurance can be given to the Senate that the number and quality of physicians and dentists will remain at the levels necessary to guarantee good medical and dental care to the members of our Armed Forces.

From the date of its enactment in 1950, it has been agreed that the doctor draft is discriminatory. We must remember that any system for sharing the military burden which is selective rather than universal is of itself inherently discriminatory—at least to those who are selected.

The young 23-year-old farmer who is drafted in the place of his 23-year-old contemporary enrolled in college undoubtedly feels as keenly on the subject of discrimination as do the older special registrants—the physicians and dentists.

It would be both cowardly and un-American for the Congress of the United States to take even the slightest degree of risk in this matter of assuring good medical and dental care to those whom we draft for military service to protect us all.

With those few comments disposed of, and bearing in mind that we are faced with the dual problems of considering extension of both the regular and the doctor draft, we will now open these hearings.

I have here a letter that has just been handed me, from Senator Leverett Saltonstall, former chairman of this committee and the ranking minority member.

It reads as follows:

JUNE 9, 1955.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I prepared a brief statement concerning the continuation of Selective Service which I hoped you would permit me to read after you opened the meeting with a statement.

Unfortunately, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Defense Department is marking up the defense appropriations after hearings lasting over a month. As I am the senior member on the Republican side, I must, of course, attend this markup. I would appreciate if you would be willing to read this statement that I have prepared.

Sincerely,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
United States Senator.

In accordance with that request I am glad to read Senator Saltonstall's statement.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL

It has been my pleasure to sit at this table with my distinguished Chairman since the very first day this committee was organized in the Senate of the United States. During those years we have heard many organizations on the problems related to the draft and the doctor draft.

It seems to me that it's perfectly clear that our enlistment programs today are more efficient, and more productive, than at any previous time in our history. Notwithstanding this fact, if our national security demands a level of nearly 3 million in our Armed Forces, experience has shown beyond any doubt that we cannot maintain this level by means of voluntary enlistments alone.

Further, with respect to the doctor draft, and speaking only as one individual Senator from among the 15 of the committee, I wish to suggest that if we are going to continue to draft privates, we must, at all costs, see that officers qualified in medicine and dentistry are available to insure high standards of medical care.

Insofar as this committee knows, the authority to draft people, either regular registrants or special registrants, has not been abused. Therefore, continuation of the authority means primarily that it will be used in the future only to the extent needed, as has been the case in the past. Continuation of this draft authority thus serves as a safety measure, and it cannot be argued that it is necessary to discontinue it in order to correct some abuse.

With this in mind, Mr. Chairman, I would most respectfully say that I hope witnesses speaking on the extension of the doctor draft understand the extremely serious responsibility reposing in this committee. We must assure and guarantee to the Senate beyond any shadow of a possible doubt that the health of these men we are drafting as privates will be cared for.

I have discussed the matter of extension of the draft and of the doctor draft only recently with the President, and I realize how much importance he attaches to these two bills.

That concludes Senator Saltonstall's statement.

The list arranged by the staff of the committee for hearing of witnesses lists first the American Dental Association and we will be glad to have the representatives of that association proceed to the table and proceed.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. CLAUDE EARNEST, VICE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION, AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION, ACCOMPANIED BY: DR. RUDOLPH H. FRIEDRICH, SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION'S COUNCIL ON DENTAL HEALTH; AND MR. BERNARD J. CONWAY, SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION, AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. EARNEST. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. J. Claude Earnest, a practicing dentist in Monroe, La. I am a Reserve dental officer, a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve. I am here today in my capacity as vice chairman of the American Dental Association's council on legislation. I shall present the viewpoint of the association on extension of the doctor draft law and the \$100 monthly equalization pay entitlement for incoming dental, medical and veterinary officers.

With me are Dr. Rudolph H. Friedrich, secretary of the association's council on dental health, and Mr. Bernard J. Conway, secretary of the council on legislation.

The American Dental Association is opposed to the extension of the special registration and induction of dentists as proposed by H. R. 6057. Specifically, the association is opposed to the further extension of those provisions within the doctor draft law which impose a special military liability upon dentists who are not otherwise liable for military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act as regular selective service registrants. I would like to make it clear at the outset that the association does not oppose establishing a special system of selective service calls for bringing regular registrant dentists to active duty. As an appendix to this statement, we are submitting a suggested amendment which would retain the present system for making special selective service calls upon dentists; that amendment, however, would limit those calls to dentists under the age of 35 years who are registered under section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

All other features of the existing doctor draft law would be retained. Before discussing the association's reasons for opposing the extension of the doctor draft law as proposed by H. R. 6057, I would like to review briefly the efforts of the American Dental Association over the past 5 years to help the military dental services solve their dental manpower problems.

The American Dental Association supported the original enactment of Public Law 779 in 1950 and did not oppose its 2-year extension in 1951. At that time, the nation was engaged actively in hostilities in Korea, and there were not enough dentists available from the regular Selective Service registrant group to fill the sharply increased need for dental officers.

Late in 1952, the association's secretary, in compliance with policies adopted by our house of delegates in 1951 and 1952, presented an official request to the Secretary of Defense to establish a commission of civilian dentists to help the military dental services plan their programs and professional personnel requirements so that the staffing of the Dental Corps would not be dependent upon discriminatory legislation such as Public Law 779. Although association representatives

discussed the matter with defense officials in 1953, the then Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Health and Medical Affairs recommended against the creation of a civilian dental commission.

Despite the failure of the Department of Defense to create a commission to evaluate the operation of the military dental services, the association again supported actively another 2-year extension of the special draft law in 1953.

There can be no sound method for determining the dental personnel requirements of the military dental services without first establishing a realistic mission or goal for the Dental Corps to accomplish or attain. In establishing that goal, the Department of Defense and the Dental Corps must recognize that the present Selective Service System places practical limitations upon the scope of dental care available to the troops.

The dental requirements under the present low physical standards permit persons to enter military service even though they require extensive corrective services. The constant turnover of short-tour personnel further complicates the problem.

As a practical matter, the dental services cannot and are not today providing complete dental care to all of the troops. The Hoover Commission's Task Force on Medical Services, in its recent report to the Commission and Congress, recognized the military dental care problem. The task force states in its report on page 49:

* * * Many factors contribute to the heavy dental care load. Low dental standards for induction into military service are perhaps the chief cause of the difficulties. The dental services are constantly furnishing rehabilitative dental treatment to new groups of short-tour volunteers and draftees.

The military services could ease their dental burdens and also direct their care to the persons needing it most, by developing a better system of priorities to govern their patient load * * *.

The task force recommends specifically—

that in the military departments emphasis be placed on comprehensive dental care for active duty career personnel and reduced to a minimum for other active duty and retired personnel; and that dental care for dependents other than those at overseas installations be limited to emergency service.

The staffing pattern of the military Dental Corps: The military dental services have traditionally established their professional personnel strengths, their dental officer needs, on the basis of so many dentists for every 1,000 persons in active military service. Their authorized ceiling strength, for all 3 services, is in the order of 2 dental officers for every 1,000 persons in active military service. In the civilian community, the ratio of active dentists to civilian population is 1 to 1,900. At the present time, therefore, the military requires more than 7 percent of the available active dentists to care for the needs of less than 2 percent of the Nation's population.

During the Korean hostilities, the military dental services were able to provide adequate dental care to the troops with a dental officer strength in the order of 1.7 dental officers for every 1,000 persons in active military service. Since the cessation of the Korean hostilities, however, the staffing pattern of the Dental Corps has increased to about 1.9 per 1,000.

In March of this year, the Department of Defense presented to the association an estimate of its dental officer needs based upon a 1.9 per 1,000 ratio, which the association assumed would be the Dental Corps

strength goal of the Department. The Department estimated that the Dental Corps would need about 1,600 replacements during fiscal year 1956 and about 1,900 during fiscal year 1957—a total of 3,500 dentists for the 2-year period. In its testimony before the House Armed Services Committee on this legislation, the Department presented the results of a survey of the dental student population. That survey revealed that approximately 1,660 of the more than 3,000 1955 dental graduates would be vulnerable for military service as regular selective-service registrants and that about 1,830 of the 1956 dental graduates would be similarly liable—a total of 3,490 from the 2 classes.

The Department's testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, however, reflected a change in baseline. The Department stated that the dental officer replacement requirements for the next 2 fiscal years would be based upon a strength goal of 2 dental officers for every 1,000 persons in active military service. The switch in baseline means a projected shortage of about 300 dentists, should the drafting of special registrants be discontinued. To bolster its justification for continuing the discriminatory features of the doctor draft law, the Department estimated that the Public Health Service would require 215 dentists to satisfy its strength needs for fiscal years 1956 and 1957. There was no attempt to justify what appears to the association to be an exorbitant estimate of the Public Health Service needs. According to our information, there are no more than 230 dentists on active duty with the Public Health Service. There is no evidence, furthermore, that the Public Health Service has previously relied upon any substantial number of draft-vulnerable dentists to supply its replacement needs.

The American Dental Association is convinced that the military dental services could provide adequate care to the troops and better assure a future supply of young dental officers by establishing a reasonable staffing pattern. If the Dental Corps would adapt to a pattern of 1.7 dental officers for every 1,000 persons in active military service, as recommended by the Hoover Commission's medical task force, about 300 fewer dental officers would be needed each year. The Dental Corps would then have a healthy reserve pool of dentists available and could help to eliminate any future necessity for a discriminatory special draft system for dental personnel.

Before concluding this discussion of the conflicting estimates of the number of dental officer replacements needed by the Armed Forces, I would like to bring to the attention of this committee an important question that has not yet been answered adequately by the Government agencies. The answer should be available from the office of selective service. That question is this: How many draft vulnerable dentists with basic selective-service liability who graduated from dental school in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 remain available for active military service?

There may well be a substantial number within that group; if so, the Department of Defense, even with its unwarranted estimate of dental officer requirements, could not justify the extension of the discriminatory provisions of the doctor draft law.

The position and recommendation of the American Dental Association: As an appendix to this statement, the association suggests an appropriate amendment to H. R. 6057. That amendment would sim-

ply add a new paragraph to subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. The new paragraph would provide, in effect, that the authority within subsection 4 (i) to register specially and make special calls upon dentists shall, after June 30, 1955, be limited to those dentists registered or required to register under section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. All other provisions of existing legislation proposed to be reenacted by H. R. 6057 would not be affected.

The association has always stressed that the quality of dental services provided by the Armed Forces be maintained and improved. There would be, in the association's opinion, no lessening of the quality of those services, should the Congress accept the association's recommendations for obtaining dental officer replacements after June 30 of this year.

It has been brought to our attention that some persons question whether the military services will be able to conduct their dental programs competently if they have to rely upon dental graduates as the main source of dental officer replacements. The association does not believe that such skepticism is warranted. Graduates of dental schools are adequately trained to enter the general practice of dentistry; most graduates who do not enter military service enter general practice in civilian communities shortly after passing their State board examinations. Today, persons entering dental schools have been thoroughly tested for their aptitude in dentistry, both academically and clinically. While in dental school, the student is given extensive clinical as well as academic training. The State dental examining boards, moreover, test carefully the clinical skills of applicants for dental license.

The Navy Dental Corps has, during the past 2 or 3 years, relied almost completely upon recent dental graduates to fill its replacement needs. The quality of the Navy's dental services has certainly not suffered during that period.

It should be kept in mind that the great majority of dentists in military service are engaged in general practice, doing mostly routine operative work. Invariably, career dental officers, many of them board-certified specialists, are assigned to the specialty departments, such as prosthodontics, periodontics, and oral surgery.

In addition, the work of dentists assigned to the general operative clinics of the military dental services is closely supervised by experienced dental officers.

Most of us, I am sure, are aware of the excellent assistance that is available to most dental installations from civilian practitioners located nearby. All of the military dental services have established civilian consultant systems. Civilian consultants could and should be used more extensively by the dental installations to which they are affiliated.

The hospital dental services of all three military services are adequately staffed by career dental officers and dental interns and residents carefully selected for their assignments. In fact, the military dental services have taken leadership in establishing approved dental intern and residency programs in hospitals and within their major outpatient facilities.

Perhaps the most compelling lack of justification for continuing the special liability of dentists who are not liable as regular selective-

service registrants is the manner in which the doctor draft law has been used. In the opinion of the association, the Armed Forces will make no serious efforts to adjust realistically their dental programs and dental personnel requirements as long as they have the present special draft law for obtaining replacements. Although the Department of Defense has assured the association that it does not plan to use other than recent dental graduates, at least for the next fiscal year, the easy access to the older age groups provided by the doctor draft law may be too tempting to resist. I am sure that this committee is aware that 330 of the priority 3 dentists entering military service during this and the past 2 months are between 40 and 46 years of age.

In fact, the present call for 459 dental special registrants for the last quarter of this fiscal year will practically exhaust the priority 3 group below 45 years of age and includes many in the 45-year age group. Those dentists are leaving long-established practices. In many instances, it will be difficult for their patients to find another practitioner in the community able to provide adequately for their health needs. Dislocation of dentists from long-established practices is, therefore, not only a hardship upon the dentist, but also upon the patients who have long relied upon him for their essential dental health needs.

Only a few months ago, an episode occurred which crystallized the dental profession's hostility to the manner in which the doctor draft law has been administered. While the Army was having difficulties obtaining its quota of applicants from the 1955 dental graduate group, the Air Force was notifying about 100 senior dental students who had been allocated to that service that they might not be called to active duty until the middle of 1956, a year after graduation.

The Navy sent similar notices to about 50 senior students. The Health Resources Advisory Committee quickly dispatched a letter to the Department of Defense, which is charged with coordinating procurement for the three dental services. The committee urged that the Department withdraw all active duty orders upon dentists over 40 years of age and to make every effort to bring the 1955 graduates to active duty as soon after graduation as possible. The Department of Defense did not comply with that recommendation. That episode illustrates a lack of unification, unreasonable competition for personnel and a sheer waste of dental manpower. That event seems to bear out a highly critical statement in the report of the task force of medical services. The task force states:

We recommend that special draft legislation for health personnel to be permitted to expire. We believe that such legislation is unfair in principle and has in the past been abused in administration.

The present lack of planning, coordination and efficiency in the use of health personnel may well have serious consequences, should this Nation be plunged into all-out war. The Armed Forces must recognize that now is the time to develop more efficient types of dental practice, to train and use more auxiliary personnel and most importantly to seek means for using civilian practitioners and civilian facilities to the greatest possible extent.

Let us assume that the existing authority for ordering dentists into military service is left unchanged after June 30 of this year. Accord-

ing to the Department of Defense, the military services may need to call up older age special registrants in mid-1956. The only remaining vulnerable priority 3 dentists will, at that time, be between the ages of 46 and 51. Many dentists within that age group will probably not meet the physical standards or will be declared essential to their communities.

Should there be insufficient dentists within the remainder of the priority 3 dental groups to maintain the staffing pattern of 2 dental officers for every 1,000 persons on active duty, it is conceivable that selective service would have no recourse but to place calls upon some of the veteran dentists within the priority 4 group. The American Dental Association is unreservedly opposed to the call-up of priority 4 dental officers, unless there is a declaration of national emergency or war. We are sure that Congress must have the same concern for the veteran dentists.

The American Dental Association will appreciate whatever effort this committee makes to enact a more equitable version of the doctor draft law extension. There is a provision in H. R. 6057 which is intended to relieve one inequity.

That provision would eliminate from liability any special registrant above the age of 35 years who was previously rejected by selective service or the Armed Forces for physical reasons. That provision, which was proposed by the House Armed Services Committee, is commendable, but, unfortunately, it would not be too beneficial to dentists. Many of the dentists who were rejected for physical reasons during World War II have already served their periods of special liability, are now in active service or will be in active service before this legislation could become effective. As I mentioned previously, the special calls upon dentists have exhausted all priority 3 available and acceptable registrants through age 44 and have included many 45-year-old dentists.

The association urges this committee to adopt the association's suggested amendment which would, in effect, eliminate from military liability all but the nonveteran dentists below the age of 35 years.

Extension of the \$100 monthly equalization pay: Title II of H. R. 6057 would extend until July 1, 1959, the existing authority to award the special \$100 monthly pay to all incoming dental, medical, and veterinary officers of the Armed Forces and Public Health Service.

The plan for extending the \$100 monthly pay entitlement originally proposed by the Department of Defense would not apply to dentists, physicians, and veterinarians entering active duty in satisfaction of their regular selective service liability unless they volunteered for at least 1 year of extended active duty. All other incoming dental, medical, and veterinary officers, with a few exceptions, would be entitled to the special pay under the Department's plan.

The American Dental Association urges this committee to extend entitlement for the equalization and incentive pay to all categories of personnel now entitled to that compensation.

The existing provisions of the Career Compensation Act have authorized the special monthly pay for dentists, physicians, and veterinarians now satisfying their obligations under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as well as those serving under the doc-

tor draft law. The association believes that the present system should be continued.

Dental officers entering in the same grade should receive equivalent compensation. Otherwise, the morale of the lower-paid group might suffer. Under that situation, the quality and efficiency of the military dental care program, which is of paramount importance, might be seriously impaired.

It should be kept in mind, too, that dentists, physicians, and veterinarians who are obligated under the Universal Military Training and Service Act will, no doubt, be required to register as special registrants after receiving their professional degrees. As special registrants, they will not be entitled to the same deferment privileges as regular registrants.

The conditions for obtaining a hardship deferment, for example, will not be applicable to them; a lower standard of physical fitness will be used to determine their availability for active service.

The American Dental Association has always supported the \$100 monthly equalization and incentive pay. The reasons for which it was enacted and extended are sound. It serves to equalize the income opportunities of dental, medical, and veterinary officers with their civilian counterparts.

More importantly, the special pay is one of the principle incentives for remaining in the career military service.

The American Dental Association urges this committee to approve title II of H. R. 6057.

I wish to thank the committee, in behalf of the American Dental Association, for the opportunity to present our position on this important legislation.

(Appendixes I and II, submitted by Dr. Earnest, follow :)

APPENDIX I

AMENDMENT TO H. R. 6057

To amend title I of R. H. 6057, as reported by the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 103.

SEC. 103. That subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection or of this title, except subsections 6 (g), 6 (j), and 6 (o) of this title, or any other provision of law, the authority to require special registration of and to make special calls upon dentists shall, after June 30, 1955, be limited to those persons who are registered, or who may hereafter be required to register, under section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (64 Stat. 826)."

APPENDIX II

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION POLICIES ON EXTENSION OF THE DOCTOR DRAFT LAW AND EXTENSION OF THE \$100 SPECIAL MONTHLY PAY

Resolved, That, unless international tensions require a material increase in military personnel, the further extension of the special registration provisions of Public Law 779 or the enactment of similar legislation be opposed.

Resolved, that Congress be urged to extend the \$100 special monthly pay provisions within the Career Compensation Act so that all dental officers of the Armed Forces and Public Health Service who enter upon active duty will be

entitled to the special monthly pay, and that Congress be further urged to establish the \$100 special monthly pay as a permanent part of the compensation to be paid to all dental officers on active duty with the Armed Forces and Public Health Service.

Chairman RUSSELL. Dr. Earnest, the committee is glad to have had the views of your association. Your testimony raises some very pertinent questions and some that the committee will, of course, inquire about.

I am particularly impressed by your allegations as to the confusion between the three services in calling up dentists, the Navy and the Air Force postponing them and the Army drafting them at ages older than the average servicemen.

I hope that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Medical Affairs and the Surgeon General and Director of Selective Service will have some reason for that when they appear here. Certainly the Department of Defense should have some reason, otherwise it shows a great inefficiency within the Department to say the least.

We shall inquire into that to find out what their views are when they are before the committee.

Any questions of Dr. Earnest on the part of the members of the committee?

If not, we thank you, Doctor, for your appearance.

Senator ERVIN. I should like to ask one.

Chairman RUSSELL. Certainly.

Senator ERVIN. The American Dental Association, as I understand it, takes the position that the armed services are in effect calling up almost twice as many dentists as they actually need.

Dr. EARNEST. I didn't say that.

Senator ERVIN. They are calling up enough dentists to give the military personnel virtually twice as much dental service as the civilian population of the United States enjoys.

Dr. EARNEST. The number of dentists; yes.

Senator ERVIN. In other words, almost double the number of dentists.

Dr. EARNEST. Set up in civilian life.

Senator ERVIN. Double that set up in civilian life?

Dr. EARNEST. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will inquire into that too. We also know that there are times when the Armed Forces will have 700 or 800 men stationed somewhere where they are not available to other medical and dental care and we can't deny them service because there don't happen to be 1,900 there.

The next organization that will be heard is the American Medical Association. We will ask the representative of that association to come around.

Be seated, gentlemen.

Both of you propose to make statements?

Mr. CHRISMAN. Yes, Senator.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do you have prepared statements?

Mr. CHRISMAN. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. You may either read them or have them inserted in the record and talk off the cuff.

STATEMENT OF R. J. VAN BUSKIRK, SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. I am secretary of the committee on legislation of the association. Dr. Martin, the immediate past president of the association who has planned to be here this morning regrets very much his inability to do so because weather conditions in Atlantic City made it impossible for him to fly down from the annual meeting which is currently in session.

With your permission I would like to read his statement.

Chairman RUSSELL. I might say that the same thing that prevented Dr. Martin from being here has kept some of the members of the committee from being here.

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK (reading) :

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Dr. Walter B. Martin. I am from Norfolk, Va., where I am engaged in the active practice of medicine. I am immediate past president of the American Medical Association and am appearing today with Dr. Reuben B. Chrisman, Jr., a member of our Committee on Legislation.

With the permission of the committee, I would like to outline briefly our position on this bill and then call on Dr. Chrisman to develop in greater detail our reasons for adopting this position.

We oppose further extension of the doctor draft. We believe that it has served its purpose. The Korean conflict in June 1950 precipitated the immediate need for large numbers of physicians in the military to provide medical care for a temporary increased number of service personnel. It was for this reason, and to avoid the inequity of a large scale recall of medical officers who had served long and arduously in World War II that the association supported a doctor draft law, in spite of its discriminatory character.

The partial mobilization of 1950 is now over. The Armed Forces are decreasing in size. Perpetuation of the doctor draft past June 30 cannot be justified except as a mechanism for replacing career medical officers who are resigning in alarming numbers. The provision of an adequate career medical officer procurement program for the Armed Forces is the problem that must be solved today. Continuation of the doctor draft will not solve this problem, but it has apparently become easier to postpone a solution by convincing Congress every 2 years that the law should be extended than to solve the basic problem involved.

Furthermore, a careful examination of the testimony on this bill before the House Committee on Armed Services, including the testimony of Department of Defense witnesses, clearly indicates that the legitimate requirements of the Armed Forces can be met without resorting to a special draft of older physicians.

The association is concerned with the continual increase of dependent medical care. A review of the report of the Medical Service Task Force of the Hoover Commission will indicate the enormous increase in medical care given to dependents in recent years. For example, in 1948 some 42,000 babies were born in military hospitals in the United States while in 1953 the number was over 145,000. We do not consider it fair or proper to draft civilian physicians and then require them to devote a large percent of their time and services while in uniform to the care of civilian dependents and civilian employees of the Federal Government, largely in areas where the services of qualified civilian physicians can be readily obtained. There are nearly 3 million such dependents and over 1 million civilian employees, who, under current law, are entitled to receive all or part of their medical care from the Armed Forces.

We believe that the Congress should make the decision as to whether the provision of medical care for dependents of service personnel is proper and, if so, to what degree, by whom and under what conditions such care should be provided.

The association would like to take this opportunity to suggest again that a joint military-civilian advisory committee be established for the purpose of planning an effective career medical officer procurement program for the Armed Forces. As an important part of such a program the association recommends that the \$100 per month equalization pay currently payable to physicians and dentists in the Armed Forces be continued to avoid an increase in the already dis-

turbing resignation rate, until a realistic career program can be developed and implemented. We urge the early enactment of this portion of H. R. 6057.

There should also be increased utilization of civilian contract physicians in performing the medical duties of the armed services. Although this suggestion has been successfully tried out on a limited basis, there is need for considerable expansion of such a plan throughout the three services.

In conclusion, may I say that the American Medical Association during its more than 100 years of existence has taken a keen and active interest in the provision of the highest type medical care for the Armed Forces and during the past 9 years has had a council or committee of the board of trustees actively interested in this program in its broadest aspects. The physicians of this country have continually demonstrated a desire to contribute their services in peacetime as well as in time of national emergency.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would now like to call upon Dr. Chrisman for further comment on the bill under consideration.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right, Dr. Chrisman.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, are we going to ask any questions of Mr. Van Buskirk?

Chairman RUSSELL. You may. I thought he might be a little embarrassed in answering questions arising out of a question read by him on behalf of Dr. Martin.

Mr. CHRISMAN. Perhaps we could read this statement and then have the questions.

Senator CASE. There are a couple of questions that arise as a result of the statement.

Chairman RUSSELL. You can propose them to Mr. Van Buskirk.

Senator CASE. I would just as well hear the other statement and come back to it.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right.

Go ahead.

STATEMENT OF DR. REUBEN B. CHRISMAN, JR., MIAMI, FLA., AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. CHRISMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. Reuben B. Chrisman, Jr., of Miami, Fla., where I am engaged in the active practice of medicine. I am a member of the committee on military medical affairs of the council on national defense and of the committee on legislation of the American Medical Association. I am also a member of its house of delegates from Florida. I left that body in session in Atlantic City to appear before your committee today.

H. R. 6057 is of great significance. I am sure you realize that an unnecessary extension of the doctor draft is repugnant to the medical profession and to our association.

The American Medical Association is not alone in its belief that the extension of the law is not required. The Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization reached the same conclusion in its report of January 1955 where it stated:

If mobilization continues at presently announced levels, it will be possible to maintain the present physician staffing ratios of the Armed Forces with the new graduates of medical schools who are liable for service under this basic draft law.

The task force on Federal medical services of the second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in its report presented to the Congress on February 19, 1955, also recommended, among other things, that the doctor draft law not

be extended or reenacted. The task force expressed the belief that the legislation is unfair in principle and has in the past been abused in administration.

The doctor draft law discriminates against physicians, and other special registrants, by singling them out from the entire body of citizenry and subjecting them to special and double liability for military service. No one else is subject to selective-service liability after he has attained the age of 26 (age 35 if deferred to continue or complete medical education). Physicians, however, may be inducted by virtue of the doctor draft law until the age of 51.

The registrant under the basic Selective Service Act may be deferred from military service if he has a child conceived or born prior to August 25, 1953. However, physicians with children born prior to this date are inducted. Under the basic Selective Service Act, veterans who serve honorably on active duty for more than 90 days between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, are deferred; however, if they are physicians or other special registrants, this provision of the law is not applicable. Many physicians with service in excess of 90 days were classified under priority II under the doctor draft law and have since been recalled to active military service. Many served in wartime for 10 or 11 months and were subsequently discharged at the convenience of the Government. They are now required to serve an additional 21-month tour of active duty. A much larger group of physicians with extended periods of active military service have been forced to register and are now classified under priority IV of the law. They have thus been rendered potentially liable for an additional tour of military duty.

The association is now firmly convinced that this law should not be extended beyond June 30, 1955. We have had an opportunity to examine the printed hearings held by the House Committee on Armed Services. The more we study the figures cited to justify the extension of the law, the more we are convinced that the law should not be continued.

The Secretary of Defense announced early this year a reduction in planned military strength to approximately 2,900,000. At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, and in connection with a recommendation of the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the authorized physician ratio is 3 per 1,000 troops. It would seem, therefore, that the maximum physician strength, within the present authorization, for the projected troop strength, would not exceed 8,700.

In the hearings before the House Committee on Armed Services, the total physician strength is shown to be 10,360 as of March 31, 1955. The estimated losses during the next 2 fiscal years are shown to be 7,424. Physicians remaining on duty, according to these Department of Defense figures, will total 2,936. Thus the total physician requirement necessary to bring the physician strength up to the maximum number authorized (8,700) is only 5,764 the difference between that authorization and 2,936, the number which the Department of Defense estimates will remain on duty.

Using these figures, the Department of Defense claims a requirement of 6,926 replacement physicians. This is higher by 1,162 physicians than any figure which can be justified. To further bolster their demand for older physicians, the military have included for the Public Health Service an additional 845 physicians. The United States

Public Health Service, though a valued and important constitutional power of Congress does not extend to the staffing of a civilian agency through a draft. We do not believe it was the intention of Congress to do so and we are at a loss to understand upon what basis this figure was introduced by the Department of Defense.

The Selective Service System presented no estimates in the House hearings of the number of regular registrants who will be vulnerable and available during the next 2 years. The Department of Defense presented conflicting figures. Its estimate in the written report to the committee was 6,200 and in General Armstrong's testimony 6,600. We are advised by the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization that the correct figure is 7,000. That figure is based upon a name by name check conducted in cooperation with the Selective Service System. Regardless of which of these figures is used, the number of available regular registrants exceeds the 5,764 which will be required to maintain authorized physician strength. There is a striking variation between the surplus which is shown by these figures and the shortage of 1,150 reported by the Department of Defense. We feel that these figures require a full explanation.

Further we believe that Congress has an obligation to explore alternative means of providing military physicians. Despite our suggestions since the deterioration of the career medical service became apparent in 1952, the Department of Defense has failed to effectively devise alternative measures. We believe that the following questions demand answers:

What efforts have been made by the Department of Defense to determine the nature of inducements necessary to attract and retain qualified older physicians and specialists in military service on a voluntary basis in the face of the opportunities afforded by civilian practice? What efforts have been made by the Department of Defense to obtain the services of civilian physicians in those areas where they are available? What efforts have been made by the Department of Defense to obtain the services of contract physicians for service in areas where qualified civilian physicians are not readily available? If remuneration is a deterring factor in such cases, what efforts have been made to provide salary or fee schedules which will be sufficiently attractive to compete with the civilian demand for physicians' services? What efforts have been made to provide medical care for civilian employees and civilian dependents by other than drafted physicians?

If more than token efforts along these lines have been made, the American Medical Association is unaware of them. We believe that your committee has a responsibility to explore these possibilities and exhaust all reasonable approaches to the basic medical manpower problem—the rapid disintegration of the career medical services—before again approving so drastic and discriminatory a measure as the special draft of older physicians.

There is ample time to do so. Because of the cycle effect of the doctor draft, in which the heavy intake of physicians occurs in alternate years, it is agreed by all that there is no problem in providing adequate military medical service in the fiscal year 1956. There is an ample number of qualified and available regular registrants to meet replacement requirements, and the older physicians and specialists now serving, for the most part, will not be released for another year. The prob-

lem, if there is one, arises in fiscal year 1957. Thus, there is a full year to develop and to implement a fair and realistic program to solve the basic problem.

We recommend, therefore, that Congress enact an amendment to the basic draft law which will permit the selection of physicians for military service from among regular registrants. If it is felt that in activation of the doctor draft machinery within the Selective Service System is unwise, we recommend that the law be extended on a standby basis, only by providing that no special registrant who is not also a regular registrant may be called for induction until the supply of qualified registrants has been exhausted, or until a state of emergency has been declared by the Congress subsequent to July 1, 1955.

We urge that special efforts be made to reconstruct the career medical services of the Armed Forces, by discovering and removing the basic causes for the high rate of resignation of career officers and the reluctance of Reserve officers to remain on active duty for periods in excess of their obligated service. As an interim measure, we support the extension of the law providing for \$100 per month special pay for physicians and other special registrants, in order that an added impetus will not be given to the rate of physician losses while the new program is being developed. Further, we recommended the earnest exploration of the many possibilities for the use of civilian or contract physicians in areas or duties where it is not essential that the attending physician be in uniform. Finally, we pledge the wholehearted cooperation of the American Medical Association in an effort to solve, on a permanent and reasonable basis, the medical manpower problems of the Armed Forces.

This concludes my formal statement, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Van Buskirk and I will be glad to answer to the best of our ability any questions which members of the committee may care to ask.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right, Dr. Chrisman; Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. Have there been any figures presented to the committee on the resignation of career medical officers?

Chairman RUSSELL. The hearings have opened only this morning and we have had no other figures.

Senator CASE. In the Martin statement, he refers in a couple of places to the resignation of career medical officers in large numbers.

Do you have those numbers or is that an assumption?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. I don't have the exact figures.

The Department of Defense will undoubtedly be able to supply them.

It is our understanding as of March of this year only slightly more than half of the billets in the Armed Forces were filled.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will have tomorrow the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Medical Affairs, as well as the Surgeon General of the Army and they will be able to furnish those figures.

Senator CASE. Then on page 2 of Martin's statement you said:

We do not consider it fair or proper to draft civilian physicians and then require them to devote a large amount of their time and services while in uniform to the care of civilian dependents and civilian employees of the Government largely in areas where the services of qualified civilian physicians can be readily obtained.

Are you objecting to the practice of the Defense Establishment providing medical care for dependents of men in the Armed Forces in principle or just to the drafting of doctors and dentists for that purpose?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. We do not object to it in principle. We feel it is the responsibility of Congress to determine the policy on that.

Senator CASE. It would be all right with you if we obtained our doctors through contract services or by paying them sufficient to keep the billets in the Medical Corps completely filled?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. Yes, sir, the immediate and principal objection is the fact that these services are being provided in many cases by drafted physicians where we feel that a reasonable effort to provide the same services if that is the desire and intention of Congress would result in their provision by civilian or contract physicians rather than by drafted physicians.

Senator CASE. I was wondering whether you are getting to the same principle about making services available to veterans' hospitals where there is no demonstrated service connection.

You are not going to the, you are not against the principle of providing immediate medical services by a Government facility? You are not objecting on that ground?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. No. We believe certainly it is within the province of Congress whether as a part of remuneration for military service the provision of medical care for dependents is proper, but we object to the manner in which that provision at the present time requires the drafting of civilian physicians to care for other than military personnel.

Senator CASE. Then, Dr. Chrisman, in your statement you quote a statement from the Health Resources Advisory Committee and suggest that it would be possible to maintain the present physical staffing ratios with the new graduates in medical schools who are liable for service in the basic draft law.

Is it your thought that new graduates of medical schools are more properly subject to draft than those who are practicing physicians in established practice?

Dr. CHRISMAN. They are already subject to the draft, Senator Case, they might already have taken military service too.

I know many in the services who have gone on to medical school afterward.

Senator, we are excluding those in the 7,000 listed, which I mentioned. These are namely name by name counts, worked out in cooperation with the Selective Service System.

Senator CASE. The figures you presented are intended to show that if those who are liable for military service who also are qualified as physicians or dentists who are called and assigned to military duty, that that would be sufficient.

Dr. CHRISMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. To meet the need?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Is there any difference in principle in saying that you will pick out the men who are liable for selective service those who have medical training to fill the quotas of any particular community rather than anyone else?

Dr. CHRISMAN. I am not sure that I follow your question.

Senator CASE. You would be making the selective service adopt the principle of drafting doctors first to fill medical needs?

Dr. CHRISMAN. If they fall under the basic Selective Service Act.

Senator CASE. It still would be discrimination as far as that is concerned if you go to the local draft board and say give us your doctors first and they might fill their local quota for 10,000 to be drawn from selective service for the month of July.

To follow out the suggestion here you go to the draft boards and say draft your doctors first and in some instances they might fill their quotas by selecting those, nothing but 2 or 3 doctors in a given community.

Dr. CHRISMAN. We feel that these physicians who are liable under the draft should be drafted first.

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. That certainly is discriminatory but is far less so than the present arrangement as the Armed Forces now may be called on selective service for the production of physicians who are taken under priority 3 under the special draft. Our recommendation is that the basic law could be amended so that that special call for physicians could be taken from among the regular draft registrants and the physicians who are regular registrants would then be either inducted or placed in a position where they would volunteer for commissions.

In accordance with the Department of Defense requirements, and the calls would be separate from the basic manpower calls as they are now.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, there is one part of Dr. Chrisman's statement which has a little special interest for me and that is the part where he refers to the call for the additional 845 physicians for the Public Health Service.

The statement says:

The United States Public Health Service though a valid and important health service is not now a part of the Armed Forces. In our opinion the constitutional power of Congress does not extend to the staffing of a civilian agency through a draft.

I recall that about a year ago we passed a law which transfers the Health Service of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service.

That is to become effective this July 1 just ahead of us. During the time that that bill was under consideration, the statement was made that one reason for its desirability from the standpoint of Bureau of Indian Affairs was that it was difficult for the Indian Office to fill its authorizations of medical personnel in isolated spots on Indian reservations but that if the medical service and the hospitals of the Indian Office were transferred to the United States Public Health Service, that doctors and dentists would be available.

Is that why you have this prospective call for 845 physicians by the Public Health Service or part of it?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Perhaps part of it. I am not sure of the breakdown on the thing, Senator.

Senator CASE. Of course, I think there is raised a very serious constitutional question there as to whether or not Congress has the power to extend the draft for the staffing of a civilian agency. I recall very

definitely during the passage of that bill the argument was advanced that the United States Public Health Service can get doctors, whereas the Indian Service is not always able to do so.

You may comment on it if you care to do so.

Dr. CHRISMAN. I don't think I have a comment.

Do you have any?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. The only comment we have, Senator, is that in presenting testimony of the Department of Defense before the House Committee on Armed Services, the requirements of the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service were lumped together by the Defense witness as indicating what the requirements were. We know that the Selective Service System when a physician who has draft liability enters into service with the Public Health Service and when he has a reserve Public Health Service commission that he is classified in I-C, the same as if he had entered on active duty with the Air Force, the Army or the Navy.

The practical effect of that has been to make the recruitment program of the Public Health Service successful.

Chairman RUSSELL. There is no actual draft of doctors for the Public Health Service. They get them through the back door just like other parts of the service getting regular registrants due to the regular operation of the regular draft.

If a man is commissioned in the Public Health Service, then he just gets an exemption from service in the Armed Forces.

There is nothing specifically spelled out in the bill that would permit an actual draft for the Public Health Service.

Senator CASE. It would be interesting it seems to me to have a breakdown of the 845 physicians of the Public Health Service and see where they will be assigned.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will be glad to get that from the Surgeon General when he testifies.

Senator CASE. I am interested in seeing that adequate medical service is made available for Indian Service where that is provided.

At the same time I recognize what would be constitutional complications if we had a direct draft for that purpose.

Chairman RUSSELL. I agree that Congress would be without power to draft them, to use the compulsion of the draft to force any doctor to enter the civilian service.

But some things are done by indirection at times that could not be done by direction.

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. May I comment on that briefly?

Senator CASE. Yes.

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. We know it is having the indirect effect today and then in justifying the extension of the doctor draft one of the arguments presented by the Department of Defense has been to include the Public Health Service in addition to military requirements in order to demonstrate that the available regular registrant could not meet the total requirements.

That is what we question. We think that the requirement has been improperly used by including these 845 Public Health Service physicians.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will go into that when we have the Surgeon General before us.

Senator CASE. That is all.

Chairman RUSSELL. Any further questions?

Senator SYMINGTON. I have a few questions I would like to ask.

Chairman RUSSELL. Very well.

Senator SYMINGTON. In the statement of Dr. Martin.

Chairman RUSSELL. Pardon me just a moment. I think I should tell Senator Case there are some tables on page 17 of the committee print that is before you that answer many of the questions you raised as to the numbers of regulars and Reserves and I am advised by General Mudge that the percentage of regular officers in the medical service is just about the same as it is throughout the whole service.

It is about 85 percent Reserves, whether it is in the Medical or whether it is in the Infantry or anywhere else or the Air Force.

All right, Senator Symington.

Senator SYMINGTON. In the statement of Dr. Martin, it says:

The association in the past supported a doctor draft law in spite of its discriminatory character.

Would you define as briefly as you can, at the same time giving us your position as to why you think that is a discriminatory law that is on the books at the present time?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Do you want to answer that?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. Mr. Chairman, the doctor draft is markedly different from the regular draft because it singles out physicians for special call.

The regular draft makes available all male citizens for military service. The doctor draft picks out physicians, dentists, and certain specialists and makes them especially available and makes them available for a considerably longer period of time than the regular draft does and it in operation has different rules with respect to performance, the result is that virtually all physicians can expect to perform military service under the doctor draft at the present time while a long way from all regular registrants can expect to be called.

Senator SYMINGTON. If you thought it was discriminatory why did you support it in the past?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. Because we thought, Senator Symington, that the emergency which existed in 1950 clearly called for the temporary induction or for the Armed Forces to obtain from somewhere the number of physicians to provide adequate medical care for the temporarily expanded Armed Forces.

That left only two alternatives, one was to recall World War II Reserve officers.

The other was to devise a system to reach into the regular draft and pick out those physicians who had not yet served.

Senator SYMINGTON. Now on the bottom of the page you talk about the basic problem involved.

What is in your opinion the basic problem?

Will you define that a little bit more for my understanding?

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK. We feel at the present time, Senator, that the problem is not the temporary services of physicians to provide medical service for an Army which is in a partial mobilization but rather it is to provide replacement for the regular medical corps of the services.

I am sure the Department of Defense witnesses can give accurate information as to the resignation rate and the actual occupancy of regular billets.

We were advised in March that the percentage of occupancy of regular billets was only slightly over 50 percent.

Senator SYMINGTON. Just offhand, it would seem that the figures that the Chair just gave and percentages from the staff would somewhat question the concept that you have of the basic problem, but I will pass that.

Now with respect to the \$100-per-month equalization pay, has anybody opposed continuing that? I am not asking—I am just asking that for my own information.

Dr. CHRISMAN. Not that I know of.

Senator SYMINGTON. So there won't be any objection to that.

You mentioned some figures here based on the size of the Army.

I want to point out that some of us feel that it is very wrong with the state of the world as it is today to reduce the Army further some 87,000, 89,000 men and in the Marines 28,000 to 29,000.

If those reductions did not take place starting in fiscal year 1956, based on your figures there would be only a thousand fifty-one, roughly, more doctors required. Therefore, if your figures are right as given to be at the bottom of page 3, the maintenance of the present number of troops in the ground forces, Army and Marines would not require any more doctors or any change in policy.

In other words, if you had 257, 64, 351, you are still under the lowest figure of 6,200.

Do you follow me?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. I would just like to make that point for the record.

You talk on page 4 about the rapid disintegration of the career medical services.

What do you think the reason for that is assuming that your statement is correct, Doctor?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Yes, sir. Senator Symington, I am not sure that I can give you all the answers to that. I personally feel that we must take into consideration the remunerative aspects of it.

That may not all be money but there are other things. I am not sure but what lack of placing physicians into a type of work they have been trained to do has not got something to do with it.

And perhaps moving men far away from their local communities where they have a home, for instance, to a far distant area and bringing another man from the far distant area into that community might not have something to do with it.

Then I think, Senator, many men are placed into installations that might not be any fault of the particular facility in which the man is placed where at the moment he is not required to do very much.

He sits like a fireman waiting for something to arise. That may be something that makes him unhappy. It is the human nature element.

Senator SYMINGTON. If a man is drafted at 45 years old from a community into the Army after being a practicing physician, regardless of the merit of the law from the standpoint of national demand his practice is seriously affected, isn't it?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. His life's work?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Of course, yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.
Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. If you are going to draft physicians at all, the discrimination between physicians, rather the discrimination between physicians and ordinary soldiers is about as inevitable and inescapable as the discrimination of nature which requires the women rather than men to be mothers, isn't it? That is considering the differences of functions and capacities and functions of physicians and ordinary citizens?

Dr. Chrisman, isn't that so?

Dr. CHRISMAN. Maybe so.

Senator ERVIN. That is all.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

Dr. CHRISMAN. Thank you sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. The next organization that has requested to be heard is the National Medical Veterans Society who will be represented by Dr. Henry S. Blake.

Come around, Dr. Blake.

STATEMENT OF DR. HENRY S. BLAKE, NATIONAL MEDICAL VETERANS SOCIETY

Dr. BLAKE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Henry S. Blake, a practicing physician of Topeka, Kans. I am a past president of the National Medical Veterans Society and appear today on their behalf. With me I have Dr. Milton Davis, secretary of the National Medical Veterans Society, 1408 Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Tex.

The National Medical Veterans Society, after much consideration, supports the extension of the doctor draft law without amendment for another 2-year period for these reasons:

1. We believe that the men in our Armed Forces deserve the finest medical care.

2. Under the present Doctor's Draft Act this quality of care is being provided because (a) an adequate proportion of specialists is made available, and (b) the quantity of physicians is assured.

The National Medical Veterans Society feels that if any change in the method of drafting doctors is effected that this change must guarantee the American people at least the equivalent of what the present act provides.

The number of doctors needed by the armed services during the next 2 years has been testified to before this committee. Certainly, we will admit that statistics are often confusing but one thing is crystal clear and that is that the margin of safety in numbers, if present at all, is a very narrow one. We note also that these figures are predicated on a Defense Establishment which is not any larger than it is now and one that is not involved in a "police action."

We raise serious objections to the amendments suggested in the House hearings in regard to excusing men over 35 from service providing they have been rejected previously for physical reasons. It has always been our feeling that anyone able to practice in a full-time civilian capacity is also able to give similar service in the Armed Forces. We respectfully point out that in many instances the phys-

ical causes for service rejection didn't prevent the doctors from carrying on an active practice.

It should be added that this group is comprised of a relatively heavy proportion of specialists which the armed services vitally need. If these men are eliminated as ineligible, then the supply of experienced men may well become inadequate.

No one could doubt the necessity of having a significant proportion of trained and experienced doctors in all fields and we think it equally obvious that men of such training are not procurable from the group of men just finishing their internships.

We are firmly convinced that the needs of the country dictate the necessity of continuing the present doctor draft law and we subscribe to the concept that physical fitness under the present regulations should be the criterion of whether or not a man is to be placed in the available manpower pool. This goes back to the quantity and quality because if they take out that 35, you have vastly reduced the available manpower pool.

There are other factors which bear upon this problem: Loss of regular corps medical officers, heavy dependent care load.

(a) Regular corps resignations: We believe that further delay in the improvement of career attractiveness of the Armed Forces medical service should not be tolerated. As far back as 1949 the Hoover Commission clearly pointed the finger at the lack of effort made on the part of the Department of Defense in this regard. Resignations from the regular corps have proceeded at a rapid rate—and we have been told it is 20 percent in the last 8 months—and if this cannot be stopped, the condition will become impossible.

Measures taken to date to improve this situation have been ineffective. The NMVS supports the \$100 equalization pay which was instituted but we feel that it is not adequate to attract doctors to careers in the armed services. We would like to call your attention to the fact that the military services are in a competitive market for high-grade personnel and that they can't even compete financially with the other branches of the Federal medical services. That includes the VA and other Federal medical services—the Public Health Service. It is axiomatic that this competition must be met and we are not prepared to say whether it should be met by increasing rank out of proportion to the line or whether rank should be entirely eliminated and a satisfactory pay scale introduced. We have the definite conviction that legislative or executive direction will be necessary to effect these changes.

(b) Dependent medical care: The primary mission of the Medical Department is to promote and maintain the health of the troops and to train for the exigencies of war. Medical personnel and effort have been taxed by the care of dependents to such a degree that not only have facilities been strained to the breaking point, but care has at times become inadequate. A program of voluntary prepaid health insurance for military dependents is a reasonable answer to this problem and we respectfully suggest that such a plan be enacted into law. If I may depart just momentarily from this text—I know that the Defense Department has been approached by one private insurance company, saying that they would be willing to consider—and I also happen to be a member of the National Blue Shield Commission and certainly National Blue Shield is prepared to discuss the problem

with the Department of Defense. They have to have a willingness, however. There certainly is a blockade within the Department, I am sure, on this particular problem.

DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

There is no doubt but that the doctor draft law is discriminatory legislation. However, it has been a necessary law and in its own way it has been an equitable law which provides safeguards that prevent recall of a physician for double servitude. Failure to extend the law will not eliminate discrimination. It is my understanding that the basic Selective Service Act results in the drafting of only 1 out of 15 young men who are not doctors yet practically 100 percent of all the young men who are doctors would have to be drafted during this next 2 years. So reverting to the basic Selective Service Act would not relieve the medical profession of discrimination. It would only remove the safeguards that are present in the doctor's draft law.

In conclusion, therefore—

1. We endorse extension of the present doctor draft law without amendment for 2 more years in order to provide sufficient numbers of experienced physicians to blend with the recent graduates just out of internship.

2. We endorse the \$100 equalization pay but do not feel that it is sufficient.

3. We recommend that the committee consider, for early corrective action, those factors which make a doctor's draft act necessary at this time.

These factors are:

- (a) A vast dependent care program.

- (b) Insufficient incentive for physicians to prefer a career in the Medical Corps.

We thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you, Dr. Blake, for your very helpful constructive contribution to the consideration of this serious problem.

This organization that you represent, the National Veterans Medical Society, does that embrace both physicians and dentists in this membership?

Dr. BLAKE. No, sir.

We take in only physicians, doctors, not the dentists. We have some chapters who do have some dental members, local chapters throughout the country, but we don't accept them as part of our roster, we represent only doctors.

Chairman RUSSELL. Are any of your members members of AMA?

Dr. BLAKE. Practically all of us are.

Chairman RUSSELL. What are the qualifications that you have for membership in your organization?

Dr. BLAKE. Well, they must be a veteran. Actually I would say that all of us are members. We require a membership in the county society of the American Medical Association which means that they are members, at least of the State and county societies.

We require that they be a veteran and a loyal veteran, loyal to the Government of the United States. Those are the essential requirements.

Chairman RUSSELL. Is there any limitation as to the time when a man must have served in the Armed Forces?

Dr. BLAKE. We have primarily, our organization primarily grew recently, but that is not a factor, we have even some members from World War I.

Chairman RUSSELL. World War I and how about in the period between World War I and World War II, peacetime service?

Dr. BLAKE. We do take anyone who is a veteran.

Chairman RUSSELL. How long is your requirement of service in the Armed Forces?

Dr. BLAKE. We have no specific requirements except as outlined within What Is a Veteran? by the Government. Practically all of our men are 2 to 4 years and more.

Chairman RUSSELL. I imagine the majority of them served during World War II at some time?

Dr. BLAKE. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have about four questions here.

How many members do you have in the organization?

Dr. BLAKE. We have about 22,000 that we represent. We have an active mailing list of about 5,000.

On this doctor draft law we have been putting them ont.

Maybe Dr. Davis might have something to say relative to that.

Dr. DAVIS. For the past 6 months we have polled our mailing list, 5,000 approximately repeatedly telling them the stand we have taken, which is virtually this stand in testifying as members of the American Medical Association before committees of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association and we have asked I think a total of three different times our entire membership to approve or disapprove our stand and the stand has been overwhelmingly approved by our membership.

Dr. BLAKE. We have had seven letters out of that time opposing the extension of the draft.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say Congress should look into the vast dependent-care program.

I am quoting your words. What is your opinion of the dependent-care program?

Dr. BLAKE. Well, sir, I think it is not very good from the point of view that it is an inequitable one.

There are many dependents who are forgotten. There are the ones that are away from the Military Establishment. They are certainly just as badly in need of medical care as one who lives near Walter Reed or a Military Establishment with very fine services.

Any program you make must take that into consideration because there are not enough well-organized, well-staffed Military Establishments to take care of dependents throughout the country.

You would have to shift some of that burden back on to private practice.

Senator SYMINGTON. How about this civilian contractor idea?

Dr. BLAKE. Personally I won't have any great objection to it. I don't care how they do it. I doubt if it would work. They have been polling in San Diego to get men.

Actually there are not too many doctors who are primarily interested in that kind of a contract practice. That is to fit in more with their own practice of medicine.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say "Insufficient incentive for physicians to prefer a career in the Medical Corps."

What do you think should be done about that?

Dr. BLAKE. I think there are many things that can be done.

I think it might be as simple as the factor of money. I think the Department of Defense has many figures that will show how badly out of line the doctor is remunerated as compared to the line officers.

It amounts to a good many thousand dollars over the years. By rough calculation it would appear that by adding another hundred dollars to it, you would just about equalize the difference between the line and the Medical Corps.

This takes into consideration of course the fact that the doctor starts in his Navy and military service a little later. However, you are also on a competitive market against private practice and I think these men that go into military medicine are dedicated to their work and have an interest in that kind of medicine but you also have to be competitive with what you have, what they can do outside.

That pasture looks a little greener. You have to face that kind of a factor in the American system. You have to make it at least interesting for them to stay. It won't take too much more.

Senator SYMINGTON. Assume a man is 45 years old and a doctor, what is the average yearly income that a man like that has?

Dr. BLAKE. I would have to revert to statistics but I think—and this I would not say is completely accurate—but in general practice throughout the country, my recollection is at age 45 it will run between \$14,000 and \$16,000. I can obtain the figures. But I don't have it at the tip of my tongue.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you obtain it for the records?

Dr. BLAKE. Yes, sir.

(The information subsequently submitted is hereby made a part of the record.)

NATIONAL MEDICAL VETERANS SOCIETY,
Topeka, Kans., June 13, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: At the recent Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on the doctor draft law, Senator Stuart Symington asked me to quote for the record what the average civilian physician's income is. The latest survey I could find was the December 1952 issue of Medical Economics. Their figures indicate that the average net income was \$15,262. Pay for active duty in the armed services is, of course, much less and would represent a substantial loss of income. Certainly, this is undesirable if it can be avoided.

However, I would like to point out one thing that may have escaped your attention. Practically all group III doctors over the age of 35 years practiced during the war, and because of the war they attained a degree of financial security which would have otherwise not been possible. For these reasons, we believe that the financial hardship factor has perhaps been overemphasized. In our minds, the basic question is need. The National Medical Veterans Society doesn't want a single one of these group III men to be called up unnecessarily. If there is some sure way of providing numbers as well as an adequate proportion of specialists without the doctor draft then we would be in favor of it. However, at the moment, we cannot see where this is possible.

Personally, I think the doctor draft should be extended for 2 years with the following stipulations:

First.—The Department of Defense should be forced to take immediate steps to improve the attractiveness of careers in the regular Medical Corps so that they can fill their billets. The Medical Corps probably cannot do this without the help of Congress—and, I believe that the congressional direction should be just as vigorous whether or not the doctor draft law is extended.

Second.—Intrust the Rusk committee to see that no doctor is unnecessarily called and that the older doctors were to be used only when none of the younger ones were adequate for the job.

With these two safeguards in effect, it is possible that only a minimum number of the older men would have to be called. At the same time, the armed services would be protected in case another "police action" caused an increased demand for doctors.

At the risk of seeming repetitious, I would like to point out the discrimination which the removal of the doctor draft law would cause. I am referring to the men who have been called up by the present law (because they were doctors). These men have served, or are serving, 2 years and will be captive in the Reserve until they have completed their full 8 years. Should any increased demand of doctors occur which cannot be satisfied by the basic selective service draft—then it is these men who would have to be called. You can well imagine their feeling of double liability and unrest should the doctor draft law be allowed to die.

Should your committee concur that congressional direction to the Department of Defense is necessary to improve the career attractiveness of the Medical Corps, the National Medical Veterans Society would like Congress to know that we will gladly assist in any feasible way.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. BLAKE, M. D.,
National Medical Veterans Society.

Senator SYMINGTON. What will the man get if he is drafted at 45, what would be his remuneration?

Dr. BLAKE. It depends on his rank.

Senator SYMINGTON. Isn't there a standard? Isn't a man 40 automatically given the rank of major?

Dr. BLAKE. The medical officer is a lieutenant, if they took that in it would get around 72.

Senator SYMINGTON. Let's take the man who is 45 years old and makes between \$15,000 and \$16,000, who is possibly a veteran and is drafted back in the service, what does the Government pay him?

Dr. BLAKE. If he is drafted in as a major he would get \$9,000 a year.

Senator SYMINGTON. So his reward for having studied medicine and having been a veteran, is that his income would be cut around 40 percent if he is drafted back in the service under the present law?

Dr. BLAKE. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. Does that \$9,000 include all the other remunerations, like housing and so forth and his \$100 a month?

Dr. BLAKE. Yes; and it includes the \$100 a month.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Case, I notice that Dr. Blake answered your question that you propounded to another witness.

Senator CASE. He did. He says to revert to the basic selective service would not relieve the medical profession of discrimination and only would remove the safeguards of the present doctors draft law.

In other words there is some difference of position here between the AMA and the National Veterans Medical Society with respect to their ability as to how we get the doctors.

You would prefer the doctors draft law rather than to revert to the general selective-service law and take merely those who can be drafted under selective service who have doctors' qualifications.

Dr. BLAKE. Yes, sir.

I think that boils right down to this matter of supply and demand.

Certainly I am all in favor of a Regular corps that is adequate to take care of all their needs.

I am in favor of it. I don't like to be in class legislation. At the same time I think our first consideration is the needs of the armed services. I don't think that from our perusal of the figures, we don't feel that this margin of safety if it is present at all is sufficient to say that we don't need it.

That is our stand. If we could be in a position to say where we could say you don't need it, numerically or qualitatively, we would oppose it too.

Senator CASE. That testimony is very helpful.

Senator ERVIN. Your position is that since no one has yet devised a system which will encourage the career medical officers—the procuring of enough medical, career medical officers in the Armed Forces.

You feel that the continuance of the doctor draft is essential?

Dr. BLAKE. Yes, sir.

Senator ERVIN. And will be until something of that nature is devised and put into practice?

Dr. BLAKE. That is my feeling.

We don't have the time as far as legislation is concerned, legislative time to effect those things.

I think it points up the situation. The points brought up are valid points. About getting them corrected.

There is no excuse about it going on.

The Defense Department has to be jolted out of the cycle that is going on but I don't think there is time to do it now.

Senator ERVIN. I would like to make this observation.

We were assured that the extension of medical care to the dependents of military personnel is necessary in order to encourage men of the line or enlisted men to remain in the armed services at any period beyond their first enlistments and this first tour as draftees.

That idea, of course, has some conflict with the ideas expressed by you and the representatives of the American Medical Association which is that the practice of extended medical aid to the billets of military personnel by the Army physicians ought to be discouraged.

In other words, we are told on this committee frequently that it is necessary to extend this medical aid to dependents of military personnel in order to encourage the adoption of military careers by men of the line.

That is something the medical associations might well think about.

Dr. BLAKE. Would you like to comment on the matter?

Dr. DAVIS. If I may. Just a word of background.

There has been a great change in the military service from the standpoint of who makes up the enlisted personnel.

Normally in peacetime prior to World War II the enlisted corps was a bachelor outfit and a lot of the men did not either remain married or choose to get married.

They could live in barracks and be handled on sick call effectively and good care can be maintained.

Now we are authorized something with 3 million men under arms for every man we have at least 1 dependent and sometimes more.

Our chapter of this organization in San Diego has made a very intensive study of the dependent-care program and I don't have at my fingertips all my figures but I can quote you some things that might be of value to the committee.

For example, even though in recruitment efforts the services have stressed medical care for the family, all of the people who are in the services, many of them career people don't necessarily prefer that.

What we would hope would be that there would be some setup whereby they could have it or not, as they prefer, if they wish to either pay for it themselves or accept it on an allotment basis, that is accept payments for an insurance program on an allotment basis.

The second thing we would like to stress is the lack of uniformity of dependent care.

For example, the wife of a soldier who is at home away from a military base is not as likely to get satisfactory medical care from the Government under the present setup as the wife of a soldier who lives near a large hospital.

Chairman RUSSELL. You might mention there, Doctor, that so many of the lower grades can't take their wives overseas with them and they go home where there is no medical service available out of necessity, while their husbands are serving overseas. There is a great discrimination there.

Dr. DAVIS. There is the factor of money. It is not within our province to discuss what the enlisted man should be paid. A man with a family who makes under \$200 a month is not very likely to be able to afford what we would generally consider necessary medical care, especially in case of catastrophic illness.

We are in favor of some type of plan that would provide that service uniformly for all dependents. We feel the first step toward doing that is a voluntary prepayment insurance program and the details could be worked out.

The insurance companies are willing to discuss that. We don't have any commitments that they will offer a plan. They are willing to discuss it.

It may be that a plan can come up.

May I make another remark?

Chairman RUSSELL. Certainly.

Dr. DAVIS. This matter of incentive.

I believe it should be pointed out in the record that a man, say, 34 years old, who is a chief of a surgical service in a Veterans' Administration hospital and certified by the American Board in his specialty makes about \$11,000 a year, whereas a man who is of the same age with the same professional qualifications is a lieutenant, senior grade, in the Navy or a captain in the Army, makes about \$7,000 a year, doing work that is professionally pretty nearly the same.

Now, the Veterans' Administration runs a hospital outfit, as far as the doctors are concerned, the military can't run a hospital outfit, but nevertheless that is one great difference between the two medical services which might be subject to correction.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you gentlemen.

Any further questions?

If not, we appreciate your contribution.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has sent Brig. Gen. J. W. McCallam, V. M. D., to give us its views on this pending legislation.

You may be seated and proceed.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. W. McCALLAM, AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. McCallam. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am James J. McCallam, a doctor of veterinary medicine, appearing for the American Veterinary Medical Association in connection with H. R. 3005 and H. R. 6057.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Walter R. Krill, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine of Ohio State University was expected to be here this morning and testify concerning H. R. 3005, specifically the amendment, S. 1467.

Unfortunately, commencement exercises are taking place and that is the reason for his absence.

I have his statement.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will be glad to have Dr. Krill's statement printed in the record as it appears and in presenting your statement you may make any comment with respect to the issues he deals with if you desire.

(The documents as referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. Walter R. Krill, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University. I am appearing on behalf of the American Veterinary Medical Association and also in my capacity as chairman of the emergency advisory committee of that association. I might add that I am adviser to national headquarters, Selective Service System, on matters pertaining to mobilization of manpower within the profession of veterinary medicine.

With me is Dr. James A. McCallam, immediate past president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and former Chief, Army Veterinary Corps, now retired. I may desire to call upon General McCallam to answer some questions should any be directed to me by the committee.

The American Veterinary Medical Association representing the profession of veterinary medicine in the United States appreciates being afforded the opportunity to appear before this committee concerning H. R. 3005 particularly pertaining to the amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act contained in S. 1467.

Our association favors and endorses the enactment of S. 1467 which would provide for the deferment and exemption of certain persons employed as veterinarians by the Department of Agriculture, primarily because we believe the amendment to be in the best interest of the country, the public in general, and the veterinary profession.

The committee, I am sure, is familiar with the fact that there is a definite shortage of veterinarians in almost every field of veterinary medicine. Remarkable progress has been made in the establishment of additional educational facilities, an increase in the number of schools of veterinary medicine of 70 percent during the past 9 years. There are, however, definite limitations to the further expansion of veterinary educational facilities. These include a corresponding shortage of qualified faculty personnel, financial considerations involved in obtaining necessary appropriations for construction and maintenance of acceptable schools, as well as many other factors associated with the need for maintaining high educational requirements at veterinary institutions.

Demands made for adequate veterinary service have increased at about the same rate as the numbers of graduates during the past several years; there are individual instances, geographically and occupationwise where the total supply

of available professional men, seems to amply supply the need. However, these are the exception rather than the rule. Likewise these instances are usually temporary in nature since men in these areas or fields naturally gravitate to the area of short supply. There are, however, many areas in the United States without any or at least an adequate veterinary service. Also the regulatory veterinary services of many States suffer because of an insufficient number of veterinarians both on full- and part-time employment basis to carry out the necessary disease prevention and control programs.

FEDERAL UTILIZATION OF VETERINARY MANPOWER

Within the area of Federal utilization of veterinary manpower, we are faced with the two extremes of supply and demand.

The total number of veterinarians employed by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has declined from 2,647 in 1940 to 1,375 in 1954. This number is below the minimum requirements consistent with the best interest of our national defense.

The Defense Department requires approximately 200 veterinarians annually as replacements for veterinary officers who have completed the 24-month tour of duty.

The number of veterinary students now in college who will be eligible for call under the basic draft law at the time of graduation is as follows: 1955, 424; 1956, 444; 1957, 603. Total number of graduates from these schools is approximately 825 per year.

Within the area of Federal utilization of veterinary manpower by the Department of Defense, the numbers available exceeds the demand and would result in an unfortunate diversion of professional talent. As previously stated, other branches of the Government having essential and important responsibilities related to national defense, are at the same time faced with a shortage of qualified replacements and additions to their professional staff.

Veterinary students who are nonveterans, and who are not commissioned as veterinary officers by the Defense Establishment, have no opportunity to apply their professional skills and professional ability while discharging their military service obligation as defined by the Selective Service Act. Would not the training and experience received in the various branches of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, be of greater benefit to the defense and security of this country than if this very small number of individuals involved, with 6 to 8 years of college and university training, were inducted under the general draft and utilized in a nonprofessional capacity following induction into 1 of the 3 departments of the Defense Establishment?

VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE U.S.D.A.

The peacetime functions of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture include (1) inspecting animals and animal products to exclude for the United States dangerous animal diseases that could curtail the production of livestock and livestock products; (2) conducting scientific investigations as to the cause, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases, and directing and aiding in their suppression; and (3) enforcing quarantines necessary for the prevention of interstate spread of certain animal diseases.¹

In addition, certain responsibilities have been recently delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the civil defense program. These include atomic, biological, and chemical warfare activities. This added responsibility places an obligation upon the Department of Agriculture to organize emergency programs and train sufficient numbers of veterinarians to adequately staff civil-defense assignments when the need arises.

Biological warfare could be a real threat to the livestock industry of this country. A highly fatal disease introduced among the livestock and poultry of this country would quickly spread unless preparations are made to recognize its presence promptly and to provide for effective steps to control and eradicate it. Dangerous foreign animal diseases have gained entrance into this country in the past, and each time they have been eradicated. Under modern conditions of livestock marketing and rapid transportation, however, a highly communicable foreign disease introduced deliberately might spread widely before

¹ See appendix I for specific ARS branch functions.

being recognized. The success of an emergency program for the eradication of foreign or unusual animal diseases will depend upon the availability of additional personnel, equipment, supplies and funds with which to conduct an effective program for diagnosis and control.

During a national emergency almost at the facilities of the Agricultural Research Service would be utilized to help prevent, control and eradicate the introduction of dangerous foreign animal diseases. Personnel, organization and facilities would be used to combat biological warfare if it should be waged against this country. It is essential that a reserve of men trained in this function by the United States Department of Agriculture be established.

The American Veterinary Medical Association feels that the enactment of S. 1467 as an amendment to H. R. 3005 is a necessary step toward the building of a reserve of veterinarians throughout the Nation with the training, knowledge, and experience that would be an invaluable asset to the defense and security of this Nation, particularly the livestock industry in coping with any biological attack. Furthermore, this would result in the development of a nucleus of specially trained veterinarians that would be a material asset in assuring the Nation's meat and milk supply as well as other critical byproducts essential to the prosecution of a war.

RECOMMENDATION

The American Veterinary Medical Association respectfully requests that H. R. 3005 as amended be further amended as provided by S. 1467.

APPENDIX I

Inspection and Quarantine Branch.—A small force of inspectors stationed at sea, air, and border ports of entry guard against the introduction of dangerous animal and plant diseases and insect pests. Assistance is given by officers of the Public Health Service. Customs inspectors furnish the necessary police power to make these activities effective.

Animal Disease Eradication Branch.—To deal with outbreaks of animal diseases that do gain entrance into the country the nationwide Animal Disease Eradication Branch works in cooperation with a similar group under the State veterinarian in each of the 48 States. The goals of this group are the control and eradication of tuberculosis, brucellosis, cattle tick fever, hog cholera, etc. Part of their routine responsibilities is to be alert for evidence of foreign animal diseases or unusual spread of domestic diseases. Accidental outbreaks of foreign or unusual diseases, although quite infrequent in this country, have shown the essential need for this watchfulness.

Meat Inspection Branch.—This Branch is engaged principally in (1) examination of food animals, prior to slaughter, to eliminate animals infected with disease or other unwholesome conditions; (2) thorough post-mortem examination of each carcass at the time of slaughter to detect and eliminate disease and otherwise unfit meat; (3) elimination as food sources of all diseased, unsound, or otherwise unwholesome meat and meat byproducts; (4) supervision of preparation of meats and meat foods to assure their cleanliness and wholesomeness during preparation into articles of food; and (5) guarding against use of harmful preservatives and other deleterious ingredients. Because this activity is carried on in all parts of the country and the close attention given to the health of each animal affords an excellent opportunity to detect any incidence of an unusual disease this Branch plays an important part in biological warfare (BW) defense. The inspectors have been thoroughly indoctrinated in their responsibilities concerning this potential disease threat. Any unusual symptoms or animal disease should be reported promptly to the appropriate disease control official, who, in turn, will initiate field investigations.

Animal Disease and Parasite Branch.—This Branch conducts and supports scientific investigations of the cause, prevention, and treatment of diseases and parasites of domestic animals, fur animals, and poultry. It also investigates the existence and advises the regulatory officials in the suppression of such diseases.

Dr. McCALLAM. I prepared a summary of the highlights of Dr. Krill's statement and with your permission I would like to read those pertaining to S. 1467.

It is very short.

Chairman RUSSELL. Very well, if you have a brief summary of that statement, it will be all right.

Dr. McCALLAM. The AVMA favors and endorses enactment of S. 1467 because we believe the amendment to be in the best interest of the country, the public in general, and the veterinary profession.

The purpose of the amendment is to provide that, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, any veterinarian who was employed for 24 months in the United States Department of Agriculture would not be liable for induction under the regular draft law.

You, gentlemen, I am sure are familiar with the fact there is a definite shortage of veterinarians in almost every field of veterinary medicine.

Demands made for adequate veterinary service have increased at about the same rate as the number of graduates during the past several years.

There are many areas in the United States without any or at least an adequate veterinary service. Also, the regulatory veterinary services of many States suffer because of a shortage of veterinarians both on a full-time and part-time employment to carry out the necessary disease prevention and control program.

In the area of Federal utilization of veterinary manpower we are faced with the two extremes of supply and demand.

The total number of veterinarians employed in the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, has declined from 2,647 in 1940 to 1,357 in 1954. This number is below the minimum requirements consistent with the best interest of our national defense.

The Department of Defense requires about 200 veterinarians annually as replacements for veterinary officers who have completed 24 months' service.

The total number of veterinary graduates is approximately 800 annually, of whom about one-half are liable to induction under the regular draft law. This number increases each year until 1957, when there will be slightly over two-thirds in the graduating class that year. Therefore, the number available exceeds the requirement of the Department of Defense.

A part of this group could be used in the United States Department of Agriculture, which Department has experienced difficulty for years recruiting veterinarians to meet their minimum requirements. (Use age group table USDA.)

In addition to the normal peacetime functions of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, certain responsibilities have been recently delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the civil defense program. These include atomic, biological, and chemical warfare activities. This added responsibility places an obligation upon the Department to organize emergency programs and train sufficient veterinarians to adequately staff civil defense assignments when the need arises.

Biological warfare could be a real threat to the livestock industry of this country. A highly fatal disease introduced among the livestock and poultry of this country would quickly spread unless preparations are made to recognize its presence promptly and to provide for effective steps to control and eradicate it.

The success of an emergency program for the eradication of foreign or unusual animal diseases will depend upon the availability of additional personnel, equipment, supplies and funds with which to conduct an effective program for diagnosis and control. It is essential that a reserve of veterinarians trained in this function by the United States Department of Agriculture be established.

Would not the training and experience received in the various branches of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, be of greater benefit to the defense and security of this country than if the small number of individuals involved, with 6 to 8 years of college and university training, were inducted under the regular or general draft and utilized in a nonprofessional capacity following induction into one of the three departments of the Defense Establishment?

The AVMA believes enactment of S. 1467 as an amendment to H. R. 3005 is a necessary step toward building a reserve of veterinarians throughout the Nation with the training, knowledge, and experience that would be an invaluable asset to the defense and security of this Nation.

We respectfully request that H. R. 3005, as amended, be further amended as provided by S. 1467.

I should like to add, Mr. Chairman, that the American Farm Bureau Federation, as I understand, is on the record in support of S. 1467.

In connection with this emphasis on disease, and so forth, I should like, with your permission, sir, to have placed in the record a letter from the United States Department of Agriculture, Research Service, under date of April 20, signed by C. D. Van Houweling, Director of the Livestock Regulatory Programs, and sent to every practicing veterinarian in the United States.

It calls attention to the shortage of veterinarians in State and Federal veterinary control work, and calls attention to the dangerous situation, and so forth.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will have that printed in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1955.

DEAR DOCTOR: The present emphasis on defense of farm animals against foreign diseases is brought about by the fact that today's modern means of transportation, especially the rapid intercontinental air service and its rapidly growing volume, is increasing this hazard. The threat of the deliberate introduction and spread of these diseases is also with us. The successful discharge of the responsibility of establishing a defense against these threats will depend largely upon your cooperation and the cooperation of other practicing veterinarians. The speed with which you and other practicing veterinarians report the occurrence of a new disease or the unusual occurrence of an endemic disease is the first step in defense against foreign diseases of livestock and poultry. Unless we are prepared to recognize such situations promptly and to take steps immediately to combat them, the livestock and poultry throughout this country could quickly become threatened.

Practically every foreign disease dangerous to the livestock of this country has symptoms similar or identical to some disease already present in the United States. It is very important, therefore, that all diseases with unusual manifestations or symptoms be reported promptly. The one unreported case might turn out to be an invader. Measures are available to combat them promptly and efficiently when they are recognized and diagnosed. State livestock sanitary officials and Federal veterinarians in charge in each State will respond quickly to requests for assistance on reports of unusual disease conditions. They are

in a position to call upon the services of experts to help arrive at a correct diagnosis of unusual occurrences.

The regular staffs of State and Federal veterinarians are not large enough to protect this nation against attacks. I am urging you, therefore, to be ever on the alert for any indication that may be the first sign of a serious problem. In this united effort, please maintain close contact with your State veterinarian and the Federal veterinarian in charge in your area or State.

Very truly yours,

C. D. VAN HOUWELING,
Director, Livestock Regulatory Programs.

Chairman RUSSELL. You testified with respect to this measure which would defer for military service the 200 veterinarians in the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. McCALLAM. Only such number as the Department can use. There is no increase in their budget appropriation.

Chairman RUSSELL. I am aware of that.

Dr. McCALLAM. Such numbers as they could use within their appropriated budget and position vacancies.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do you think, if these men were deferred, that they would be willing to take Reserve commissions where they would be available in time of national emergency to call?

Dr. McCALLAM. They would be available in time of national emergency, but to answer your direct question, I would say, yes, sir, and our association would back such a matter. I presume you are speaking of a Reserve commission on an inactive status.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is right, and be called in times of national emergency as any other Reserve officers.

Dr. McCALLAM. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. I can go along with you if you put that in the bill, but not otherwise.

Dr. McCALLAM. I will speak for the association and say we will go on record as favoring that. I am immediate past president and a member of the executive board, and I feel I can make such a statement.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you very much.

Any questions, gentlemen?

Dr. McCALLAM. May I proceed with the doctor draft?

Senator CASE. For the record, it might be useful to put in the text of S. 1467, which is very brief.

Chairman RUSSELL. It will appear in the record at this point.

(S. 1467 follows:)

[S. 1467, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the deferment and exemption of certain persons employed as veterinarians by the Department of Agriculture

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 (a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately preceding the word "students" the following: "veterinarians employed by the United States Department of Agriculture;"

SEC. 2. Section 6 (b) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no person who has been employed as a veterinarian by the Department of Agriculture for a period of twenty-four months or more from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

Dr. McCallam. In 1950, when the doctor draft legislation was first under consideration, the AVMA supported enactment of what was then termed and recognized as much needed legislation. It likewise recognized the need for and supported extension of the act in 1953, with recommendations for amendments to remove certain inequities in the original act.

Public Law 779 was enacted by the 81st Congress to meet a critical situation with respect to a shortage of health personnel—physicians, dentists and veterinarians, in the Armed Forces. The situation, although perhaps not as critical in 1953, did appear to warrant further extension of the doctor draft law. The question would now appear to be, Does a critical situation, personnelwise, still exist that warrants further extension of the act of September 1950 as provided in H. R. 6057?

Should the facts presented to the committee, an information the members thereof may have in addition, indicate further extension is essential, the American Veterinary Medical Association supports extension of the act to July 1, 1957.

If the situation is not as critical as in 1953 and it is shown the personnel affected are available to meet the expected needs of the Armed Forces from among those subject to the Universal Military Training and Service Act as regular registrants, extension of the act would not appear necessary.

Should there be some doubt concerning this, however, then it is suggested the act be extended with an amendment that provides for obtaining the additional personnel required from the special registrants not vulnerable to the regular draft and without prior service. In other words, retained as standby legislation in the event the supply of qualified personnel required does not meet the demand from among the regular registrant group.

The association I represent recommends consideration of this suggestion to the committee as an amendment to the extension of the act of September 1950, as amended.

Title II of H. R. 6057 and S. 1946:

The American Veterinary Medical Association supports continuation of the special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians provided in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, and its extension as provided in H. R. 6057.

We are opposed, however, to that part of S. 1946, introduced by request, which would change section 203 of the present act to the extent of creating a distinction between doctors subject to the regular draft law, that is between those who serve 2 years and those serving at least 3 years. (The word "doctor" as used in this statement means a person with a degree in either medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.) It would establish 2 pay scales in 3 categories.

1. In regular, the career reservist, and the doctor vulnerable and serving only under the special draft, would continue to receive the incentive pay.

2. The doctor vulnerable to the regular draft, who volunteers to serve 3 years, would receive it.

3. The doctor vulnerable to the regular draft serving but 2 years would not be eligible for the special pay.

The reasoning for the distinction between the two latter categories is understood and appreciated. However, I would be remiss in my duty

to the association and profession I represent if the attention of the committee was not called to problems and difficulties which, I believe, the distinction referred to will likely create, particularly in morale.

For example, here are two doctors, probably classmates, who enter the military service and are performing the same type of work at a station or post. One agrees to serve 3 years, the other 2 years; each has perfectly sound reasons for so doing. It cost each the same amount of money and the same length of time to obtain their education and degree. They are equally capable. Because one decides he desires to return to civil life at the earliest practicable date, he is penalized to the extent of \$100 per month. This distinction could well be a morale factor. Certainly he will not be happy. It could well prove a deterrent to the draft-vulnerable doctor making the military service a career.

The incentive pay was designed primarily to make a military career financially more attractive to doctors. Also taken into consideration was the length of time spent in getting their education and the higher cost thereof. These reasons are still valid. I do not need to tell you gentlemen the doctor serving 2 years in military service will still owe money for his education. Furthermore, he will have to invest money in establishing or re-establishing his practice.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it is my opinion the draft-vulnerable doctor who enters military service would understand perfectly well why the regular officer and the career reservist in the medical services of the Armed Forces received incentive or equalization pay. I believe, however, he would not understand, in fact would consider it an injustice, should his draft-vulnerable brother doctor receive the \$100 extra pay, merely because it suited his convenience to serve an additional year.

The American Veterinary Medical Association recommends extension of section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, without modification.

Gentlemen, thank you.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you.

Dr. McCALLAM. Thank you, sir, and members of the committee.

Chairman RUSSELL. The next witness is Mr. George Riley, who is a member of the national legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. He is here to present the views of that organization.

Have a seat, Mr. Riley.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. RILEY, MEMBER, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mr. RILEY. I am a member of the national legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor.

I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the American Federation of Labor on this important issue.

The A. F. of L., as the leading federation of trade unions in the United States, has a vital interest in legislation affecting such a large portion of our Nation. We have a deep stake in the preparedness of America's defense forces. Any measure which would better enable our Nation to meet the threat posed by the Soviet Union has received our support. Our long experience in fighting communism has made us well aware of the need for a strong and effective defense force.

The present Selective Service Act has been in operation 4 years and it now is being revised and extended for another 4 years. This basic law, providing for the induction of men between ages of 18½ and 26, is sound and necessary for the defense of our national interests.

We support extension of the Selective Service Act for another 4 years. This was the specific conclusion reached by the A. F. of L. executive council in reviewing this issue last February.

I believe it appropriate to note that this is the first instance the A. F. of L. has actively supported legislation for drafting of young men at a time when American Armed Forces are not involved in active fighting. Such action, by the A. F. of L., is significant in that it serves to emphasize our interest in marshaling all the resources of this great democracy in its defense against all forms of totalitarianism.

NEED FOR DRAFT ACT EXTENSION

Our military leaders have told us that the present situation demands an armed force of 2.85 million for the foreseeable future. This represents a sizable reduction from the present strength of our Armed Forces. However, according to Defense Department estimates voluntary enlistments can provide a maximum force of only 1.4 million. It is obvious that additional action is required to fulfill the requirement of 2.85 million men. This Nation must maintain a defense force of sufficient magnitude to protect itself; extension of this act provides the only feasible way of doing this.

We believe that if Congress fails to act on the reserve bill, the standing forces will need to be increased.

If we are to extend the compulsory induction of men into the Armed Forces we must provide adequate allowances for their dependents. Along with extension of section 1 of this act must go extension of section 2 which provides special allowances for the rental of quarters.

The amendments to sections 5, 6, and 7 are to eliminate provisions which have proved to be unfair. The amendment to section 5 provides that those men who have completed at least 6 months of military service, after September 16, 1940, are no longer liable for reinduction except in event of national emergency.

The amendment to section 6, provides that those persons who have been deferred because of service in the National Guard shall remain liable for induction until age 26, rather than age 35. The amendment to section 7, provides for reduction of liability from age 35 to age 26 for those persons who have been found IV-F by an Armed Forces examining station. These amendments are sound and will serve to increase the fairness of the act.

The A. F. of L. is primarily concerned with continued inclusion of provisions of this bill, rather than in suggesting additions. We are particularly interested in the continued program of deferments to students and apprentices. We believe it essential to the total well-being of our economy and defense of our country that those individuals who are the future of this Nation be allowed to continue their education, in school and in the factory, that we may meet the future as a well-trained and educated Nation.

The present provisions for the maintenance of reemployment rights, in both government and private enterprise, should be maintained.

NO NEED FOR DEFERMENT CHANGES

We are somewhat concerned regarding the proposed amendment to section 3. Section 6 (h). This amendment would direct the local boards of the Selective Service System to disregard existence either of a shortage or a surplus of any particular agricultural commodity in determining the eligibility for deferment of an individual registrant employed in agriculture. This raises a question about the current status of agricultural deferments under selective service.

As of January 1, 1955, selective-service figures show 44,026 individuals were deferred because they were needed as farmworkers. This compares with 24,402 occupational and apprentice deferments outside agriculture.

These figures demonstrate to us that young people on farms today are being fairly treated under existing law. We feel that because the present system is working satisfactorily, there is no need for Congress to make any changes.

Extension of legislation providing for drafting of doctors up to age 51 into the armed services is necessary if the manpower requirements of the Armed Forces are to be met and if members of the Armed Forces are to receive adequate care and protection.

So long as the number of younger doctors entering military service is insufficient to meet the needs of the service and to provide adequate medical care for servicemen and women, the instrumentality of the special draft for doctors must continue to be available and employed in keeping with these needs.

Use of various additional incentives and rewards to promote voluntary recruitment of doctors, as some have urged as an alternative to the doctor-draft, is not justifiable so long as other groups of citizens remain subject to the draft, without lure of similar inducements. To place doctors, as a class, upon a pedestal of special privileges and immunities not enjoyed by other professions and segments of society cannot be a fair, sound or workable approach to a military manpower procurement program.

If anything, members of the medical profession have a special responsibility to the public, for the public has borne—in one way or another—a large part of the cost of their education and of the facilities in which their profession is pursued. They should be expected to accept and perform their duty to their country in the same degree and under the same conditions as other citizens, within the framework of a program which is designed to make the best and most effective use of their special skills, training and experience.

Chairman RUSSELL. Thank you, Mr. Riley for that statement.

It is most heartening for the members of the committee to know that the great organization you represent is so keenly alive to the danger that confronts this Nation 60 seconds in every minute and 24 hours in every day from the forces of communism, and I was particularly impressed by your statement that if the Congress fails to act on the Reserve bill, the standing forces will need to be increased.

Mr. RILEY. I might say that we have some pronounced views on the Reserve bill if and when that becomes a vital subject before this committee, we have presented them to the House committee, I might say that from our viewpoint, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is

to us a historic occasion. This is the first time we have ever come forth and said we are in favor of a peacetime draft.

That we think is a milestone in our legislative background.

Chairman RUSSELL. That was one of the things I had in mind when I referred to the awareness of the American Federation of Labor to the danger to our institutions that is found in the Communist conspiracy to dominate the world and of course we are the only country that really is able to interpose any strength of force to that program.

Mr. RILEY. We are the only ones able to stand up and face up to the situation.

Chairman RUSSELL. I have here a letter—if you will excuse me for a moment, I am not through with you, Mr. Riley—from the American Legion, national legislative commission that I will read.

It is addressed to me.

JUNE 9, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

*Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: Referring to the hearings scheduled to be held on June 9 and 10 by the Senate Armed Services Committee, in connection with H. R. 3005, to extend the Selective Service Act, etc., I enclose statement by Mr. Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion supporting said legislation.

We would appreciate it very much if the committee would be good enough to give favorable consideration to the national commander's statement and also have same incorporated in the records of the hearings on this legislation.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY, *Director.*

(The document referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF SEABORN P. COLLINS, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the American Legion is grateful to you for extending to its representative the courtesy of expressing its views upon the extension of the existing Selective Service System.

In the future it will be necessary for the United States to maintain Armed Forces of a size never before necessary in the peacetime history of our country. This is a statement of fact that no responsible agency of the Government and apparently no individual in Government controverts.

Equally uncontroverted seems to be the proposition that the necessary manpower for these adequate Armed Forces cannot be procured without compulsory service and without the necessary machinery through which the individuals so serving can be selected and inducted into the Armed Forces.

In 1940 the Selective Service System was set up for just this purpose. Its fair and efficient operation has led to the acceptance of that system without any serious criticism and certainly without any suggestion of any other system to replace it. It enjoys the confidence of the vast majority of the American public. This confidence has been gained by its having been tested in World War II and in the Korean conflict. It has stood the test of peacetime conditions as well as those of war.

At present the Selective Service System has 5,575 full-time paid employees and approximately 42,000 patriotic civilians who donate their time without compensation to the Government and who even bear certain items of personal expense in rendering this loyal service. Among these civilians are the outstanding citizens of every community. They are organized into 3,912 boards, one in every county, city, or comparable subdivision. To set up such an organization requires much time and many thousands of dollars. There is no plan in prospect that would or could carry out the duties of the Selective Service System. Even were there such a plan, time would not permit its organization and implementation.

The American Legion hopes that the 84th Congress will enact into law a program which will place the main reliance of our Nation for military strength upon Organized Reserve units rather than upon large professional Armed Forces, and that such a plan will grow into a universal training program as world conditions permit and as economic conditions and logistic considerations allow. However, even in the event of implementation of a universal training program, there must always be some machinery such as the Selective Service System to select the time, place, and identity of those to take the training. The American Legion also believes that in the event of the enactment of a universal training program there will exist a large pool of unattached reservists and that the Selective Service System is the proper agency to select from this pool the individuals to be recalled when emergency shall have made such recall necessary.

The American Legion believes that selective service is not a complete nor the best answer to the problem of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces, and that our Nation should look to the time when a universal training program will supply all needed manpower. However, during the changeover period the Selective Service System should be used concurrently in selection for the training corps and inductions into the Armed Forces. Depending upon the type of Reserve training program the 84th Congress may provide, a 4-year extension of the Selective Service System with its present organization and powers should be sufficient for this changeover period. If it be conceded that the necessary strength of our Armed Forces cannot be maintained without a system of compulsory service, there is no choice other than to extend the existing Selective Service System.

The American Legion is the largest veterans' organization in the United States, and as such seeks to protect the rights of veterans. An extension of the present Selective Service Act without some provision for maintaining the strength of all Reserve units through the use of nonveterans is unfair and unjust. It is unthinkable that those who have served once should remain in jeopardy of recall ahead of those who have rendered no military service at all.

However, the American Legion and its members place the security of our country above any selfish interest. This has been proven by the service its members have already rendered. We earnestly request this honorable committee to protect the veterans from the inequity of this double jeopardy and equalize the burden of the defense and security of our Nation as between the veteran and nonveteran. However, if the 84th Congress should decide to extend the Selective Service Act without equitable treatment of the veteran and equalization of this burden, the American Legion, abiding by its concept of patriotism, will not oppose an extension of the law in its present form.

Chairman RUSSELL. It so happens for the first time in some years I shall have to ask the committee to excuse me at this juncture and I am glad to state for the record the reason why. There is a young man from my State, a smalltown boy who has just graduated from West Point, the United States Military Academy not only as the first captain, but he lead his class in academic standards. That is the first time that has happened since General Douglas MacArthur graduated from the Academy.

That has been some years ago. I am having a luncheon for him and the members of his family over in the Senate restaurant.

Senator Symington has agreed to take over the duties of the chair for the time being. I also appreciate that. I will carry with me the statements that have been submitted by the witnesses not yet heard and I will read those statements before the sun comes up again.

General Mudge called my attention to the fact that this man graduated with first honors, had his choice of any branch of the Army, that he chose the Army, so he will be out with a tank outfit. He evidently intends to be a real soldier.

Thank you, Senator Symington, for taking over the hearing.

Senator SYMINGTON (presiding). Thank you.

I would like to congratulate you if I may on this statesmanlike presentation, Mr. Riley.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SYMINGTON. I just had one question here:

You say that if Congress fails to act on the Reserve bill, the standing forces will have to be increased. One of the justifications for reducing heavily the forces in the Army and Marines was our supremacy in the air. Since recent disclosures from the Soviet have shown that they are in the process of overtaking us in the air, if that were presented to you and your great organization as a fact, you would not be adverse to considering elimination of further reduction in our standing forces next year?

Mr. RILEY. I am sure that is true.

I notice the Defense Department is all accelerating by 35 percent the output of jet aircraft.

I suppose that will reflect results down the line in manpower requirements and so on as time wears on.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you.

Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. I want to join Senator Russell and Senator Symington in commending the excellence of this statement and to state that I certainly agree wholeheartedly with the statement that if Congress does not act on the Reserve bill, we will have to increase our regular forces.

Mr. RILEY. We felt that was quite a calamity the other day when the House had to fold up in its deliberations on that vital question.

Senator ERVIN. I have a feeling that we should continue the present levels even if the reserve bill has passed until the reserve bill has been in operation long enough to produce reserves.

Mr. RILEY. Certainly as thinly spread we are around the world, that is true.

Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Riley. The next witness is Dr. Donald Keyes, consultant for the committee on research of the National Association of Manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD B. KEYES, CONSULTANT FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

Dr. KEYES. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Donald Babcock Keyes. I am a consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers' Research Committee and I am speaking today for that association. I am also a chemical engineering consultant in New York City and I have been in the scientific and engineering research field in various capacities in industry, universities, and the Federal Government continuously since 1917. As you know, the NAM is a voluntary organization of approximately 20,000 manufacturers, many of these employing scientists and engineers.

The NAM position regarding scientific and engineering manpower was established 4 years ago and is as follows:

The defense of our country and the continued research and productivity of its industry require an adequate supply and optimum employment of scientific and engineering personnel.

Technological manpower needs of the country should be ascertained and the results should be used to match the numbers with essential needs to facilitate

the best possible use of technological personnel by industry and by Government. Every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of a continuous and increasing supply of technological graduates from our colleges and universities to meet the needs of essential industry as well as those of Government working in its proper field. An essentially civilian commission, comprised of men of established eminence and integrity, familiar with the role of technology in national affairs, should be appointed by the President to advise him from time to time on the assignment and efficient utilization of technological manpower including those in military reserve status.

That is the end of the quotation, and that is the NAM stated policy regarding this particular manpower.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 did not clearly spell out its provision for a selective service system. This already has caused considerable confusion. Moreover, if an all-out war should occur it might cause a chaotic situation which could be rectified only by immediate congressional action. H. R. 3005, the subject of these hearings, does nothing to clear up this confusion but S. 969 introduced early this year (March 4) by Senator Flanders does go far in clarifying this important point and along the lines which we believe was the intent when the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 was enacted.

It is difficult to understand how this country could fight effectively a world war without having a truly selective system of drafting our highly trained young men with specialized skills. Furthermore, it is increasingly apparent that now we must do everything possible to most effectively employ those with adequate specialized qualifications, a serious shortage of whom exists.

Mr. Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense, has stated recently that approximately half of our scientific and engineering research people are now working directly or indirectly on defense projects. It is apparent that most of these are working as civilians.

May I add right here that the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Frank D. Newberry, who is the engineering counterpart of Dr. Quarles, brought out—

Senator SYMINGTON. You say the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Engineering?

Dr. KEYES. I think that is his title.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is the title of Dr. Quarles.

Dr. KEYES. That is for research and development. The other is more on the engineering side, the development of new weapons, but he works with Dr. Quarles and he is on the same level with him.

In a public address he recently stated in effect that the chief defense problem is not the shortage of materials and not the shortage of money, but the shortage of skilled manpower. He certainly represents the attitude of the entire Defense Department when he makes that statement.

Getting back to this group of civilians, as indicated by Dr. Quarles, who are working as civilians on defense projects, a nonselective service system applied to these civilians would be detrimental from a national standpoint under the stress of a world war and especially if this country were to be attacked. We had a selective service system in World War II and few can deny that we may need it again. I personally and many others who have been connected with this matter feel that we need a truly selective system for drafting right now. Many felt your intent regarding this particular matter was understood

when Public Law 51 was enacted—in fact, we have some evidence that has been called to our attention very recently that I had forgotten about, that our ideas and yours or the official ideas were somewhat the same.

Back on September 6, 1952, the Office of Defense Mobilization issued a Manpower Policy No. 8, and I quote:

The Selective Service System shall continue to apply to scientists and engineers a policy formulated by Congress, providing for the classifying in a deferred status a register whose activities are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety and interest for as long a period as they continue to meet the criteria of such deferments.

Let me say furthermore, that ODM policy has never been rescinded.

But to continue, in spite of this, official interpretation publicly announced in recent years indicates that our interpretation of the act—and also this statement—was incorrect and that Congress intended to eliminate “selectivity” as far as the drafting of men is concerned. The time to clarify this matter is now when calm decision is possible. We hope you will make your thoughts clear that “selectivity” is intended and create appropriate legislation such as an amendment to H. R. 3005. Again may I personally ask you to note Senator Flanders’ bill.

We appeared before a subcommittee of this committee 3 years ago and suggested that the Reserve bill under consideration at that time be amended to include the selective recall of reservists.

I happened to represent the NAM at that time and the proceedings speaker testified for the CIO. He had exactly the same basic conception, that selective recall of reserves was necessary for the good of the country.

We advocate the creation of a specialized manpower board composed of men of established eminence and integrity, familiar with the role of technology in national affairs, appointed by the President to advise him from time to time on the assignment and efficient utilization of technological manpower including those in military Reserve status. We believe that if H. R. 3005 were amended to include this basic idea much of the present confusion and uncertainty of efficient utilization of our young scientists and engineers would be eliminated. May I say personally here, gentlemen, that I noticed this morning that our friends among the medical groups have indicated the necessity for the same thing, and the confusion that they talked about, the uncertainty that they talked about, they seemed to want to have a competent board to handle their particular problems in the Government.

At no time have we ever proposed the deferment of scientists and engineers as a class, but we have always believed that a selective system for the drafting of young men and the recall of reservists is essential to the maintenance of our civilian economy, to the effective development of our Armed Forces and the defense of our country.

Thank you for the privilege of testifying before your committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Keyes. I note sometime in the not too recent past that Assistant Secretary Quarles stated that the Communists were graduating in Soviet Russia over twice as many engineers as we were. The other day I put in a talk into the Record

which stated that they were graduating 45,000 as against our 27,000 engineers.

Based on your statement, that would create some practical illustration of the apprehension that you have, would it not?

Dr. KEYES. Yes, sir; very much, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you know anything about H. R. 2847, the Hinshaw bill?

Dr. KEYES. Only slightly.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you look into that bill and submit your opinion for the record?

Dr. KEYES. I can say right now that we testified on that. Mr. Claxton from the NAM testified on that particular bill when it was before the House subcommittee, and that official statement will cover your purposes very nicely.

Senator SYMINGTON. You prefer the Flanders' approach to the Hinshaw approach?

Dr. KEYES. Very much so.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. I have no questions. I would like to make an observation, that I am very much impressed by the emphasis with which Mr. Keyes has placed on the necessity of the selective service law being so phrased and so administered as to encourage the education of engineers and scientists because in this age we certainly need educated persons of all kinds and particularly engineers and scientists if our country is going to endure.

Dr. KEYES. We certainly do.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Dr. Keyes.

Dr. KEYES. Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness this morning is Col. C. M. Boyer, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. BOYER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you read it?

STATEMENT OF COL. C. M. BOYER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. BOYER. I am C. M. Boyer, the executive director of the Reserve Officers Association. We appreciate, as always, the courtesy of the committee in permitting us to testify on H. R. 3005.

The association heartily supports the enactment of this proposed legislation. It is obvious that world conditions are forcing our country to maintain the force levels of our active military structure at such levels that cannot be supported by voluntary enlistments. We are proud of the many young Americans who volunteer for duty with all the military services. This is, of course, in the best tradition of our American way of life. However, it is our sincere belief that our voluntary enlistment rate will decline sharply unless there remains the compulsion of a draft law which offers only the alternative of induction to most individuals. The recruiting campaigns of the services would have been less successful but for the compulsive effect of the present law.

The House of Representatives is still considering the new Reserve plan which we hope will soon be considered by your committee. If it were not for that pending legislation, we would earnestly recommend to this committee that in considering this bill to the Universal Military Service and Training Act that they amend it in such a way as to require the services to use it as a means for building up the Reserve.

It has long been our contention that the Congress has given the Department of Defense ample authority to build up their Reserve. Most of this authority is contained in the law which the bill you are considering today proposes to extend. However, the issues concerning the Reserve of the future are being met in the new Reserve bill and therefore we do not feel it appropriate to offer such amendments to this bill. If by chance the Reserve bill is not enacted into law, then we will certainly come back to the Congress and ask it to amend the Universal Military Service and Training Act in such a way as to insure our country having an adequate Reserve.

Similarly, if it were not for language concerning ROTC graduates in the Reserve plan, we would be offering amendments to this bill on that subject. As you know there has been considerable difficulty in the past concerning those ROTC graduates who are deemed to be in excess of the requirement of the active force. These young officers are trained and commissioned to provide the necessary officer force for full mobilization. In the past, certain of the graduates have not been ordered to active duty as officers except under most restrictive conditions and in some cases the services have forced more experienced officers off their rolls in order to provide slots for the ROTC graduates. Neither of these conditions are conducive to a proper implementation of the ROTC program. However, since corrective language is in the Reserve bill we are not asking for amendments to this bill.

As a matter of national policy we would like to raise the question with the committee as to why this bill is only being extended for an additional 4 years. It is our belief that it would be more appropriate and give a better base for a continuing national security program if it were made permanent legislation. Obviously, as circumstances change, the Congress could always repeal this authority to induct in time of peace. Furthermore, if the needs of the services decrease and it is possible to maintain force levels on a voluntary basis the authority would not be exercised. Certainly, the fact that it is on the statute books will encourage voluntary enlistments. However, if in the wisdom of the Congress it is deemed necessary to terminate the bill on July 1, 1959, then the association accepts that judgment without question.

I would like to offer this suggestion, Mr. Chairman, and insofar as possible we would recommend that the committee withhold making decision on this bill until it is determined whether 5297, the new Reserve bill, is going to be enacted into law.

We thank you for the opportunity of having testified and sincerely trust that the bill before you be enacted.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Colonel, as you probably know, there has been a considerable amount of discussion about in the modern age we need less ground forces, especially as the war will be over, some people think, in a relatively short time.

What are your thoughts and the thoughts of your association on the current policy of increasing the Reserves with that premise and at the same time cutting further heavily the Regulars?

Colonel BOYER. We felt the timing was wrong. We felt we should build the Reserves and have an honest-to-goodness trained and equipped Reserve before we began cutting the active duty force.

The timing is wrong. Once you get this Reserve force bill then you can begin to gradually reduce your active duty force without endangering the security of the country.

Senator SYMINGTON. Some people feel there is a growing resistance to the Reserve program because of the further heavy cuts in the Regular program.

Would you have any comment on that?

Colonel BOYER. I think that is caused by confusion in the minds of the public to this extent, that they began feeling that if the danger of the country is so much less than they were, that we can begin cutting our Regular forces, then why do we have to build the Reserves?

Whereas if we built the Reserves first we could have overcome that objection right off the reel.

Senator SYMINGTON. If the primary consideration was fiscal, the Reserve program, which could not be passed, would be a way of at the same time saving money; wouldn't it?

Colonel BOYER. No. We feel this way. If you don't pass the Reserve bill, then you should increase the Regular services and it will cost more money to maintain the Regular service than it does the Reserve.

Senator SYMINGTON. Even if you pass the Reserve bill your association would not be for further reductions in the Regular services at this time, would it?

Colonel BOYER. No, sir.

But I meant from a cost standpoint that instead of reducing, if you don't have this Reserve, you ought to increase your Regular services.

Senator SYMINGTON. If you reduce the Regulars and then put in a Reserve bill which might not pass anyway, you have your fiscal reduction, haven't you?

Colonel BOYER. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. And in that event you may be saving dollars but doing a detriment to any effort to save the country?

Colonel BOYER. Yes.

Senator ERVIN. As a matter of fact, Colonel, was not the presentation of the—I think you pointed this out—that it was unfortunate that the proposed reduction in the Armed Forces should be proposed to take effect prior to the actual passage of a reserve bill and the actual production of Reserves under that bill?

Colonel BOYER. Yes, sir. We thought the timing was the worst we have ever seen. In other words we got the enthusiasm all worked up on this new Reserve plan and then they said they would reduce the active duty force.

Senator ERVIN. In other words we can safely cut down the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, that the very psychology that has built up against that raises opposition to the enactment of an adequate reserve law, does it not?

Colonel BOYER. That is true.

May I deal with one question you raised about the next war might be very short?

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes.

Colonel BOYER. If I remember rightly before World War I there were certain military experts that said due to the development of fire power that no war can last over 12 months. Then prior to World War II, certain military writers said due to the bomber and additional fire power that no war could last over 6 months and in each case they lasted over 4 years.

So the thinking that the next war might be only a week or 2 or 3 days' duration, I think, is very dangerous philosophy.

Suppose it extended for 3 or 4 or 6 years and if we haven't built this reserve military manpower ahead of time, we are going to be in dire difficulty.

Senator ERVIN. I would like to make this observation. People don't always express this, but I am satisfied that there are millions of Americans like myself who have a profound respect for those who take a great personal inconvenience and maintain at great personal inconvenience and financial sacrifice commissions in the Reserve in order to be ready when they are needed for the defense of the nation.

I want to commend all the Reserve officers.

Colonel BOYER. I thank you very much and I think that the country does not as yet realize the debt it owes to possibly 140,000 officers that were available in 1940. It enabled us to take the small Regular service of a few hundred thousand and expand it to over 11 million in 5 years' time.

So the fact that these people are available in order to be able to deliver the goods is one of the greatest services ever rendered to this country.

Senator ERVIN. No question about that.

Senator SYMINGTON. I fully support that position.

Thank you very much for your presentation.

The next gentleman here is the executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, and Mr. M. M. Boring, chairman, together with W. T. Cavanaugh, executive secretary of the Engineering Manpower Commission.

STATEMENT OF DR. HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY M. M. BORING, CHAIRMAN, AND W. T. CAVANAUGH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ENGINEERING MANPOWER COMMISSION

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff. I am a geologist by profession, but at present I am serving as Executive Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission.

This statement is being made on behalf of the Commission and also on behalf of our companion organization, the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council.

I have with me Mr. M. M. Boring, chairman of the Scientific Manpower Commission, and Engineering Manpower Commission, and Mr. W. T. Cavanaugh, executive secretary of the Scientific Manpower Commission and Engineering Manpower Commission.

These two groups have a combined membership of approximately 340,000 persons, which are the backbone, and represent a substantial fraction of, the engineering and scientific community of the United States. Attached to our testimony are folders that list the constituent societies and describe the work of the two commissions.

(The above folders have been filed with the committee :)

MR. MEYERHOFF. We are firmly convinced that the military strength of the United States must be maintained and that its maintenance depends upon an adequately manned, active Military Establishment and upon a Ready Reserve of sufficient size to meet any emergency that may confront us. These two requirements are, in our judgment, inseparable, and we regret that the legislation under consideration in these hearings deals with only one—the assurance of an adequate regular Military Establishment through the extension of the regular draft.

Although we heartily agree that the present law—cited as the Universal Military Training and Service Act—must be extended, we believe it should be extended with modifications that take full cognizance of the changes that have occurred since its original passage in 1948 and its extension, with amendments, in 1950 and 1951.

In the latter years the Nation was involved in armed conflict, and it was also confronted with a shortage of military manpower. During the 4 years that have since elapsed both these conditions have changed, and the statistical data that have been incorporated in Committee Print No. 1, which was prepared for the use of this committee in considering H. R. 3005 and H. R. 6057, reveal a current situation which, in our judgment, will preclude the simple extension of a draft law that was adapted to conditions existing 4 years ago.

Now, for example, there are more than 1.5 million men in the military manpower pool awaiting physical examination or induction. Within a single year the numbers of available personnel have increased by 450,000. The age of induction has risen from the statutory 18.5 to 21.5. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that it is close to 22, in accordance with figures that were made available only 2 or 3 weeks ago.

And if the law is merely extended, without taking this growing surplus into consideration, the age of induction would be well in excess of 24 years before the expiration of the act on July 1, 1959.

The present law also imposes a special liability upon certain groups of men. It provides, in section 6 (h)—

that persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth.

Let us see upon whom this special liability falls. First of all, it falls upon those persons who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and who, to meet the exacting demands of farming even for a single season, have sought deferment.

Second, it hits those teachers, skilled laborers, scientists, engineers, and administrators whose services were found to be so indispensable that their employers sought and obtained deferment for them.

Third, it falls upon those young men who, while waiting for a long-delayed induction call, made good use of their time by continuing their studies and who sought to complete their university work through deferment rather than have it interrupted at an inopportune time by military service.

If he is questioned on the subject, General Hershey will, I am sure, tell you that it is absolutely impossible, under the present law, for all physically and mentally fit young men to serve, because there are so many more than our Armed Forces can utilize. Each month, 46,000 young men reach military age, and the number is going up. Even with the abnormally high physical and mental standards that are being applied by the Armed Forces, only 12,000 of these 46,000 will be classified as IV-F. Of the remaining 34,000, only 10,000 per month are being called to service under the law; and even if generous allowance is made for the numbers of volunteers to the several branches of the service, a substantial surplus is being added to the unutilized pool of military manpower each month.

Under this law, then, more than a quarter of our men are being exempted for physical and mental reasons and an equal number will escape service because they are in excess of military requirements. The surplus will, moreover, increase rapidly with each successive year.

Yet, in the face of this paradoxical situation the farmers, the skilled laborers, the engineers, the scientists, the teachers, and the students—the people we may need more urgently elsewhere—are marked for service and are held liable for 9 years longer than those young men who are deemed to have no special qualifications for deferment.

Gentlemen, in this respect, the law inadvertently has become highly discriminatory and exceedingly dangerous if we are to preserve our economic and industrial supremacy.

This committee is no less concerned with the adequacy of our technological defenses than are the Engineering and Scientific Manpower Commissions. In fact, in 1951 this committee had the foresight to point to the urgent and continuing need for preservation and to build up our technological strength. It stressed this need in title 1, section 1, of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Unfortunately our technological manpower is now in a far more precarious position than is our military manpower. There is an acute shortage of the former and an embarrassing surplus of the latter.

At the moment we are not engaged in any military struggle, though we must remain prepared for one. On the other hand, we are engaged in a technological struggle in which our slight lead is seriously threatened.

And the figures you mentioned a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, might be brought to mind, with respect to Russia's scientists and engineers as against our own.

The severe manpower limitations under which we are working can readily be demonstrated: Our universities report that for each engineer and scientist graduated this month there are five jobs available. Beginning salaries have again increased and are at an all-time high for technologically trained men. Just Tuesday of this week I heard Mr. Kaufman, of the Atomic Energy Commission, report that, if the applications of atomic energy are to proceed at an optimum rate, 40,000 additional scientists and engineers will be required by the AEC and by industry within the next 2 years.

Yet, the total 2-year output of our colleges and universities in all fields of science and engineering will be a scant 60,000, to be distributed among industry, education, and Government.

In studying President Eisenhower's roadbuilding program, highway engineers discovered that it will require 32,000 more civil engineers than exist.

Information in the Commissions' files provides some interesting facts about many companies that are engaged in military research, development, and production. One of these companies has 14,000 employees, of which 1,286 are engineers or scientists. The average age of these 1,286 specialists is 32, and 380, or 29 percent of them, have a military obligation.

Still a third, with 18,000 on its payroll has 2,143 scientists and engineers of average age 30.2. Of the latter, 503, or 23 percent, have military obligations—and this company is 98 percent occupied on defense electronic work.

The current annual report of the Republic Aviation Corp. reveals graphically the extent to which research requirements in defense industries have increased. In 1940 it required 17,000 engineering man-hours to develop a military airplane. In 1955 a modern jet fighter required 1,380,000 engineering man-hours for its development; and the company predicts, from designs already on its drawing boards, that this figure will increase to 2,150,000 man-hours by the year 1960.

In view of these facts, we believe it imperative to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act drastically in several particulars, so as to assure the maintenance of our technological strength as well as our military strength. To this end we recommend:

1. That all men who have already reached age 26 and who have been deferred for occupational or educational reasons be relieved of further military liability. This indeed is a question that General Hershey, Mr. Chairman, placed before a Senate committee since these men are definitely in excess, and he hoped the Senate committee would help to solve the problem.

2. That the proviso in section 6 (h), which makes men who have been deferred liable for military service until age 35, be deleted from the act.

3. That the Selective Service System be specifically given the discretion and the responsibility of selecting men for service or for deferment in accordance with the agricultural, educational, and industrial needs of the Nation as defined in the present revised lists, and in subsequent revisions of the lists, of critical occupations and essential activities. This objective will be accomplished by writing into the bill the amendments contained in S. 969, proposed by Senator Flanders.

4. That this committee make provision in section 4 (d) (3) for a 6 months' training period, on a voluntary basis for men under 19, and on an assignment basis under regulations established by the President for those over 19 who are filling critical occupations in essential activities. Only by some such provision will every American male have the privilege of serving his country in uniform. And even so, Mr. Chairman, may I interject that if the limitations that were introduced today in H. R. 5297 of a minimum of 100,000 and a maximum of 250,000 means volunteers in this program, that will not be sufficient to use the entire supply of available military manpower.

5. That section 4 (d) (e) be further amended to provide that the Reserve shall be screened into Ready and Standby components; that individuals in the Ready Reserve who possess critical skills shall be

transferred to the Standby Reserve in accordance with regulations promulgated by the President; and that the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for additional military service be determined by the Director of Selective Service in accordance with regulations promulgated by the President.

These changes are dictated by the exigencies of the present situation, which involves (1) a rapidly increasing military manpower pool, (2) a steadily rising age of induction, (3) an inadequate supply of scientific and technological manpower, and (4) a broadening avenue of escape especially for young men who lack skills that are urgently needed for the national welfare and security.

It is our misfortune that we cannot create new scientists and engineers by a simple process of induction. We must persuade individual men to enter these careers and then must wait 4 to 7 years while they acquire the training that will enable them to undertake productive work.

Under these circumstances, we cannot afford to waste a single bit of our technological manpower. Nor in the national interest can we—nor do we want to—relieve any of them from the duty and privilege of every citizen to bear arms for his country.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Dr. Meyerhoff. Are you acquainted with the bill of Congressman Hinshaw?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir, I testified on it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you believe the bill of Senator Flanders is preferable to that bill?

I am only asking for information.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I think the bill that Senator Flanders introduced accomplishes a somewhat different purpose. Mr. Hinshaw would have a special category set up under which the men who have to qualify for that by examination and through the operation of a specialized board for that purpose and after 89 days they would be screened out either as students or workers in critical occupations and in that respect you see would thereafter be relieved of military obligations except there in an emergency.

Senator Flanders' bill on the other hand does not take these men out of the military obligation. It merely selects them for deferment and keeps Selective Service hands and eyes upon them so long as they are deferred so if they should be deferred for reasons that are inadequate and are not acceptable to any of us for the purpose of national security, they can then thereupon be inducted. In that respect I think the two bills are different, but they might affect to some extent the same groups.

Senator SYMINGTON. For the sake of clarification on the Hinshaw bill, which I mentioned a couple of times, I would like to submit for the record an analysis of that bill.

(The analysis mentioned follows:)

1. Purpose of the bill: To amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the discharge and continuing deferment of certain persons of exceptional scientific, technical, and engineering ability and aptitude.

2. Inductees may apply for deferment to a Scientific Specialists Board.

3. This Board of 5, appointed by the President (3 appointed from among persons recommended by the National Science Foundation and 2 appointed from among persons recommended by the National Academy of Sciences), will review cases and certify its decision (as to whether or not applicants should be deferred) to the Secretary of Defense.

4. The Board will make such decisions on the basis of whether an individual "is actually or potentially more valuable to the interests of the national security and defense as a scientist, technician, or engineer than as a member of the Armed Forces (or the National Security Training Corps)."

5. Each person deferred shall submit periodic reports to the Board which shall determine from them whether said individual continues to be more valuable as a scientist than as a member of the Armed Forces.

Senator SYMINGTON. In my opinion what you are talking about in your fine presentation, there is nothing more important than this question of relative strength in the scientific field of new young engineers as against those of the possible enemy.

I notice you embrace other segments of the economy, but is it a fair statement to say that your interest primarily has to do with the rapidly increasing seriousness of our lack of young scientific manpower in the civilian and military usages?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir; it is. That is merely the field of our compensation. But we recognize that there are other areas in which the problem may be equally serious.

Senator SYMINGTON. I understand that in the Soviet now that they are searching throughout the countries that they control for men who show special aptitude in mathematics and physics, chemistry and that those people are completely exempted from any form of military service, although of course whatever they do is under the control of those who also control strictly military service.

On the basis and especially is this, that their population is considerably greater than ours and they are increasing at a rate of a million a year more than ours, wouldn't that automatically result in your opinion in their having a very large additional reserve and engineers, scientists, a nucleus of people as against ours over a period of years?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. They are working very hard toward that end, Mr. Chairman, and of course the fact that they are at the moment graduating about two and a half times as many engineers as we are and about a little less than double the number of scientists. I can supply the figures there.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you repeat those figures again?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. In 1954—we do not yet have figures for the current year—we graduated a little over 19,000 engineers from accredited institutions and if we take all the institutions into account United States Office of Education figures, it is about 23,000.

The Soviet figure was 54,000 engineers for the same figure and the studies that Dr. M. H. Tritton of the National Research Council has made of the curriculum has indicated that they followed a 5-year engineering course and also have better backing or basis in their high school or precollege work.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is your statement, in effect not only are there three times as many engineers but that your investigations tend to show that their training is better than ours.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Not better than the best.

Senator SYMINGTON. Better than the average?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I should say overall a little better than the average. What we don't know of course is the standards of acceptance which they have for the men entering their schools. That is another question. We also know that they are expressing to some extent the

pursuit of the humanities and the social sciences, so that they are channeling more men who might otherwise go into other fields into engineering.

Whether they are getting misfits as a result of that is anybody's guess. I don't know. In the field of science we have this figure. We graduated about 4,300 in all the fields of science. The Soviet equivalent was 7,400 to 7,500.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you discussed this matter with Dr. Charles Thomas Monsanto at any time?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. No; I have not.

Senator SYMINGTON. He was chairman for a commission on that subject for the National Resources Board.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Dr. Powers who was working with him is right in back of you.

Senator SYMINGTON. Dr. Thomas has devoted as much time as any citizens have and I know he is worried about it. I wondered if you know he approves the ideas in your presentation here.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I would say offhand yes, although I would defer to Dr. Powers to make a statement.

He is nodding his head yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. What was your figure on Ph. D. figures graduated in America in 1954?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. 4,300.

Senator ERVIN. Your main suggestion about amendment of the Selective Service Extension Act is about cutting off the period of time in which those are deferred in order that they might pursue an engineering or scientific education and also for other purposes, that they ought to cut them off at the 26-year age limit and not keep them in a state of uncertainty until 35.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir, for several reasons. As the figures we have and were presented to you in very brief summary show, a very large percentage of our engineers is below age 32.

I have a chart here which I would like to show you, that will indicate to you, you will see the number of men of military obligation and I think it will make it clear that if we take the engineers under age 35, they constitute what percentage?

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Almost 50 percent. One of the astounding things in this picture is we graduated 245,000 since 1937, which is almost half of the size of the entire profession in the United States.

That is why this is such an enormous project.

Senator SYMINGTON. There has been a lot of criticism of the ability of the Soviet engineers, in the 29 years I spent in private industry, the ablest engineer was a Tartar from Vladivostok, was educated in Petrograd.

Do you feel that one of the engineers from one of the satellite countries or Russia is automatically inferior to an engineer from the free world or the United States?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I frankly don't know but I would hesitate to take a chance on it. At the recent review—I have forgotten the circumstances—a photograph was made of one of the Soviet battleships.

That is all the electronic equipment that ours does. This was pointed out to me by one of your men in our own plants, Mr. Boring.

Mr. Boring is from the General Electric plant and it was pointed out to me by Dr. Suits of GE that the electronic equipment on that boat is every bit as complete as the electronic equipment on our most modern battleships.

Senator SYMINGTON. Isn't it true that a large amount of nuclear development that resulted in modern weapons came from people in other countries?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is true. Not commercial necessarily, but we drew very liberally from people in many countries.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin.

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have your colleagues anything they would like to present to the committee?

Dr. MEYERHOFF. I would like Mr. Boring to comment.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you come back at 2 o'clock?

We will recess until 2.

Thank you.

(Whereupon at 1 o'clock, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Present: Senators Symington (presiding), Ervin, and Duff.

Senator SYMINGTON. The committee will come to order.

The committee will resume consideration of the bills to extend the draft and doctor draft.

Dr. Meyerhoff, I think that Mr. Boring had a statement that he would like to make at this time, is that right?

STATEMENT OF DR. HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY M. M. BORING, CHAIRMAN, AND W. T. CAVANAUGH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ENGINEERING MANPOWER COMMISSION—Continued

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir. An informal statement that I think will bring out several points which he, as a member of the General Electric Co. for many years, and concerned with scientific personnel, is in much better position than I to make.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you any written statement that you would like to make?

Mr. BORING. Mr. Chairman, no; we have presented our statement through Dr. Meyerhoff, the formal statement.

Senator SYMINGTON. Fine, you may proceed.

Mr. BORING. We presented the formal statement on the House bill. We will confine our written statement to this.

There are one or two other points that I think might be emphasized.

First, here is a chart that may interest you considerably, indicating on the top line in millions the number of young people in the available pool. The dotted line is the actual deferments which have decreased over a period of time. And the other line, is the induction calls. We could not put them on the scale, because of the thickness of the line itself.

We, as one of the large users of engineering graduates and scientific graduates, during the past year, it may be of interest to learn, have

visited all of the accredited colleges in the United States. And in our recruitment program for the class of 1955 we have been able to obtain approximately one-quarter of our needs.

We have a total call in the company for new graduates of about 1,800, and we have been able to get considerably under 600 from the current group, including members of our ROTC, whom we know will not be held at all from the time that they come. It is our feeling as a company that we should not discriminate against any young man because of his military obligations. So a substantial percentage, nearly one-quarter of those we have, will receive at the time of graduation their call to the military service as a member of the ROTC.

Most of the others are vulnerable to military service.

We are finding almost universally that the boy gets his degree and a 1-A call at the same time. So that our effective employment of the class of 1955 in engineers and scientists is almost a drop in the bucket.

We are very heavily involved, as you know, in the atomic energy program and in all phases of the military activity. The demands are just simply astronomical as to what is needed, and it is utterly impossible to find them, that is, people of this kind.

Our Manpower Commission, of which I happen to be the Chairman, has made very careful studies of a great many industries. We find that they are practically all in the same basic situation.

We feel very strongly, however, that we should not under any conditions ask the governmental bureaus or the Congress to discriminate in favor of engineers and scientists. We believe firmly that these young men have their military obligation to observe. For that reason I think our Engineering Manpower Commission, as indicated by Dr. Meyerhoff's testimony, believes firmly that we should have a strong Reserve, but we do feel with the numbers of people that the proposal of the House bill indicates as the Reserve is very, very proper, that these young men should be able to be selected young men, as selected by the Government, in short supply of any kind, whether farmers, engineers, or any other group should be able, if only to protect themselves, to have at least 6 months of active military duty, and then put into an Active Reserve until the proper criteria is developed to screen these people into a Standby Reserve.

I could give you an infinite number of similar situations in many companies, as it is with my own company.

Senator SYMINGTON. Let me get it straight now what you are saying. As I understand it, it is that you are the Chairman of the Manpower Commission of the General Electric Co., is that correct?

Mr. BORING. Of the engineers' joint council.

Senator SYMINGTON. Of the engineers' joint council. What is your position with the General Electric Co.?

Mr. BORING. At the moment, my title is consultant on manpower. For many years I have been manager of the technical personnel division of the company.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you believe that the war effort is being impeded as a result of a lack of scientists and engineers?

Mr. BORING. Definitely, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say it definitely is?

Mr. BORING. It definitely is.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you think that is true among many other companies besides your own that are interested in warwork?

Mr. BORING. Yes. Among other activities, I am a member of the Upper New York Appeal Board in Selective Service. In reviewing these cases, some of them are just unbelievable.

A young man in his present capacity, not only in my company, but other companies, goes into an activity in which he is not using his technical and scientific background. It is very serious.

I saw a communication, as an example, recently from a board that flatly stated that they would grant no deferments, period. That is not selective.

Senator SYMINGTON. If that is true, it must be getting worse as it goes on.

Mr. BORING. It is getting worse.

Senator SYMINGTON. It simply means that our policies, from the standpoint of deferment, guarantee that we do not get the equipment in, even if we do not have any trouble, and also guarantee that we will suffer losses that we would not suffer if we do run into hostilities, is that correct?

Mr. BORING. Yes, that is very clearly true.

Another element of this same problem that I would like to add to the record, I had the opportunity last fall of spending several weeks in Europe where I can contact with people from all of the fringe countries to the Soviet Union, people who have a constant opportunity of flowing in and out—the Finns, the Swedes, the Danes, and other folks—and it is very clear that the quality of Russian education is considerably better than ours. I can say that definitely.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say that the scientific education of Russian scientists and engineers is better than ours?

Mr. BORING. As nearly as I could measure it, sir. I would state it this way, that the typical engineering or scientific or university graduate of the typical European, and apparently that is matched up by the Soviets, the boys turned out at the same age as ours are a little better than our master's degree people.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you anything further that you would like to say?

Mr. BORING. I think that completes my statement.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. We have been talking statistics, but I think it would be valuable to reduce the statistics that we have been talking about to one instance where quite likely damage has been done due to this policy.

I have before me a letter from one of the people in the Ordnance Research Laboratory of Pennsylvania State University. They have at Penn State the largest, and to my knowledge, the only fluid dynamics water tunnel of sufficient size to test experimental Navy torpedoes, in the whole world. This is the only one of sufficient size, I am told, to test equipment of an operational nature.

Senator SYMINGTON. In the whole free world?

Mr. CAVANAUGH. In the whole free world, let us put it that way.

I would just like to read an excerpt or two from this short letter so that I will not be paraphrasing the remarks.

Like many research organizations and especially those on university campuses, we have been faced with the serious problem for at least 5 or 6 years. This problem stems from our inability to obtain high-level older experienced personnel who are not subject to the draft for our organization. Several years ago, faced with this problem, we took on bright young engineers with the intent

to train them thoroughly, so that in the 2- or 3-year period we might expect them to take rather positions in this organization.

And then he goes on to say that they just lost six of them.

If we are not able to tap into highly competitive labor markets with any amount of success to obtain needed personnel, and if we are not able to hold young engineers and scientists that are recruited, it seems evident to us that our program of research will suffer. The loss of six men in a large organization will not have the significance that it does in an organization of our size. Loss of this manpower means the curtailment of research programs. Anything that can be done to alleviate this critical condition which not only faces this organization but many others throughout the country will be greatly appreciated.

There is a specific instance of it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Duff, do you have any questions?

Senator DUFF. I am aware of the situation which is being discussed, and with the continuously expanding economy, evidently, that is what we are going to have for some time. The problem will become more acute, rather than less, so that we are really meeting a situation that is constantly building up against us. I think it is critical. I think it is enough that something drastic ought to be done about it. The question, is what that is.

Senator SYMINGTON. You were here, Senator Ervin, this morning. Messrs. Meyerhoff, Boring, and Cavanaugh are just concluding. Mr. Boring says that the lack of engineers, he being a member of the General Electric Co. organization, and Chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission, the lack of scientists and engineers is operating very seriously, very much to the detriment of the American war effort. And he also says that based on studies of people he met abroad and the information he could get, that the quality of the Soviet engineering training, in his opinion, is better than that which is being given in the United States.

Mr. Cavanaugh gave one illustration, a practical illustration, of a laboratory that was having serious trouble as a result of losing much of its engineering staff.

I think that about sums it up.

Have you any further questions that you would like to ask?

Senator ERVIN. No.

Senator DUFF. I would like to make one further observation.

I have always been interested in looking over the list of the various colleges indicating what the preference for a career is by those who are in the graduating classes. For many years those indications have pointed to filling up the necessities that existed at a particular time, as showing the areas where they would have less competition and more opportunity.

But what is the reason that with the common understanding that this engineering problem is as acute as it is that the colleges do not seem to respond in their graduates to filling up that vacuum? That is something I cannot understand.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is a problem on which our two commissions are working. A substantial part of our program is that of encouraging young people to enter the scientific and engineering professions.

We are finding this general situation, that at the present time the high-school program, the high-school curriculum, let me put it that way, is such as not to give too much encouragement or too good a background for those young people who should go on and could go

on with the mental equipment they have into engineering and scientific careers.

For example, the drop-out in the colleges because of poor preparation in mathematics is rather appalling, and several institutions have introduced reclamation courses in mathematics to see if they cannot reclaim the better people, and they are succeeding quite well.

We find upon study that the career guidance that is being given in high schools is not adequate. The instruction is frequently inadequate.

For example, let me give you some National Education Association figures.

In 30 States a survey showed that of 1,865 mathematics teachers needed, they were able to get only 1,050 trained in mathematics. So that it means perhaps one-quarter of 1 million to one-half of 1 million of our young people who will enter mathematics classes in high schools this coming September will be taught by teachers who are not trained in mathematics.

That, you see, is the basis of engineering and science.

With that lack of training, why we really are in a bad way.

The most acute shortage we have is in the high school teaching field and it will soon be in the college teaching field.

Senator DUFF. You can pick up most any newspaper and see advertisements for people in the engineering field. And by the number of advertisements, and the continuation of them, evidently they are not being filled.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. That is right.

Senator DUFF. So the whole thing points up to me a fundamental defect at the base. Something has to be done about it. If nobody else does it, the Government has got to do something about it, because if you are going to continue to fail in that, all of the superstructure that you have is going to crumble in comparison, unless you remedy that serious defect.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. We heartily agree. That is 1 of the functions of our 2 commissions, to see if we can get right at the root of the matter.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much.

In the time that I have spent on this committee I have never heard any testimony that I thought was more important than yours.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Thank you very much.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness is Dr. W. L. Bendix of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration. Is Dr. Bendix here?

General McCALLAM. I am J. W. McCallam. Dr. Bendix was present this morning, but had a 2 o'clock appointment in Richmond, had a plane reservation for that appointment, and had to depart. He presented copies of his statement to the staff, and has asked, that is, has authorized me to present the original, and to ask that it be made a part of the printed record.

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

(The prepared statement of Dr. W. L. Bendix is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. W. L. BENDIX, STATE VETERINARIAN, VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am here to speak in behalf of S. 1467, which allows Armed Forces service credit to veterinarians in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture. This bill does not contemplate denying the

Armed Forces any veterinarians they may need, but it does provide that surplus veterinarians not needed as such by the Armed Forces would not be eligible for induction under the Selective Service Act as enlisted personnel if they were in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Nation's ability to provide veterinarians has not as yet caught up with the need for veterinarians in all phases of veterinary work. It is a waste of highly skilled manpower to draft men with this type training into the enlisted ranks and deny the Nation their professional services in other fields. The United States Department of Agriculture's ranks are depleted, and their recruitment program has not been successful. I do not wish to unnecessarily trespass on the time of this committee, but I wish to give 1 or 2 brief examples.

There are in the United States 93 import stations where livestock and livestock products are admitted to this country. These are ocean, air, and international boundary ports. For this service, there are available at present in the Infection and Quarantine Branch of the Department of Agriculture, 31 veterinarians, assisted by 70 lay inspectors—a total of 101 men. Along the approximately 2,000 miles of our Mexican border, there are 14 such ports of entry, staffed by 39 men. This leaves 62 men to staff 79 other ports. This, gentlemen, is bordering on the dangerous. The introduction of foreign animal diseases is a very real danger to our livestock industry, and the veterinary staff of this Branch must be increased to give the Nation the minimum protection necessary.

In the field of veterinary biological production and distribution, there are 67 Government-licensed establishments producing biological products in 86 different premises. These premises are located in 54 cities in 22 States, and there are just 38 veterinarians inspecting the production of these products. Within recent years, anthrax was introduced into the State of New Jersey through the agency of a biological product that had had insufficient inspection prior to release. Since that time, pullorum disease, a very serious disease affecting the Nation's poultry flocks, was introduced into clean flocks over a large area of our eastern seaboard as a contaminant in another type vaccine. Actually, the situation is such that the Department of Agriculture is more dependent upon the good faith of the biologic producers than upon any other single factor to safeguard our livestock against this type of happening. There are only 2 or 3 biological products at this time that are getting adequate production and distribution supervision by our Government. There are 113 different biological products licensed by our Government. We must provide the additional veterinary personnel to correct this situation.

I will not further burden the committee with specific examples, but the recent nationwide spread of vesicular exanthema in swine is an excellent illustration of what can happen when the field forces of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Department of Agriculture are as seriously undermanned with competent veterinarians as they are at present. It takes quite a while to train a young graduate in the highly specialized work of the Department of Agriculture. At present, private practice and some other types of veterinary work are more attractive from a financial standpoint. But if this bill, S. 1467, provides for young veterinarians not needed as such by the Armed Forces to be given Armed Forces service credit by working for the Department of Agriculture for 2 years, then the Department can begin training a competent staff and fulfilling its responsibility in this field to the livestock industry of the Nation. They will not all stay with the Department at the termination of the exemption period, but some of them will—and this will be immeasurably better than the situation as it now stands. I hope very much that the committee will consider this bill with favor.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness is Dr. Philip Powers, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

We are very glad to have you with us. I am glad to see you again. Will you proceed?

STATEMENT OF DR. PHILIP POWERS, REPRESENTING THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANIED BY T. J. RICE, MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Philip Powers. I am director, atomic project, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

I have with me Mr. T. J. Rice, who is manager of the national defense department of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

I appear today for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a federation of more than 3,100 chambers of commerce and trade, industrial, and professional organizations. For the past 2 years I have been a member of the chamber's national defense committee and its subcommittee on manpower.

Shortly after World War II, I served on the staff of the President's Scientific Research Board; was adviser on scientific personnel to the Atomic Energy Commission, and for a period of 6 months was a manpower specialist with the National Security Resources Board. It was during this period that I served as secretary of the Thomas committee to which you made reference this morning.

Senator SYMINGTON. I think that is when I first met you.

Dr. POWERS. I think that is probably correct. In 1953, I was a member of the so-called Appley Committee on Manpower Resources for National Security, appointed by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The national chamber supports the enactment of legislation to continue until July 1, 1959, existing authority to induct men between the ages of 18½ and 26 for 2 years of active military service. In view of the fact that the manpower requirements of the active forces cannot be met through voluntary enlistments and reenlistments, we believe some form of selective induction is the fairest and most economical method of maintaining the required force levels.

Before this authority is extended, however, we believe it is imperative that the bill (H. R. 3005) now before your committee be amended further to:

1. Reaffirm the principle of selectivity as originally contemplated in the establishment of our Selective Service System so that it may no longer be claimed that universality of service is the intent of Congress.
2. Specifically authorize repeated occupational and student deferments for as many times and for as long a period as the circumstances warrant and particularly for persons of exceptional scientific, technical, and engineering ability or aptitude.

Selective versus universal service: A fundamental question that is left unanswered in the present law and which your committee and the Congress as a whole should answer is: "What significance, if any, should be attached to deletion of the word 'Selective' from the title of the current draft law when it was amended, extended and renamed the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951?" In view of the fact that Congress consistently has refused to implement the so-called UMT portion of the law, is the Director of the Selective Service

System correct when he claims, as he did in the November 1954, Selective Service Bulletin :

The concept of universality of service is implicit in the action of the Congress in 1951 in amending the Selective Service Act of 1948 to make it the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and to provide extended liability to age 35 for those persons deferred by their local boards prior to reaching age 26.

Despite the obvious concern of Congress over the possibility that some men with deferments might escape military service simply because they happen to attain age 26 before they could be utilized, the chamber seriously questions the claim that "universality of service" motivated the adoption of this provision. In the first place, this extension of age liability makes it clear that Congress was accepting the idea of repeated and extended deferments.

In fact, in section 6-A of the present law, with reference to the section about continued liability to age 35 for those who have been deferred, the law states :

This proviso shall not be construed to prevent the continued deferment of such persons if otherwise deferable under any other provisions of this act.

We also take this position because Congress :

1. Reaffirmed section (1) (e) of the law which states that—

adequate provision for national security requires maximum effort in the fields of research and development and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific and other critical manpower resources.

2. Set mental and physical standards at a level which would inevitably exclude from military service between one-fourth and one-third of all draft eligibles.

3. Continued exemptions for ministers and divinity students.

The chamber realizes that the most popular position to take on this question is the so-called absolute equality of sacrifice concept. At the same time, the chamber is convinced that Congress will accept a less popular concept if it can be shown that such a position is more consistent with the national interest. We believe the American people will recognize that it makes more sense to try to make the best possible use of our manpower resources through a selective system rather than to simply try to crowd all young men into the military in the name of equality of sacrifice.

The chamber's belief that selectivity must be the cornerstone of any successful manpower program is based on three major considerations :

1. Service to one's country in time of need is a universal obligation of citizenship, but this does not mean that every citizen can best discharge this obligation only through military service. It is of utmost importance that we make the most of our limited human resources. This requires that every person serve his country where he can serve best. The major conclusion reached by the ODM Committee on Manpower Resources for National Security, on which I served, was that "our resources of highly trained manpower will probably be the ultimate limiting factor in our capacity for mobilization."

2. Universality of service in uniform, even when restricted to those who are able-bodied, not only is inconsistent with the national interest but is impossible of attainment so long as: (a) every inductee must serve 24 months, but the authorized strength of the active forces is less than 3 million; (b) not more than 250,000 6-month trainees can be

enlisted annually, as the national reserve plan bill provides, and (c) the current rate of voluntary enlistments, for 3 or 4 years, does not exceed current Defense Department estimates, 380,000 annually.

The accuracy of this statement can be confirmed by checking the findings contained in the recent Labor Department publication entitled "Military Manpower Requirements and Supply—1955-59," prepared by its Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Under present selective-service laws and deferment policies,

The report states—

substantially more men will be available for military service than are required to maintain Armed Forces at 2,890,000 through fiscal 1959.

In this same connection, I would like to call to your attention the excellent article entitled "Your Boy's Chance of Being Drafted," in the May 20 issue of U. S. News & World Report. Among the many significant facts the article develops is the explanation that an inevitable result of continuation of current draft policies is a gradually rising average age of induction—it is now close to 22. If our present policies continue, this average age of induction will rise to 24½ during the course of the legislation which is under study. This means more and more men will be inducted after they have families or have gone into business or farming, and have bought homes.

I am not sure myself whether they make such good soldiers as the young men 18 to 30 years old.

Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand why Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey recently appealed to Congress for guidance on what to do about the thousands of men between the ages of 26 and 35 who are eligible for induction but are not needed now. He told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee the draft law should be amended to state clearly what should be done about men in this category. The chamber agrees, we believe, that this committee and the Congress must face up to the impossibility of trying to draft all able-bodied young men, and must tell the Selective Service System what to do about those who are not needed.

3. The third major consideration underlying our opposition to universality of service is the firm belief that in this age of bitter competition with our potential enemies for technological superiority, the basic security needs of the Nation must take precedence over the concept of absolute equality of sacrifice. People are born equal, but they acquire different skills, aptitudes, and abilities and they have different contributions to make to the welfare of our country. We cannot afford to try to reduce all our manpower to the lowest common denominator. Putting it differently, the manpower resources of the Western Hemisphere are too scarce to afford the luxury of indiscriminately calling all young men into uniform for the sake of so-called equality of sacrifice.

The chamber's recommendation that repeated deferments be specifically authorized, for as long a period and as many times as will most promote national security—particularly for those persons with exceptional skills or aptitudes in critical areas, is based on what we regard as a very fundamental premise.

In view of the fact that universality of service is impossible of attainment, it is far wiser—and consistent with the congressional

requirement of "fullest possible utilization"—to make certain that those persons who have such skill or talent and can make outstanding contributions to national security in nonmilitary roles are the ones who receive the most liberal deferment treatment. The fact of having been deferred for awhile should not in itself be grounds for the discontinuation of that deferment even though the urgency of some civilian position may have become greater than ever.

The perennial argument that is heard whenever this recommendation is made goes something like this: "You're not talking about deferments. You're asking for exemptions for a preferred class of our citizenry."

I want to emphasize that the chamber is not advocating exemptions from military service for any group or class. We believe any deferment that is granted under the terms of this law should be granted on an individual basis and should continue to be subject to periodic review to make certain the person involved is pursuing a course of study or line of work that enables him to make a greater contribution to national security than he could in a military assignment.

The argument also is advanced that repeated deferments will permit certain persons to "escape" service. It is true that some such persons might never put on a uniform, but service to one's country does not have to be in uniform to constitute satisfactory fulfillment of citizenship obligations. The question is how we can get the right people in the right places.

The importance of making our scarce supply of manpower go as far as possible cannot be overestimated. Much of the technological edge that the United States once enjoyed over Soviet Russia already has been lost. This means that Russia must be making good use of its manpower. And it is highly significant that reliable reports indicate that Russia is training two and one-half times as many scientists and engineers as we are. Yet in this country—with unprecedented industrial demands for engineers and scientists and with the number of scientists and engineers coming out of school being inadequate—the number of such persons now deferred is almost 50 percent below the figure 2 years ago and the number of industries in which engineers may get deferment consideration recently was reduced from 25 to 10.

In view of the conditions I have described and the arguments I have advanced, the national chamber strongly recommends that H. R. 3005 be amended to reaffirm the principle of selectivity by (a) restoring the word "Selective" to the title of the law; (b) reaffirming the desirability of repeated student and occupational deferments for as long as the requirements of national security may dictate—particularly for persons of exceptional skills or aptitudes, and (c) clarifying what is to be done with the thousands of men in the 26–35 age bracket who are subject to induction.

The chamber also strongly recommends that, after completing action on H. R. 3005, the Armed Services Committee give prompt consideration to the National Reserve plan legislation (H. R. 5297) without necessarily waiting for final House action on this bill. The draft alone will not supply a sufficient flow of trained manpower into our military Reserve forces.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Dr. Powers.

Dr. POWERS. You are welcome.

Senator SYMINGTON. You heard previous testimony that industry was short of scientists and engineers. The gentleman testifying to that effect was from the General Electric Co.

Do you find the same thing in the Monsanto Chemical Co., that is, do you have a difficult time?

Dr. POWERS. We certainly do. I can speak best for my own part of the company where I happen to be in charge of our attempt to develop a peacetime atomic energy program. We have gotten to the point where we think we have some ideas on how we can proceed with the development of a large nuclear power reactor, and we are looking for more people. We find it just almost impossible to find them.

We have come to the conclusion that really the only way we will ever find them in the numbers that we need is to somehow find another project where the people are employed which may not be as important as ours. I do not mean to imply by that, however, that we want to take people away from other jobs, but I mention it to illustrate how extremely difficult it is to get the men that are required.

Senator SYMINGTON. Under the present law you believe that if the head of Selective Service would interpret the law differently—and you believe he can interpret it differently—that your problem would be considerably reduced?

Dr. POWERS. I certainly do. I can understand how he can interpret the law to mean universality of service when the word “selective” is taken out of the title. As I read the bill myself—I do not see this intent to shift to universality of service, but I would hope that the committee might make this clear, that is, I hope that the Congress might make this clear, so that the Selective Service System could return to the selective method of operation which they formerly followed.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why do you think that is? I do not see the figures here offhand, but I think you mentioned that the number of deferments have been very much cut recently, in recent years. Why do you think that has been done?

Dr. POWERS. Well, one reason—

Senator SYMINGTON. In other words, why do you think if the Director of Selective Service and his people are cognizant of the growing danger of Communist aggression, why do you think it is that they are operating in effect against the scientists and engineers, at least that being your opinion?

Dr. POWERS. Well, I have had the privilege personally of discussing this with General Hershey in committee meetings here in Washington, and it is my understanding that he believes that he is doing what the Congress has asked him to do in trying to bring everybody into the service. In his attempt to do this he keeps taking older and older people, and we are developing the problem that we face now.

Senator SYMINGTON. But you disagree with his interpretation of the legislative history based on your study of it, is that correct?

Dr. POWERS. That is correct. We disagree with this interpretation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Duff, have you any questions?

Senator DUFF. How is that interpretation going to be corrected, so far as he is concerned, when he is in the position that he is—who is going to make the determination contrary to the determination that he has already decided upon?

Dr. POWERS. Our suggestion is that the title of the act be changed back to contain the word "selective" as it used to be before 1951.

Senator DUFF. In other words, your opinion is that it will take congressional action and nothing short of that will cure the situation resulting from the general's interpretation of what the act means?

Dr. POWERS. This is definitely our opinion. It is based on statements when the general has made himself.

Senator DUFF. And apparently that is the only way that it can be corrected, is it not?

Dr. POWERS. That is my understanding.

Senator DUFF. Thank you.

Senator ERVIN. Dr. Powers, I do not know that you and I are in great disagreement as to the objects to be attained. I have an open mind on this subject, but I have sometimes wondered if it would not be better to make every boy subject to military training, and then after a period of basic training to take those who show a peculiar aptitude for engineering and scientific instruction, to assign them to some institution of learning as students, because we have today some boys who serve and some who do not serve—some are kept under suspension for years—they cannot make any employment arrangements—many of them defer marriage because of this very state of uncertainty.

Nobody advocates that one man should be required to pay income tax and another should be exempt.

So I just wonder if a lot of our confusion in the military service would not be obviated if we were to adopt a system and say that everybody should enter the armed services under exactly the same conditions for a limited period of time, and then those who have a peculiar aptitude for scientific training or engineering training be taken out of the armed services and put into schools for their education.

Dr. POWERS. There is, I think, much merit in what you say if you could actually make it work, but I think the numbers involved are so large that it would become almost administratively unworkable, so that you get back to the question of picking people. That is where we are at the moment with our present Selective Service Act of trying to pick those who should go first in the interest of national security.

Senator ERVIN. I realize we would have to change some things. We would have to shorten the period of service for a great many, there is no question about that, but I have seen so many injustices during the Korean conflict where men who had served before—some of them had married and had wives and children to support—were called back into service, and other men who had never served a minute went on about their usual avocations.

I have no firm opinions on this thing, but the thing has bothered me considerably.

Dr. POWERS. I think it is true that some inequities are bound to result, but I think it is so important that we increase our technological superiority over our potential enemies, if we can possibly do it, that we cannot afford the risks involved in pulling out some of these young people who have the talent and the ability to make weapons, to develop radar and airplanes and all of these things. We simply cannot afford the luxury, if you please, of diverting them from serving their country in that manner for any time at all.

And some of these young men in the 20 to 26 bracket turn out to be the most valuable in actually getting the final designs worked out for

some of this fantastically complicated gadgetry that we depend on so much today.

Senator ERVIN. I just wondered if you would not encourage them to pursue an education if they could by so doing continue their schooling after a limited period of service.

I agree with you I think it is highly essential that we have a highly trained people in the engineering and scientific fields. I think it is essential to national survival.

Dr. POWERS. That is true.

Senator ERVIN. But I think under our present systems if we do not discourage those things of calling on one man for sacrifice and letting another go without rendering any service, we will have difficulty. I agree with you in the observation that a person can serve his country in many capacities and could serve it just as well in a scientific field, from a national defense standpoint, as well as by wearing the uniform.

I think we might get rid of all of our trouble if we would adopt some system by which everybody took a limited period of service, and then those who showed those aptitudes were relieved from further service on condition they continue with their education.

I have enjoyed your exposition very much.

Dr. POWERS. Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say here, Dr. Powers—

and it is highly significant that reliable reports indicate that Russia is training $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many scientists and engineers as we are. Yet in this country—with unprecedented industrial demands for engineers and scientists and with the number of scientists and engineers coming out of school being inadequate—the number of such persons now deferred is almost 50 percent below the figure of 2 years ago and the number of industries in which engineers may get deferment consideration recently was reduced from 25 to 10.

Well, if this policy on the part of those who run our selective service is continued we are playing directly into the hands of the Communists, are we not?

Dr. POWERS. That is my opinion, that if we follow these policies we are weakening our position in relation to the Communists.

Senator SYMINGTON. The testimony given by Mr. Boring of General Electric and of Mr. Cavanaugh, I believe also Dr. Meyerhoff, was that we are now falling down in schedules on military equipment, et cetera; that we could do better with it if we had adequate scientific and engineering representation in the plants. Do you agree with that?

Dr. POWERS. I certainly do. I think, also, one of our problems is not only that we are not making use of the people that we have, but there are not enough to begin with. I do not know what all of the reasons for this may be, but speaking personally at the moment it is entirely possible that if the policies of this country recognized a little more firmly the importance of scientific and engineering work through the operation of the Selective Service System, we might encourage the flow of people through the pipeline to begin with, so that we would not be faced with quite such a small supply of scientists and engineers to choose from coming out of the colleges and universities.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much, Dr. Powers. We appreciate your coming here.

Dr. POWERS. You are welcome, indeed.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness is Maj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Association.

We welcome you before the committee again.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ELLARD A. WALSH, PRESIDENT OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES**

General WALSH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity as president of the National Guard Association of the United States to testify concerning the pending measure on behalf of over 415,000 active members of the Army and Air National Guard.

While active individual membership in our association is limited to officers and warrant officers, we are particularly proud of the splendid corps of noncommissioned officers and enlisted members of the Army and Air National Guard. They number in excess of 60 percent of the combined enlisted strength of all the civilian components in a drill status and it is principally for this group that I am speaking today. The testimony submitted to the House Armed Services Committee, and repeated before this committee, relative to the need for extending the authority to induct persons into the Armed Forces leaves no doubt as to the necessity for this legislation. It would similarly appear prudent and desirable to extend the benefits provided to enlisted members of the active Armed Forces by the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended. We concur in the 4-year extension until July 1, 1959, for each of these acts.

The officers and especially the enlisted members of the Army and Air National Guard have a particular interest in section 4 of H. R. 3005. This section of the bill was a proposal of the chairman of the House Armed Service Committee, although, I was prepared to recommend a similar amendment. As pointed out in the Explanatory Notes and Comments on page 4 of the committee print, section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides deferment to those persons who enlist in the Army or Air National Guard prior to reaching 18½ years of age for so long as they continue to serve satisfactorily. Subsection (h) of section 6, which governs occupational deferments, provides that any persons deferred under this section shall remain liable for training and service until he attains age 35. Certainly deferment because of active participation in weekly drills and 15 days field training annually cannot be classed as an occupational deferment. Under such an interpretation, a young man joining the Army or Air National Guard before 18½ years of age would be required to serve therein for a minimum of 16½ years to fulfill his military obligation.

I am sure that the present members of this committee who spent many hours perfecting the Selective Service Act of 1948, and now the Universal Military Training and Service Act, will agree with me that such was never the intent of the Congress. Ninety percent attendance at weekly drills and field training constitutes satisfactory service, and those deferred who do not meet these requirements are dropped from membership in the Army or Air National Guard and immediately reported to their local selective service board in order that their deferment may be canceled. Additionally, members of the Army and Air National Guard are always subject to be ordered into the active Federal service. Many young men who enlisted in the Army or Air National Guard prior to reaching 18½ years, served on active duty for 2 years or more during the Korean emergency. Whether the lia-

bility for further training and service is completed at age 26 as provided by section 4 as passed by the House, or upon the completion of 8 years service as suggested in the committee print, we leave to the able judgment of this committee. I do, however, want to emphasize the importance of section 4 of the bill to the members of the Army and Air National Guard.

May I reiterate, Mr. Chairman, my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to testify with respect to the pending bill.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, General.

With the exceptions that you have noted in your fine statement, you have no objections to the bill?

General WALSH. No, sir. In fact, we urge its enactment.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Duff, have you any questions?

Senator DUFF. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, again, General.

General WALSH. Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. We will next have the last witness scheduled for this forenoon. We are sorry that there has been a delay but we have been working since 10 o'clock, with an hour off for lunch, and trust that you will all forgive us who have been delayed.

As I was going to say, the last witness is Dr. Joseph Martin Babcock, vice president of the American Optometric Association.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION

Dr. BABCOCK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Joseph M. Babcock; I reside and practice optometry in Portsmouth, Ohio. In addition to serving as vice president in charge of national affairs of the American Optometric Association, I am also secretary of the Ohio State Optometric Association.

Our national association, like most others in the health field, is composed of individual members in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. In most instances the individual joins the local or State association and at the same time becomes a member of the national organization.

There are three groups which provide the professional services essential to the care and preservation of the vision of our men and women in uniform and their dependents. No doubt most of the members of this committee are familiar with the services performed by these three groups. However, for the benefit of those who may not have this information at their fingertips, may I submit the following by way of introduction.

The optometrists constitute the group especially trained to examine the eyes of their patients for defects in vision. When these are caused by conditions which either partially or wholly require medication or surgery, the patient is referred to a physician or ophthalmologist. In civilian life between 70 and 80 percent of those seeking professional advice for their visual problems consult optometrists. In all 48 States and the District of Columbia either by statute or by regulation hav-

ing the force of law, a person now seeking an original license to practice optometry in any one of these jurisdictions must be a graduate of an approved school or college of optometry, each of which requires a minimum of 5 years of study at the college level, 3 of which are devoted exclusively to their specialty. All the optometrists who have been taken into the armed services in the past 5 years have had this training and have passed a State board examination.

The ophthalmologists are another group. They are physicians who have taken postgraduate work in the eye and have passed examinations given by the American Board of Ophthalmology. They are especially trained to perform eye surgery and to treat diseases of the eye, as well as to refract. They are in very short supply both in civilian life and in the military. Because of their postgraduate training and experience practically all of them in the Army hold the rank of major or higher.

In civilian life all physicians are permitted by statute to examine eyes and to prescribe glasses, but the general medical practitioner has had very little training in medical school in the examination and refraction of the eye. As you are well aware from the testimony offered by the Defense Department in support of this bill, the services of physicians are badly needed by our Armed Forces. The commissioning of more optometrists in all of the services will help to relieve this situation.

The American Optometric Association supported the original passage of the draft doctors law and of its several extensions, and is in favor of its extension to July 1, 1957, with amendments reading as follows:

TITLE I

SEC. 102. Section 4 (a) of the Act of September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826) as amended, is further amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following:

"And provided further, That any duly licensed optometrist heretofore or hereafter inducted or ordered to active duty under the authority of this Act or any other Act may be utilized in his professional capacity in an enlisted grade or rank only if he fails to qualify for or to accept a commission or whose commission is terminated, and then only if there is no commissioned optometrist available to perform the required professional services."

This language is an adaptation of the language now in the law regarding the use of those drafted under this particular act who do not choose to accept commissions or who fail to qualify. To date optometrists have not been drafted under this act, but are being drafted under the general draft law. On the other hand, physicians, dentists, and veterinarians have only been drafted under the draft doctors law.

Congress 10 years ago passed the Optometry Corps bill which provided for the commissioning of optometrists as officers in the Army. At that time the policy of the Army was to permit optometrists to render professional services only in an enlisted status. The result was that over half of the optometrists in World War II were commissioned in other branches of the service and were not permitted to practice their profession. In order to meet the demands for eye examinations the Army trained what were known as 90-day wonders to examine eyes. The testimony in support of the Optometry Corps bill was so strong that notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Medical Corps of the Army and the American Medical Association, the bill

passed both the House and the Senate without a single dissenting vote. President Truman vetoed the bill, giving as his reason the fact that hostilities had ended in Europe, victory was in sight in the Pacific, and instead of creating new corps they were going to consolidate existing corps as part of the demobilization program. He further stated that the War Department, as it was then known, had assured him that it was the Department's intention to ask for new legislation consolidating some of the existing corps, which would provide for an Optometry Section consisting of commissioned officers. This promise was fulfilled by the passage of the Medical Service Corps Act of 1947.

The policy of the Navy with reference to commissioning optometrists during World War II was exactly the opposite of the Army. The Surgeon General of the Navy, Admiral McIntyre, was himself an ophthalmologist and appreciated the services which the optometrists could render. He provided commissioned status for them in what was known as the Hospital Specialist Corps Reserve, and approximately 150 optometrists were commissioned in that category. When the new legislation was enacted, these men were offered commissions either in the Regular Navy or the Naval Reserve as optometry officers. It is still the Navy's policy that all refractions and professional visual care should be rendered by commissioned officers.

The Air Force was then a part of the Army. It had been their policy to utilize the professional services of optometrists only in an enlisted status. The establishment of the Air Force as a separate arm of the unified defense setup occurred about the same time that the Medical Service Corps bill was enacted, and while the Air Force started out using enlisted optometrists as refractionists, they have conformed their policy to the intent of Congress and now have approximately 115 commissioned optometrists on active duty. This is nearly 50 percent more than the Army, notwithstanding the fact that the caseload in the Army is far greater than it is in the Air Force.

For the past 8 years it has been a continual battle to secure commissions in the Army for optometrists who were rendering professional services. Permit me to pause here to emphasize that we do not advocate the commissioning of all optometrists who are inducted into the Armed Forces, but only those whose services are utilized in their professional capacity. We realize that if there are more members of our profession called into the Armed Forces than are needed in their professional capacity the surplus, if any, should only be commissioned if they qualify in some other capacity. As I mentioned previously, many of our profession who served in the Army in World War II were commissioned in the Infantry, Air Corps, Artillery, and other branches of the armed services though their services as optometrists were badly needed in the Army.

There are many reasons why professional personnel in the health field should be commissioned. One is that a commissioned officer is better able to gain the confidence of his patient. It is very difficult for an enlisted man to secure the confidence of a fellow enlisted man with whom he has served on KP and other similar duties, and it is practically impossible for him to acquire the real confidence of a noncommissioned or commissioned officer in another branch of the service. There have been many instances where the patients after being examined by an enlisted optometrist have at the first opportunity

sought the services of a commissioned optometrist or a physician to have the work of the enlisted optometrist checked by a commissioned officer. Another reason is that the enlisted optometrist, in performing his required military duty, serves 2 years or less. In that period he cannot rise above the grade of private, first class. Most of the time he is serving as a buck private. As such he is subject to the orders and control of the noncommissioned officers who make the military a career. Many of these "drill sergeants" have been around the eye clinics long enough to believe that they are as well qualified to refract as the newly licensed optometrist. They do not hesitate to tell them how long they should take for an examination, how glasses should be fitted or adjusted, and if the optometrist insists upon taking the time which he believes is required in a particular case, or making the fitting according to his professional judgment, his noncommissioned superior can and frequently has made life very unpleasant for the optometrist. While this is an injustice to the optometrist, it is a greater disservice to the patient who may remain in total ignorance of what has happened.

Furthermore, there should be the closest cooperation between the optometrist and the ophthalmologist. This is very difficult to achieve when the optometrist is an enlisted man and the ophthalmologist is a major or even holds a higher rank.

Perhaps the most important reason is that practically none of the members of our profession have seen fit to make Army optometry a career. This is readily understandable when you consider that practically every optometrist who has gone into the Army in the last 5 years has served anywhere from 6 to 15 months in an enlisted status before being tendered a commission. It is reasonable to suppose that those who accept a commission and agree to serve 2 additional years as a Reserve officer do so in order that they may, when they return to their civilian practice, state that they did hold a commission and, if called back into service, they will return in an officer's status.

The Air Force, on the contrary, has been commissioning most of their optometrists directly from civilian life with the result that approximately 37 percent of them are serving as career officers. The Air Force hopes to substantially increase this percentage as the younger men who go in as Reserve officers determine to apply for a Regular commission or sign up under indefinite service agreements. Less than 15 percent of the commissioned optometrists who are on active duty with the Army can be regarded as career military personnel. Our national defense is bound to suffer if the visual care of the Army is to be provided by a handful of ophthalmologists whose time is devoted almost exclusively to medication and surgery, and a group of optometrists most of whom serve in enlisted status and who, because of Army policy, are handicapped in the performance of their professional services and are therefore anxious to return to civil life at the earliest possible moment.

Some months ago, the Surgeon General of the Army at our request undertook a worldwide survey of the need for and the utilization of optometrists in the armed services. While the survey has been completed and we have been promised the figures, they have not yet been made available to us. However, from information which has come to us from optometrists who have completed their required military duty or are still on active duty, we are satisfied that the Army is today utilizing the professional services of at least three times as many enlisted

optometrists as of those in commissioned status. Only yesterday we had brought to our attention a post in this country where the ratio is 4 enlisted optometrists to 1 commissioned, plus a civilian optometrist.

The Department of Defense as recently as May 18, 1955, over the signature of Frank B. Berry, M. D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical), stated:

It has been and remains the policy not to deny those optometrists drafted under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Selective Service Act an opportunity to practice their profession solely because of the manpower and budgetary limitations relating to commissioned officer spaces.

Obviously, a young optometrist would rather practice his profession in enlisted status than to serve in another enlisted capacity and it is equally obvious that if the Department of Defense will permit him to do so, the hospital commanders will seek out the services of enlisted optometrists in order to utilize available spaces for other commissioned personnel. This is directly contrary to the intent of Congress and is not in the interest of our national defense. It is a carryover of the World War II policy of the Army and the American Medical Association that all professional visual care rendered by optometrists should be performed by those in enlisted status.

There is no doubt that the members of this committee, possessing as you do much information not known to the public, realize far better than we do the vital importance of vision to our national defense. In this age of atomic weapons, guided missiles, and aircraft which fly at supersonic speeds, the ability of the individual to read instruments accurately and quickly under varying conditions of lighting and distance is of the utmost importance. The visual tasks of all of us are far different, more exacting, and affect our individual safety to a greater degree than was the case 50 years ago. Our profession is dedicated not only to enabling the individual to perform his visual tasks with comfort and efficiency, but also to determining who are best qualified to perform certain visual tasks and then training them to do so with greater speed and accuracy.

Recently there were published results of some experiments conducted by the Air Force on the effect of rapid acceleration and deceleration upon the human body but, so far as I know, the experiments did not include a special analysis of the effect of these forces upon the vision of the individual, though assuredly one's vision must be affected, temporarily at least, not only by such activities but by many others now constituting normal procedures of the Armed Forces.

The amendment which I propose is clearly in the best interests of the visual welfare of our men and women in uniform; it will not increase the operating costs of the Army because it will reduce the number of physicians and ophthalmologists who are needed, all of whom receive much higher pay than that of a second lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps. As you are all well aware, while the actual pay of a second lieutenant is higher than that of an enlisted man, the net cost to the Government because of rations, uniforms, quarters, and so forth, is not represented by the difference in the monthly paycheck.

In conclusion, while I trust that never again will this Nation be involved in war, nevertheless if war comes both sides will utilize in some degree atomic weapons, guided missiles, and aircraft with supersonic

speeds. The selection of those on whose vision depends the success of the attack as well as the effectiveness of our defense is of vital importance. The services of members of our profession should be utilized in the national interest as Congress intended they should be and not as some outside organization would like to have them utilized.

This we believe can be accomplished by the proposed amendment, and with it we favor the passage of H. R. 6057.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Dr. Babcock.

Senator Duff, do you have any questions?

Senator DUFF. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Erwin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERWIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you again.

Dr. BABCOCK. Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. Our panel of witnesses for this afternoon is somewhat larger than our staff had originally calculated—they had proceeded on an assumption that where requests had been filed earlier in the year with both the House and the Senate, a percentage would be withdrawn after the presentation had been made to one body or the other.

However, it has worked out that those who have appeared before the House also wish to appear on this side of the Capitol before this committee. The Chair commends them for their willingness to make this double contribution toward what I am sure is our common goal: a strong and united Nation.

The committee letter acknowledging each request to appear this afternoon contained the suggestion that each witness avail himself of the opportunity to place his views in the record in writing, and in full and complete detail, for later publication, in the printed hearings, and that he confine his verbal presentation to a concise summary of the essentials of his recommendation.

The Chair would hope that this procedure would meet with the approval of the many fine ladies and gentlemen who are here with us this afternoon, so that we may proceed with our deliberations, without imposing on those whose appearances come late on our schedule.

Our first witness for the previously planned afternoon panel is Mr. Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

STATEMENT OF MATT TRIGGS, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. Triggs. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the opportunity of presenting the views of the American Farm Bureau Federation relating to the issues under consideration by the committee is appreciated.

The subject of military service was one of a number of important public policy issues submitted for consideration of community and county farm bureaus during the fall of 1954. Recommendations developed at these local meetings served as the basis of State farm bureau recommendations on this subject. These State farm bureau recommendations were the basis for the policy approved by the official

voting delegates representing the member State farm bureaus at the most recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. A copy of our complete policy on this issue is attached hereto.

I review this procedure because I want to assure the committee that our recommendations were developed in a careful and responsible way. They represent the concensus of thinking of the people whom I have the honor to represent. They consider this issue one of the important issues before the Congress. Our board of directors has chosen this issue as one of a half dozen to which our organization should give primary attention in 1955.

Our recommendations relating to this issue are based upon a full recognition of the importance of maintaining adequate active and reserve military forces. We favor the selective principle as the basis for most efficient use of our manpower resources. We do not believe that universal military training or service represents a wise use of manpower—our basic resources. Maximum national strength and security are not solely a result of a maximum military establishment. On the contrary, national strength and security and our Military Establishment are both dependent upon a vigorous and productive society. Superiority in production, in science, in engineering, in education, are just as important, and in the long run more so, than military superiority.

We therefore wish to recommend the incorporation in H. R. 3005 of language which will reflect the principle of selectivity. We believe that the amendments to the act proposed by Senator Flanders in S. 969 will accomplish this objective.

The current situation differs in important respects from the situation which prevailed at the time the Congress last considered this subject. Important differences are that the manpower needs of the armed services are declining, and that the manpower pool available to the Selective Service System is increasing.

As of January 31, 1955, the Selective Service System had 1,581,730 registrants classified as 1-A and several times as many registrants temporarily deferred for one reason or another. During 1955 about a million additional registrants reach the age of induction. The number reaching the age of induction will rise rapidly in the next few years, reaching about 2 million per year by 1960.

Current calls on Selective Service are about 10,000 per month, or at the rate of 120,000 per year. Even though these figures were to be substantially increased (and I am sure at times they will be) it is clear that the number of new registrants each year will far exceed the military requirements for draftees, that the manpower pool will continue to grow each year, and that a large proportion of available registrants will not be drafted.

Inevitably, then, we must resort to some form of selection, either by positive action or by the negative process of many registrants becoming older than the age of induction provided under the act.

Section 1631.7 of the Selective Service Regulations provide that each local draft board shall fill its draft calls in the following order:

1. Volunteers for induction.
2. Registrants classified 1-A "in the order of their dates of birth, the oldest being selected first."

Therefore—since the manpower pool is growing, since the draft calls are declining, and since all deferments are considered temporary—what is happening is that to a growing draft boards have been picking up men in their late twenties and even in their thirties. Many of these men have families, have business, have farms, or are in the middle of constructive careers.

If present procedure is continued it appears likely that in a few years the draft will be calling only older-aged men; 25, 26, and older.

The result is that the Selective Service System passes over young men at a time when they could perform their military service with least disruptive effect upon their lives. It leaves them dangling in an uncertain status until age 25 or 26 (or age 35 if deferred for any reason) subject to call at such later age after they have acquired family responsibilities and become established in their civilian occupations. During this period of uncertainty it is difficult for them to make any plans for the future, to engage in any business, to obtain employment in many fields, or to otherwise assume their responsibilities as citizens.

For these reasons the American Farm Bureau Federation respectfully recommends to the committee that H. R. 3005 providing substantially as follows:

Section 5 (2) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87) as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: No local board shall order for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States any person of age 23 or older unless there is not available within the jurisdiction of such local board a sufficient number of younger persons deemed by the local board to be available for induction to enable such local board to meet a call for men which it has been ordered to furnish for induction.

We do not say the language is perfect. We do not seek, nor does our recommendation contemplate, any special consideration for farm people. The arguments in support of our recommendation apply with equal force to young men in nonfarm employment as to young men in agriculture. We believe it is clearly in the national interest, as it is in the interest of the young people involved, that military service be timed so as to have a minimum adverse impact upon the careers and family status of young people. Our recommendation does not place any bar in the way of obtaining such manpower for the armed services as the Congress and the administration may determine to be necessary.

We have one additional recommendation we would like to submit for the committee's consideration. As no doubt many of the committee are aware, there exists an extreme shortage of qualified veterinarians. This shortage is seriously handicapping the meat inspection and animal disease control and eradication program of the Department of Agriculture. The present act now provides that veterinarians employed for 24 months or more by the Public Health Service shall be exempt from military service. We recommend that a similar provision (as proposed in S. 1467) by Senator Young incorporated in the act with respect to veterinarians employed by the Department of Agriculture; and for the same reason, the protection of the public health.

The opportunity of presenting the views of the American Farm Bureau Federation to this committee is sincerely appreciated.

In view of the situation which has developed in the House with respect to the reserve training bill, I believe I should read one sentence in our policy statement relating to this subject :

We believe that an opportunity should be provided young men of the approximate age of 18 to 22 to volunteer for reserve training. Volunteers for reserve training should be exempt for draft into the armed services, as long as they remain active in reserve service.

Thank you very much.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you. I see that the policy of the American Farm Bureau is in opposition to universal military training.

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is that correct?

Mr. TRIGGS. That is correct.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is your national policy?

Mr. TRIGGS. That is correct, sir. That is based on our policy as developed at our last annual meeting.

Senator SYMINGTON. That, of course, is against the recommendations of the administration, as you know?

Mr. TRIGGS. Well, this is a question as to whether this reserve training program under consideration in the House is universal military training or not. Some people say it is an opening wedge. Well, in the same sense any military activity is an opening wedge. We believe it is a voluntary system within a compulsory system, and is wholly desirable.

Senator SYMINGTON. You say, "but we believe that universal military training does not represent an intelligent use of manpower resources."

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. And of course the principle should be that we will train a sufficient number of men to meet national reserve needs, rather than the principle of universal training.

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you any figures to show how many members of the civilian population it would be desirable to train in case of an atomic attack, that is, would be desirable to have trained?

Mr. TRIGGS. I am afraid not, sir. That would be beyond our understanding.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you not say that in case there was an atomic attack on this country, that the more people who had military training in particular localities be better off?

Mr. TRIGGS. I would expect that would be true, particularly if it were organized in such units as reserve units, National Guard units, and so on, that could be mobilized and organized.

Senator SYMINGTON. Could you say that if the Government of the United States has the right to draft your sons or my sons, and have them go out and fight, that they also have the duty to see that they are trained as well as possible if they are going to protect their country, and have the best possible equipment to defend the country?

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Duff, do you have any questions?

Senator DUFF. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. We thank you very much, and your statement of policy of your organization will be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. TRIGGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(The document entitled "Military Training and Service" is as follows:)

MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE

World peace is our national objective. We continue to urge an active program for the promotion of international friendship. Under current world conditions the United States needs a strong military force for our own defense, to discourage aggression, and to assist friendly nations in the defense of their freedoms. We look forward to the time when the international situation will permit a reduction in armaments by all nations.

With full recognition of the importance of maintenance of adequate military forces, we point out that maximum national strength is not solely a result of a maximum Military Establishment but is based upon optimum use and development of all resources, of which the basic resource is manpower. The underpinning of military strength is a strong and productive civilian economy.

We reaffirm our belief in the selective principle as the basis for most efficient utilization of our manpower resources. We cannot emphasize too strongly, however, that the so-called Selective Service System as presently enacted in law, and as administered in practice, constitutes a particularly undesirable form of universal conscription. We are opposed to the extension of the present Selective Service Act unless amended as provided herein.

The present Selective Service System tends to pass over young men at a time when they could perform their military service with least disruptive effects upon their lives. It leaves them dangling in an uncertain status until age 26 (or age 35 is deferred for any reason), subject to call after they have acquired family responsibilities and become established in their civilian occupations. During this period of uncertainty it is difficult for them to make any plans for the future, to engage in any business, or to obtain employment with a future.

We believe that universal military training does not represent an intelligent use of manpower resources. Our purpose should be to create adequate Reserves without the wastes involved in requiring an unnecessarily large number of men to undertake military training. The principle should be that we will train a sufficient number of men to meet national Reserve needs, rather than the principle of universal training.

Because of these convictions, we recommend a military training and service program involving the following features:

(1) Vigorous recruitment programs to obtain the maximum number of enlistees and reenlistees by voluntary action. Under modern conditions the core of our military forces must necessarily consist of men well trained in the use of modern instruments of war and military tactics who continue voluntarily in service for extended enlistment periods. Sufficient inducements must be provided to obtain the major portion of enlisted men in active military forces by voluntary enlistment and reenlistment.

(2) Selection by local draft boards of such additional men from 18 to 22 years of age (normally after completion of high school) as may be necessary to bring up active military forces to the levels determined by national policy to be necessary.

(3) Opportunity for young men at the approximate age of 18 to 22 to volunteer for Reserve training. Volunteers for Reserve training should be exempt from draft into the armed services as long as they remain active in Reserve service.

After a minimum period of basic training, trainees should return to their homes or colleges and serve in Reserve units, such as National Guard, Reserve Officer Training Corps, or other Reserve units for a limited period of years. The Reserve training and service should be carefully planned and carried forward on an aggressive basis. Leadership of competent officers, adequate facilities, equipment, and reasonable incentives should be provided to create a worthwhile training program and a spirit and pride of service. The program will require location of Reserve training centers in reasonable proximity to the trainees' places of residence.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness will be Pfc. William R. Bertelsen, of Neponset, Ill.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. BERTELSEN, NEPONSET, ILL.

Dr. BERTELSEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is former private first class. I was discharged on May 27.

Senator SYMINGTON. When?

Dr. BERTELSEN. The 27th of May.

Senator SYMINGTON. I see that you have quite a statement here. Mr. Triggs was very good in limiting himself. I am only thinking of the witnesses who have to follow. We have about 20 more witnesses.

Dr. BERTELSEN. I will be as brief as possible.

I am Dr. William R. Bertelsen, of Neponset, Ill. I graduated in medicine from the University of Illinois in 1947, after serving 17 months in the Navy V-12 program.

I was placed on inactive duty in the month of December 1945, and held a Reserve commission upon graduation and until I resigned and was honorably discharged in 1947.

I was a country doctor for 5 years, prior to my induction into the Army as a private under the doctor draft law, 1953; I was then and am still fully eligible for a commission in the Army, but I refused it, on principle, because I am not a volunteer under present conditions, and I want to test the constitutionality of the doctor draft law.

This test case, Bertelsen versus Cooney, was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

I completed 2 years as an Army doctor, and was honorably discharged from the Army on May 27, 1955, with the rank of private first class.

I am very grateful for the courtesy extended to me by this committee. I wish to testify in opposition to the extension of the doctor draft law.

As I have submitted a written statement containing all of the information the committee might need, I shall limit my discussion to the four basic areas of conflict, and for that period of the House Armed Services Committee hearings.

I shall make a statement which directly contradicts those of the Defense Department and I am fully prepared to back up those statements with undisputed authorities. I will welcome the opportunity to be questioned on any point that may arise during or after my discussion.

These four basic concepts which I wish to challenge are, No. 1, that the basic draft would be inadequate in quality and quantity to supply medical officers for the Armed Forces.

No. 2, that only 581 medical officers would be saved by removing civilian care from the responsibility of the three armed services.

No. 3, that no other effective means of procuring the number of doctors for our armed services exists, or is possible to devise.

No. 4, that the doctor draft must be extended regardless of any proof of this lack of necessity merely for standby for military emergencies.

The Defense Department contended at the House hearings that there were insufficient numbers of physicians graduating and acceptable to fulfill the needs in quantity and quality and that these young physicians graduated and having completed their internships were incompetent to fill positions of responsibility as medical officers.

There are two governmental agencies of no less reliability than the Defense Department which directly contradicts this assertion. They have already been quoted this morning.

The Health Resources Advisory Committee in its report to the Office of Defense Mobilization was quoted by the American Medical Association.

The Hoover Commission task-force report likewise was quoted.

These state very definitely in no uncertain terms that it is not necessary to extend the doctor draft law to provide doctors for the Armed Services.

The Hoover Commission further states:

We recommend that special legislation for health personnel be permitted to expire. We believe that such legislation is unfair in principle and has been in the past abused in administration.

This morning Senator Russell read Senator Saltonstall's letter in which he said that there was no known instances of abuse of this law.

The Hoover Commission has certified that there are. I can personally certify that there have been very grave abuses of this law by Selective Service.

And also the question of the total extent of the discrimination against doctors in the special registrant category came up, and I would like to outline it very briefly.

Physicians and dentists over the years of 26 are drafted regardless of fatherhood or pregnancy. In my own case, I had two small children. I was inducted when my wife was 5 months pregnant. I was the sole physician in a country community of about 3,000 patients in the whole area. I was removed. They had no doctor until I returned.

And doctors alone are drafted over the age of 26 up to age 51. There are a few deferred for training which may be drafted up to age 35, but only the doctor gets severe, rough treatment of being inducted, up to the age of 51.

Also physical condition means very little to Selective Service. There are instances of doctors inducted in rather serious physical disabilities.

And the essentiality in the community means nothing.

In addition to these, these physicians or dentists being registered are damaged, whether he is called or not. It damages his employability with industry, and so forth. He cannot state that he will be definitely able to work for a period of time, because he is registered and liable to be inducted.

Also it severely damages his credit. And while young men of 18 years or so are not quite so badly damaged by this, doctors are of an age where they would like to own a home, and invest in their office, and this is jeopardized.

The physician or dentist also being privately employed, that is, being self-employed, has no reinstatement rights when he returns to his practice. In my own case, there was no replacement. Had there been, I would have been out of my position.

The Hoover task force also said at the same time the Armed Services can be reduced by 1,750 physicians and dentists, and this is notwithstanding the Defense Department at the same time saying that, "We must have more, and we must extend the draft to get them."

They also said that this reduction would save \$15 million annually.

When two such respected governmental agencies make statements which are directly contradictory of the Defense Department, it should give this committee and the Congress cause to investigate, to establish the facts, before giving blanket approval of this damaging law on such doubtful grounds.

There is no need to extend the doctor draft law to supply either quality or quantity of medical officers to the Armed Forces.

The second point of disparity is that there are only 581 physicians that would be saved by turning over dependent care to civilian doctors and facilities where available.

The Surgeon General did not say in his testimony and was not questioned on how many doctors would be saved if all civilians were turned over to civilian facilities where available for their medical care. Dependents are in a minority among civilians given free treatment by the Armed Services.

The Surgeon General in his testimony to the Armed Services Committee endorsed the statement of the Health Resources Advisory Committee that said:

One physician per 1,000 troops should provide liberal medical service to young men in military service except under combat conditions. So we can therefore establish that at the present troop strength of 3,180,000 before shrinking that 3,180 physicians would be required for the servicemen.

Then General Armstrong went on to say the qualifying statement of the Health Resources Advisory Committee:

Further allowance is necessary, however, for administration, research, public health, change of station, dependent care, and other related functions.

Obviously, of the factors named, only dependent care constitutes any substantial proportion of military medical services.

The total number of military dependents actually receiving medical service from military doctors is about 1,440,000, according to the Health Resources Advisory Committee, and the ratio of 1 doctor per 1,000 which the committee finds is adequate for the civilian population generally, this group requires the equivalent of 1,440 military physicians.

General Armstrong said that only 581 of these could be spared by providing other means of medical care for those dependents who have access to civilian facilities. Thus we can estimate quite accurately from figures generally accepted by all interested parties, that the number of military doctors required to provide proper care for servicemen and their dependents is 4,620.

There were a total, I believe of 10,200 mentioned this morning, that is, medical officers, in the armed services.

Senator DUFF. How many did you say that was?

Mr. BERTELSEN. I believe the figure was given this morning as 10,350. I had 11,000. My figure is incorrect. 4,620 of these are needed for servicemen and their dependents, we have more than 6,000 military doctors unaccounted for.

Returning to the Surgeon General's statement, we find "other related functions," is the unknown quantity. "Other related functions" can be absorbing 6,000 doctors, more than the total needed for servicemen and dependents, combined.

In his opening statement Senator Russell expressed a fear that the thousands of soldiers we have might not receive adequate medical care if the doctor draft were not extended. From this, I think we can dispel that fear.

General Armstrong mentioned some of the categories of civilians who are not even dependents of servicemen, who are also favored by medical care from the military.

At this point, I would like to make sure that that insertion is made, the total list of civilians who are entitled to free medical care from the armed services.

The list contains 53 categories ranging from "female personnel discharged because of pregnancy," to "actress technicians."

It occupies pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 of my submitted statement.

Now, to help account for the other 6,000 doctors and what they are doing in the Medical Corps, I refer you to the American Medical Association survey of 1,600 medical officers separated in the first half of 1950, which was published in the January 22, 1955, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. This survey showed that military doctors in this country spend 32.9 percent of their time on civilians who are not even civilian dependents. And although there are 268,829 dependents in foreign countries, and 118,632 dependents in the Territories and possessions, these military doctors estimated they spent only 8.4 percent of their time on military dependents, and a total of 72.7 percent of their time on civilians, altogether.

In other words, the other 63.8 percent is spent on other civilians, more than twice as much as for servicemen.

Is this a heavy load of nondependents civilians does not account for all of the unexplained 6,000 doctors, even allowing for those engaged in administration, research, and incidental duties, the "huge waste and chaos" exposed by the Hoover Commission task force will no doubt account for the remainder.

Senator SYMINGTON. I do not need to interrupt you, but you have been over 15 minutes now.

Dr. BERTELSEN. I am sorry.

Senator SYMINGTON. Can you conclude?

Dr. BERTELSEN. It is bitterly unjust to draft doctors as a class solely to provide slave labor for the care of these millions of dependents and other civilians. There are enough busy Medical Corps men at the present time to take care of soldiers.

The third area of conflict is that not other effective means for procuring doctors for the Armed Forces exists now, or is possible to devise.

If the current enormous civilian workload were totally removed from the responsibility of the Armed Forces, there would be no necessity for this large number of doctors inducted. The regular Medical Corps would be sufficient.

With regard to civilian care, I want to make one statement here: It is even with the license that the Government has to induct doctors freely, civilian care is not adequate, and it could be made adequate by some of the recommendations, such as health insurance. For example, it would improve civilian care in giving it to these families who are in remote areas from military bases, and secondly, in places where the military facilities are saturated.

There it would give medical care on a better basis.

For instance, in Denver, Colo., they deliver all of the babies for all of the military in that area, and it is saturated. They are not able to give satisfactory care. Furthermore, if this insurance were given, it could be convertible to civilian status on a family basis, and it would answer some of the problems of these non-service-connected disabilities which apparently is a problem of the Veterans' Administration.

The employment of contract physicians is a very real possibility, but the existing civil service wage scale is very inadequate, and doctors cannot afford to work at that price. It should be revised. That could be a very useful means of obtaining doctors. Industrial firms have no trouble in getting doctors to go where they need them.

Finally, I want to demolish the idea that the doctor draft is necessary for sudden military emergencies. It is not. It is not even a good solution to that problem. You have reserves for that.

There are 15,683 physicians on reserve, and 7,750 dentists on reserve as of April 1953.

Now, the constitutional question was raised this morning, whether it is possible for the Congress to draft doctors for civilian agencies. I can tell you that if the Congress decides that they want to draft anybody for anything, they may do so, and there is no recourse for those individuals in court. I tested the doctor draft law, and I would just like to read you the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

It says:

Whether the legislation is wise or unwise, fair or unfair, necessary or unnecessary, is for legislative, not judicial determination. Congress has the power to raise and support armies. It is not for the judiciary to review how the forces shall be raised, nor of what elements they shall be composed. It is for Congress to say when, who, to what extent, and how they shall be selected.

When you of the Congress have spoken, you do so in terms that are final for the victims.

How the doctor draft works, by indirection, has no bearing on your sacred—and I might add sole—duty and responsibility toward the upholding of the Constitution of the United States. The men are forced and coerced into commissions, and public health service or the armed services, and they are just as surely robbed of equal protection of the laws as if they were summarily conscripted as privates.

Furthermore, the voluntary servitude of physicians and dentists is given to Federal prisoners, among Indians, and others that are included in the Public Health Service. I know of one dentist who was a draft fee who is in a Federal prison, taking care of prisoners.

To sum up, after 5 years of this makeshift and damaging temporary expedient, it is time to make use of one or more of these good and fair alternatives to the extension of the doctor draft law, and these are to review our health insurance for the masses of civilians, civilian contract physicians who are well enough paid, and to rebuild the regular Medical Corps which is the principal need.

You have the power, Senators, but you do not have the right to draft physicians and dentists away from their homes and practices to care for civilians of military designation.

Senator SYMINGTON. We will make your complete statement a part of the record at this point.

(The prepared statement of Dr. William R. Bertelsen is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. BERTELSEN, OF NEPONSET, ILL.

I am Dr. William R. Bertelsen, of Neponset, Ill. I graduated in medicine from the University of Illinois in 1947, after serving 17 months in the Navy V-12 program. I was placed on inactive duty in December 1945, and held a Reserve commission upon graduation and until I resigned and was honorably discharged in 1947. I was a country doctor for 5 years prior to my induction into the Army as a private under the doctor draft law in May 1953. I was then and am still fully eligible for a commission in the Army, but I refused it on principle because I am not a volunteer under present conditions, and I wanted to test the constitutionality of the doctor draft law. This test case, *Bertelsen vs. Cooney*, was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. I was honorably discharged from the Army on May 27, 1955, with the rank of private first class.

I feel qualified to testify to this committee during consideration of the extension of the doctor draft law because I have had a great deal of experience with the effects of this legislation on American medicine, both civilian and military, and I have some insight into what this singular and unique legislation portends for the future of the United States. I am very grateful for the courtesy extended to me by this committee.

The legislation you are now considering is not simply a selective-service amendment, it is not simply an alternate means of medical and dental officer procurement. This legislation is so foreign to the American scene that it raises a basic question of the preservation of American freedom at its fountainhead, the Constitution of the United States.

There is in this a question of equal protection of the laws—equal justice under law, of slavery and involuntary servitude, of discrimination against minorities, and of the justification for such unique abandonment for any group of the constitutional guaranties to all men.

The doctor draft law has been used as a device to force, to coerce, to bully, and to humiliate the civilian physician and dentist into accepting a tour of duty for which he is unmotivated and unwilling because he knows the present principal mission of the medical corps is caring not for servicemen, but for civilians. Patriotic motives do not operate under such conditions in peacetime to make thousands of doctors volunteer as they did in World War II when the mission of the medical corps was to conserve the fighting strength.

The civilian physician and dentist cares for civilians just as patriotically and a lot more efficiently at home.

In all of the hearings and discussions on the doctor draft the words "discriminatory," "discrimination" and "class legislation" have been heard frequently. The doctor draft law has been generally recognized to be all of these things, by both Houses of Congress, as if admitting the evil somehow excuses it. It has been deplored but passed and has been extended twice since 1950 because Congress has been persuaded that it was necessary. I can state and I can prove without reservation that the doctor-draft law is not now and never has been necessary to provide medical and dental care for American soldiers at any time, even during the height of the Korean war. It has been used as a device to recruit doctors for the extravagant and almost limitless total medical workload of the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service. The bulk of this workload consists of civilians in many categories.

Consider the documentation of evidence on the immensity of the civilian care by the Armed Forces given by four undisputed authorities: The Hoover Commission, the Health Resources Advisory Committee to the Office of Defense Mobilization, an American Medical Association survey of recently separated physicians, and finally the Defense Department itself.

Authority No. 1

The Hoover Commission issued its report on the Federal Medical Services in February after an exhaustive study. In its report the Hoover Commission cited "huge waste and chaos" in all the medical services. They further state, "The care of dependents of military personnel has grown enormously. In 1948, 42,000 babies were born in military hospitals in the United States. In 1953 the number was over 145,000.

On an average day in 1953, there were 6,300 dependents in military hospitals, and over 23,000 outpatient treatments were given daily to dependents. The

Hoover Commission estimates the total number of civilian dependents eligible for free medical care by the Armed Forces at 2,900,000. The task force says in its report, "Care of dependents requires the services of a considerable number of doctors. In view of the fact that most of the doctors in the military services now are there because of the pressure of the doctor-draft law, there is a question as to whether the medical care of dependents should be provided by military physicians." They recommend a program of health insurance to provide this care.

Authority No. 2

The Health Resources Advisory Committee to the Office of Defense Mobilization in their report in January 1955 states, "The total number of dependents of military personnel is estimated at 2,400,000, of whom an estimated 60 percent receive medical service from the Armed Forces." This represents 1,440,000 civilians actually using up military medical facilities and personnel.

The Health Resources Advisory Committee states, "One physician per 1,000 troops should provide liberal medical service, then, to young men in military service (except under combat conditions). Further allowance is necessary, however, for administration, research, public health, change of station, dependent care, and other related functions."

And again, "The question of the extent to which medical care should be given to dependents of military personnel by physicians in military service, and the manner in which it should be provided, is one on which there is considerable difference of opinion * * *. A number of leaders of the medical profession contend that most of such service should be provided in other ways wherever feasible and that it is improper to draft selectively to provide this service."

Authority No. 3

The American Medical Association has surveyed 1,600 physicians separated from the service in the first half of 1954. This survey revealed enormous amounts of time spent on civilian care by these service doctors, and mainly on civilians who were not even dependents. The report published on January 22, 1955, in the AMA Journal, shows that military doctors in this country spend 61.6 percent of their time on civilians. Of this 28.7 percent goes to dependents, but 32.9 percent of their time is spent on other civilians. The overseas situation in the estimate of separated physicians is far worse. Military doctors overseas spend 72.7 percent of their time caring for civilians, but only 8.4 percent goes to military dependents. The other 63.8 percent is spent on other civilians.

Authority No. 4

In the testimony before the House Armed Services Committee on April 29, 1955, the Defense Department was represented by George E. Armstrong, Surgeon General of the Army. Upon questioning by the chairman, "Do you have any comment to make in references to doctors being drafted that are being required to devote a large portion of their time to dependent care?" General Armstrong replied, "* * * if we had a program authorized by the Congress whereby a certain amount of dependency care program would be turned over to the civilian profession and civilian medical facilities, of course, there would be quite a saving * * *. Our dependency-care program today is so tremendous that with the ceiling that we have on our professional personnel, that it is a burden which actually is interfering with our basic military mission * * *. We would welcome the opportunity to turn a part of this load over to civilian profession and facilities."

The Surgeon General of the Army suggested health insurance for these civilians.

Later the chairman said:

"I think you have informed the committee of something very important. You have said it is a matter upon which the committee and the Congress must determine policy. It is a field for most careful consideration of the responsibility of what type of dependent care should prevail, whether it should be all out or limited, or in some other form. That is a very important matter for the Congress to reach positive decision on. If you reach a decision to curtail it, that would mean you would have less doctors, would it not?"

"General ARMSTRONG. 'That is right.'"

However, later in the discussion the Surgeon General said, "* * * for the record I should like to state that in our initial study relative to the saving in physicians, tri-servicewise, that would result if we could turn over to civilian physicians and facilities where available, this dependent workload, that we would save approximately 581 positions."

Despite this close agreement among these four authorities, their conclusions are diametrically opposite. The Surgeon General asked for a continuation of the doctor draft although the three other groups stated that it is not necessary.

When a serious discrepancy exists between the conclusions of reputable authorities such as these, the facts must be scrutinized to discover the truth. There is a very marked discrepancy between the recommendations of the Department of Defense and the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and the Health Resources Advisory Committee. The members of this committee must determine which of these conflicting recommendations should be followed. The Department of Defense claims the services need more doctors and must have a special draft to get them; the Hoover Commission claims the armed services should reduce the number of military physicians by 1,750. The Health Resources Advisory Committee says the number of regular-draft-liable doctors will be sufficient to meet the needs of the services, and the Hoover Commission task force says the doctor draft should be abolished.

Obviously these two government committees would never have made such recommendations if they had entertained any doubts whatever that our servicemen would continue to receive excellent medical care, without the doctor draft.

So the Armed Services Committee must now examine the figures for itself. Fortunately, there seems to be no dispute as to the accuracy of the statistics involved.

The Surgeon General, in his testimony to the House Armed Services Committee endorsed the statement of the Health Resources Advisory Committee that "One physician per 1,000 troops should provide liberal medical service, then, to young men in military service (except under combat conditions)." So let us establish that at present troop strength of some 3,180,000 (before shrinking), 3,180 physicians are required for our servicemen.

General Armstrong went on to quote the qualifying statement of the Health Resources Advisory Committee, "Further allowance is necessary, however, for administration, research, public health, change of station, dependent care, and other related functions." Obviously, of the factors named, only dependent care consumes any substantial proportion of military medical services.

The total number of military dependents actually receiving medical service from military doctors is about 1,440,000, according to the Health Resources Advisory Committee. At the ratio of 1 doctor per 1,000, which the Committee finds is adequate for the civilian population generally, this group requires the equivalent of 1,440 military physicians. General Armstrong says that only 581 of these could be spared by providing other means of medical care for those dependents who have access to civilian facilities. Thus we can estimate quite accurately, from figures generally accepted by all interested parties, that the number of military doctors required to provide proper care for servicemen and their dependents is 4,620.

Now there are a total of 11,000 medical officers in the service. In other words, since 4,620 of these are needed for servicemen and their dependents, we have more than 6,000 military doctors unaccounted for. What are they doing?

If we return to General Armstrong's statement, we find "other related functions" is the unknown quantity. What "other related functions" can be absorbing 6,000 doctors—more than the total needed for servicemen and dependents combined?

Again, we find the answer in the Surgeon General's testimony and again it is corroborated from another source. General Armstrong mentioned some of the categories of civilians who are not even dependents of servicemen, who are also favored by medical care from the military. I would like to insert in the record the complete list of such civilians as officially authorized. I want to point out that it contains 53 categories ranging from "female personnel discharged because of pregnancy" to "actress technicians."

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

"577.15 Persons eligible to receive medical care at Army medical treatment facilities.

"Authorization for medical care at Army medical treatment facilities is under the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the medical treatment facility concerned. The furnishing of such care to other than personnel listed in para-

graphs (a) and (e) (4) of this section, will be on a 'When adequate facilities are available' basis.

"(a) Personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States on extended active duty, male or female, including the following:

"(1) Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel, including Philippine Scouts.

"(2) Aviation cadets.

"(3) Cadets of the United States Military Academy.

"(4) Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy.

"(b) Departments of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States—including the following:

"(1) Dependents of personnel on extended active duty. Wives, or husbands, and dependent children and other dependent members of their families (when such other dependents are in fact dependent upon such person for over half of his or her support), requiring hospital treatment or isolation, and when accommodations for their care are available. No provisions of this section shall operate to bar medical care for dependents of personnel serving outside the continental United States or otherwise separated from their families. Medical care for legally separated or divorced wives is not authorized. Illegitimate children of members of the Armed Forces will not be given medical care unless the children are actually living with and dependent upon a military parent. Application will be made to the commanding officer of the hospital concerned, by the officer, aviation cadet, or enlisted person concerned furnishing therewith evidence satisfactory to the commanding officer showing the relationship, dependency, nature of illness and need for medical care. In emergencies or when the principal is, because of military necessity, separated from his or her dependents, or when the principal is stationed outside the continental United States, application for admission will be made by the individual concerned. Dependents should not undertake travel to a military hospital without first ascertaining whether and when accommodations will be available. If the case is under the care or within the province of an attending surgeon of the Army, application will be made by him, otherwise it will be made as specified above.

"(2) Dependents of retired personnel. (i) Dependents specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph of retired personnel of a Regular component of the Armed Forces.

(ii) Dependents of personnel of the Reserve components retired or granted retirement pay for physical disability who qualify for medical care at Army medical treatment facilities under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 802), as implemented by Executive Order 10122, April 14, 1950 (15 F. R. 2173) 3 CFR, 1950 Supp., p. 97.

"(c) The following personnel of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces:

"(1) Members of the Organized Reserve Corps and the United States Air Force Reserve within the provisions of the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), as amended (10 U. S. C. 455a, 455b).

"(2) Members of the Organized Reserve Corps and the United States Air Force Reserve within the provisions of section 5, act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557; 10 U. S. C. 369a, 456), as amended by the act of June 20, 1949 (Public Law 108, 81st Cong.).

"(3) Navy and Marine Corps reservists while on training duty: *Provided*, That any personnel in this category shall be transferred to a naval hospital prior to termination of training duty if there is a possibility that continuation of period of training duty.

"(4) Inactive enlisted personnel of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Reserve (paragraph (e) (3) of this section).

"(5) Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the federally recognized National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States under the act of July 15, 1939 (53 Stat. 1042), as amended (10 U. S. C. 455e), and section 3, of act of June 20, 1949 (Public Law 108, 81st Cong.).

"(d) Members of the Army and Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps.

"(e) Retired personnel of the Armed Forces as follows: the admission of limited to cases which, in the judgment of the commanding officer of the hospital, will be benefited by hospitalization for a reasonable time.

"(1) Army nurses retired prior to enactment of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 41), as amended (10 U. S. C. 166 et seq.).

"(2) Retired Regular personnel of the Army and Air Force in an inactive status.

"(3) Retired inactive personnel of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and inactive enlisted personnel of the Fleet Naval Reserve and the Fleet Marine Reserve who have been transferred thereto after 16 or more years of service.

"(4) All members of the Regular and Reserve components of the temporary disability retired list under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 802), as implemented by Executive Order 10122, April 14, 1950 (15 F. R. 2173).

"(5) All members of the Regular and Reserve components of the Armed Forces permanently retired for physical disability or receiving disability retirement pay, except those with chronic diseases to include chronic arthritis, malignancy, psychiatric or neuropsychiatric disorder, paraplegis, and tuberculosis whose hospitalization is the responsibility of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, under the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as implemented by Executive Order 10122, April 14, 1950.

"(f) Beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration.

"(g) Beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation Department of Labor, to include civilian employees (any nationality) of the Federal Government and civilian employees of the Government of the District of Columbia (except those members of the Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia who are pensioned or are pensionable under the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, September 1, 1916) who sustain personal injury while in the performance of duty. (The term injury includes, in addition to injury by accident, any occupational disease.)

"(h) Active commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service.

"(i) Active officers, commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, cadets and enlisted personnel of the United States Coast Guard, including those on shore duty and detached duty.

"(j) Active commissioned officers, ships' officers and members of crews of vessels, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including those on shore and detached duty.

"(k) American seamen, (seamen employed on vessels of United States registry other than canal boats engaged in coastal trade).

5a "(l) Active enrollees in the United States Maritime Service and members of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.

"(m) United States Public Health Service civilian employees in the field service when injured or taken sick in line of duty (except when entitled to treatment at the expense of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation).

"(n) Officers and employees of the State Department and Economic Co-operation Administration and their dependents.

"(o) Members of the United States Soldiers' Home.

"(p) Beneficiaries of Bureau of Indian Affairs (enrolled Indians or members of Indian tribes) in continental United States, Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska.

"(q) Applicants for enlistment, selectees, and inductees while under military custody or control.

"(r) General prisoners, prisoners of war, internees, and other persons in military custody or confinement.

"(s) Female personnel discharged from or relieved from extended active duty with the Army or Air Force under honorable conditions because of pregnancy. Female personnel will include members of the Women's Army Corps, Women's Medical Specialist Corps, and the Army Nurse Corps.

"(t) Nationals of foreign governments to include the following:

"(1) Foreign military personnel as follows: Those in attach system carried on diplomatic lists; those assigned duty or training; those on foreign government military or supply missions; and those on duty in the United States at invitation of the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force.

"(2) Dependents of foreign military personnel listed in subparagraph (1) above when residing with their principals.

"(3) Other nationals of foreign governments.

"(u) Red Cross and other officially recognized welfare workers on duty at a military station. In oversea commands legal dependents of such persons, if actually residing with the principal, may be furnished medical care when Army medical treatment facilities are available and when civilian medical facilities are not available.

"(v) Employees of commercial airlines under contract to the Military Air Transport Service.

"(w) Senior members of the Civil Air Patrol who suffer personal injury or incur sickness in line of duty while engaged on active duty assignments within the field of activities of the Civil Air Patrol, and cadet members of the Civil Air Patrol when at encampment at Air Force installations under Department of the Air Force Regulations, and when Air Force medical treatment facilities are not available.

"(x) Civilian seamen in the service of ships operated by the Military Sea Transportation Service on presentation of a certificate from the master or other appropriate administrative authority (which may be dispensed with only in emergencies), not including Bureau of Employees' Compensation beneficiaries, when United States Navy facilities are not available, for a reasonable time and except for injuries or diseases resulting from their own misconduct: *Provided*, That, except in emergencies, those entitled to care by the United States Public Health Service will be admitted only when facilities of that Service are not available. A seaman is in the service of a ship, although not on board and not engaged in his duties, as long as he is under the power and jurisdiction of competent Department of Defense authorities. Cases of traumatic injury or occupational disease incurred in the course of employment should be treated as Bureau of Employees' Compensation beneficiaries.

"(y) Merchant seamen aboard vessels operated for the account of the Maritime Commission under the United States flag (including vessels of former War Shipping Administration registry, and those Department of Defense time-chartered vessels of commercial operators, and in emergency, to save life or prevent greater suffering, merchant seamen aboard time-chartered vessels (other than those Department of Defense chartered vessels referred to above) and seamen on privately owned and operated vessels.)

"(z) Civilian employees of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors of the Department of the Army.

"(aa) Operations analysts, scientific consultants, and technical observers officially accredited as such by the Department of the Army when accompanying the Army in the field.

"(bb) Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force civilian employees paid from both appropriated and nonappropriated funds, and their dependents (including librarians and hostesses) may, in the absence of civilian facilities, be hospitalized or furnished outpatient treatment in Army medical treatment facilities outside continental United States and at those remote military installations in continental United States. Oversea commanders will determine whether civilian medical facilities are adequate and meet acceptable American standards.

"(cc) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense who are not beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation.

"(dd) When it has been determined by the oversea commander that adequate civilian facilities are not available, certain categories of personnel peculiar to the oversea commands who contribute to the accomplishment of the oversea commander's mission may be furnished medical care in Army medical treatment facilities overseas, provided that adequate facilities are available. Some examples of personnel falling into this category are as follows: Accredited representatives of United States commercial organizations who are United States citizens to include news correspondents, representatives of commercial airlines, oil companies, etc.; members of recognized religious missions who are United States citizens; entertainment personnel on tour in oversea commands; athletic consultants and civilian actress technicians, etc.

"(ee) Designees of the Secretary of the Army.

"(ff) Indigent and nonindigent civilians in extreme necessity to save life or prevent undue suffering.

"(gg) "Paperclip" personnel of the Army (certain alien specialists), who have entered into a contract with the United States Government for the purpose of performing scientific and technological work for the Department of the Army will be provided emergency medical care at or near the project area to which assigned. Cost incurred as a result of treatment by a civilian hospital will be defrayed by the individual concerned" (15 F. R. 7673, Nov. 11, 1950).

The amount of time spent on nondependent civilian care appears to be out of all proportion to their numbers. As I have already demonstrated, servicemen and their dependents, even at very liberal estimates, use the time of fewer than 5,000 military doctors. This is not many more than the number of doctors in the Regular Medical Corps alone. We still have the time of 6,000 additional doctors to account for. The AMA's survey, already reported as authority No. 3,

helps to explain what these 6,000 doctors are doing. To reiterate, the survey showed that military doctors in this country spend 32.9 percent of their time on civilians who are not even military dependents. Although there are 268,829 dependents in foreign countries and 118,632 dependents in Territories and possessions, these military doctors estimated that they spent 72.7 percent of their time caring for civilians overseas, but only 8.4 percent of that time goes to military dependents. The other 63.8 percent is spent on other civilians—more than twice as much as for servicemen.

If this heavy load of nondependent civilians does not account for all of the unexplained 6,000 doctors, even allowing for those engaged in administration, research, and incidental duties, the "huge waste and chaos" exposed by the Hoover Commission task force no doubt accounts for the remainder.

It is bitterly unjust to draft doctors as a class solely to provide slave labor for the care of these millions of dependents and other civilians. But the enormity of the slave labor extracted by the doctor draft law does not end even there. Please note that in calculating the number of doctors required beyond those available through the regular draft, the Defense Department has added the requirements of the Public Health Service, raising the demand to 7,770 physicians. This factor has been strangely soft-pedaled throughout the House discussions. I do not believe it is sufficiently well known that service in the Public Health Service is accepted as an alternative, for purposes of the doctor draft, to military service, thus, as is plainly implied in the explanation of this bill, Congress is using the doctor draft to impress physicians into its Public Health Service. The medical minority is forced to provide medical care through involuntary servitude for a myriad of additional civilians ranging from Indians to the inmates of our Federal prisons. Indian health service, in fact, is being transferred to the Public Health Service, assuring the Indians a supply of doctors forced in through the compulsion of the draft threat.

Clearly, the huge civilian load both in the military medical services and in the Public Health Service has been masquerading in the guise of "national defense" when in reality it is nothing of the sort. There is no valid distinction between this kind of slave labor and the slave labor we justly condemn behind the Iron Curtain.

The argument has been used that we must keep the doctor draft on the books in case of a sudden military emergency. The doctor draft law is not necessary nor desirable for this purpose. There are ample medical and dental Reserves. The Reserves are much better suited to supply sudden demands for trained medical officers than a standby draft law would be. The 1951 United States Budget points out (p. 657) :

"The mission of the Army Organized Reserve Corps is to provide in the event of emergency, units effectively organized, trained, and equipped for rapid mobilization, expansion and deployment in the Army of the United States, and trained individuals available for designated mobilization assignments and other requirements for the expansion of the Regular forces."

As of April 1, 1953, there were 15,682 physicians and 7,750 dentists in the Reserve Corps not recalled to duty.

Substantial sums are appropriated each year by Congress to pay the Organized Reserves. The 1951 budget included \$115 million for this purpose. Doctors who volunteered for the Reserves receive preferential treatment over Regular medical officers for their time in the Reserves. There would seem to be no purpose in duplicating the efficient function of the Reserves with necessarily slow and cumbersome draft machinery to obtain untrained civilians.

The doctor draft law should be not reenacted even as a so-called standby measure. It injures all individual registered doctors and the profession as a whole even if no one is called. The doctors draft liability makes the profession unattractive to the best young men. The Health Resources Advisory Committee says, "Obligatory military service will add for virtually all our young doctors 2 years of experience before they have the freedom to decide how and where they will practice their profession. The Government thus now assumes the responsibility for a portion equal to one-fifth of the total time devoted to medical or dental education. This is full of potentialities, dangers and new problems" * * *. "We must well be concerned lest such disappointment and embitterment spread to the point of aversion to entering careers to whose cost and length has been added frustration."

The doctor draft law is not necessary for current medical officer procurement because there are 6,800 basic draft age physicians graduated yearly. These doctors like all other young men are under a 2-year obligation. This is enough to

replace all 11,000 Armed Forces physicians every 2 years. The Health Resources Advisory Committee says, "If mobilization continues at presently announced levels, it will be possible to maintain the present staffing ration of the Armed Forces with the new graduates of medical schools who are liable for service under this basic draft law."

All of the authorities with the exception of the Defense Department are in agreement that the basic draft will be sufficient. General Armstrong made a very unusual statement about the competence and the training of these new graduates to this effect:

(If the doctor draft is not extended to force in older doctors) " * * * we will use these lads just out of internship and then every night say a prayer and hope that nothing happens, because these interns will be in positions of responsibility for which they are not trained and they will be taking care of your boy and mine, in a manner that you will not be happy about."

Aside from this apparent reflection on the splendid Medical Field Service School's competence in preparing doctors for their military responsibilities, I reply to this remarkable statement: There are 48 States licensing men like these and turning them loose on their populations every year without further training. There seems to be no reluctance from the States or the people to seek medical care from these so-called inexperienced young men who have completed 9 years of training after high school. I went into a busy country practice upon completion of my internship and as far as I know the only manner in which my patients were made unhappy was when I was drafted leaving them with a ratio of no doctors per 3,000 people in the vicinity. There has been no official solicitude or prayer and about their welfare either before or after I was removed.

The Surgeon General's comment is even more inexplicable in view of the contradictory policy of the Department of Defense quoted in the Health Resources Advisory Committee report as recently as January as follows: "The problem facing the medical services today is the shortage of medical and dental officers in the junior grades."

Obviously the services could get along without the doctor draft. There are many alternatives which would aid them in readjusting to normal operation without compulsory procurement:

1. Hoover Commission recommendations Nos. 20 and 21 are that the Federal Government develop a contributory program of medical care and hospital insurance through a pool of private health insurance companies for civilian employees and civilian dependents of servicemen. The Surgeon General testifying for the Defense Department supported this idea. It would be much more fair than the present inequitable system which provides care only for those dependents who happen to be near military facilities. The Commission suggests that the insurance be convertible to civilian status on a family basis after service ends. The task force says, "This recommendation should also go far to meet the problem of medical recommendation care for nonservice-connected disabilities of veterans * * * and would substantially reduce the need for drafting physicians into the Armed Forces."

2. At the present time there are very few civilian contract physicians working for the Armed Forces because of the deplorably low civil service salary. If this wage scale were revised in a realistic manner in light of today's cost of living, there would undoubtedly be a considerable number of doctors available to assist with the military medical work.

3. The doctor draft law cannot supply career officers for the regular Medical Corps. It would not be needed under any circumstances if sufficient career men remained in the Army. One career medical officer can replace 15 unwilling reservists during his 30 years of service. Probably the most important grievance of resigning medical officers is the low rate of pay and the high cost of remaining in the Army. It would seem that the armed services physicians should get at least as much pay as those in the Veterans' Administration or the Public Health Service. All are in Federal service. Yet there is a wide discrepancy and most men must choose the higher paying services.

The doctor draft law has not improved the condition of the permanent Medical Corps. It has not eradicated the long-standing defects in that service. There is no possibility that the legislation you are considering will decrease the dissatisfaction, the unrest or the resignations in the regular Medical or Dental Corps. It will only worsen the situation and further delay the all-important solution to the rebuilding of an efficient, well-trained, dependable career Medical Corps. The proper place for legislative action would seem to be in constructive

and attractive measures rather than destructive and compulsory ones. The third alternative, then, is to rebuild the regular Medical Corps after proper legislative study of its troubles.

The doctor draft law has set a very dangerous precedent with serious implications for the future. I am especially anxious to emphasize to you what the court has said in my test case relative to the responsibility of Congress in the interpretation and upholding of the Constitution. My arguments that the doctor draft was unnecessary in view of the nondiscriminatory alternatives were conceded by the United States attorneys and were never refuted in court. But the court refused to consider any argument on necessity for the law, agreeing with the United States contention that the constitutional war powers are plenary and the Congress has unlimited power to conscript on its own terms without review by the courts. This view was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in the following language: “* * * Whether the legislation is wise or unwise, fair or unfair, necessary or unnecessary, is for legislative, not judicial determination. * * * Congress has the power to raise and support armies * * * It is not for the judiciary to review * * * how the forces shall be raised, nor of what elements they shall be composed. * * * It is for Congress to say when, who, to what extent, and how they shall be selected * * *.”

The Supreme Court twice denied certiorari and let this ruling stand.

The opinion in *Bertelsen v. Cooney* did not vindicate the necessity of the doctor draft, but quite the opposite—the courts increased the burden on Congress to study the necessity of the law since it placed the guardianship for the constitutional guaranties of this minority in the hands of Congress alone and removed it from the courts.

I believe the courts under this ruling have given Congress far more unchecked power than the framers of the Constitution intended it to have. The language of the Constitution seems to provide adequate safeguards along with adequate power in providing “Congress has the power: To declare war * * * To raise and support armies * * * To provide and maintain a Navy and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers * * *.”

All war power legislation, the most sweeping and dangerous of all congressional authority, must be necessary and it must be proper. Drafting civilian physicians and dentists in peacetime by a superimposed discriminatory law principally for nonessential and nonmilitary work leaves grave doubts regarding the necessity and propriety of such legislation. As the Hoover Commission task force adjudged, it is “unfair in principal and * * * abused in administration.”

Senators, you have the power, but not the right, to draft physicians and dentists away from their homes and practises to care for civilians of military designation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Senator DUFF, have you any questions?

Senator DUFF. When you say that a draft law is not necessary in order to get a sufficient number of doctors for the Army do you mean that if the Army would pay a high enough scale for them privately they would get them?

Dr. BERTELSEN. First of all the basic draft is adequate according to the Hoover Commission, according to the Health Resources Advisory Committee to supply physicians for the Armed Forces at their current, extravagant scale of free medical care to civilians plus their regular workload of soldiers which the Surgeon General said the civilian workload interferes with their basic mission.

Senator DUFF. Your primary objection is, as I understand it, then that doctors in the Army are rendering medical services for those who are not directly connected with the military setup?

Dr. BERTELSEN. And for whom other means could be used to obtain medical care without the involuntary servitude of the American doctor. Yes, sir; that is the thing.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator, Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. Do you oppose drafting other people?

Dr. BERTELSEN. The draft is presumably necessary in the world of today. I think we tend to increase continually the number of men we draft and we continue to make it more severe on certain groups and certainly the doctors have suffered.

Those of us who have felt this discrimination ourselves. I object to that.

Senator ERVIN. Well, when war comes, ordinary persons like myself might claim it is discrimination in favor of medical students. When the war comes they allow the medical students to continue and complete their medical education.

Dr. BERTELSEN. Yes.

Senator ERVIN. Then they send the same generation of boys out to fight and die while the medical students enjoy immunity from bombs; is that not so?

Dr. BERTELSEN. Yes, sir. It is also true with the engineers and others.

Senator ERVIN. That is all.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you for your statement.

The next witness, Dr. Theodore Bisland of Dallas, Tex., had to leave and he has asked that a letter from him plus a statement be placed into the record at this point.

Without objection it will be handled in that manner.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. THEODORE BISLAND, DALLAS, TEX.

JUNE 8, 1955.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: Due to the press of medical affairs here, I was unable to schedule a period away from the office.

However, my interest in the hearings on the doctor-draft law renewal are as strong as ever. And it is with deep regret that I am not able to appear in Washington before your committee.

I would like to request, however, that you please include my statement, accompanying this letter, in the report of the hearings.

I would also like to ask that you send me a copy of the hearings when they are printed by the Government Printing Office.

I certainly thank you and your committee members for the opportunity offered to appear before your committee, and can only say that it has been extremely disappointing for me, personally, not to have been able to appear in person in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE BISLAND, M. D.

In requesting permission to make this statement before the Armed Forces Committee, I would like to state that I am doing this primarily as a citizen and secondarily as a physician.

It is my opinion that something is basically wrong with a law of the Congress of the United States of America that discriminates against a minority group. And it is even more inequitable when that law jeopardizes an American citizen of a special class at a rate 16 times that of the normal or average citizenry. And it is still further un-American when that special class has already given so much of their life span in intensive training, hard work, and years of service to their fellowman.

It is certainly contrary to our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Bill of Rights when you can take a member of a definite minority group and make him eligible for certain mandatory losses (e. g. years of his life, regression in his professional attainments, financial losses entailed in the selling of a practice, etc.) at a rate approximating 100 percent of that group as contrasted with 25 percent of the average population, and for a period of time

exactly four times as long as the average citizen (ages 18 to 51, as contrasted with ages 18 to 26). And this done by a public law of the land.

And this discrimination would be not allegedly necessary if the problem of dependent care would, as it well can, be worked out on a prepaid health insurance plan, with the Government footing a part of the monthly premiums.

No physician that I came in contact with during my tour of duty ever thought that any member of the Armed Forces should go without adequate medical care. And I don't believe that any American doctor would ever deny medical care to a member of the Armed Forces. Whether this medical care should of necessity be given by uniformed doctors was a matter of debate.

But on the one issue of civilian medical care, all of my colleagues were unanimously of the opinion that there was no basis whatsoever that such civilians' care needed to be given by uniformed doctors.

As a matter of fact, patients that I have talked with would have preferred to go to a civilian physician, of their own choice, if such had been available on an insurance basis. And actually many members of the Armed Forces have taken their families to civilian physicians and not because of necessity but rather by choice.

The lack of patient appreciation in a military setup is also one of the more undesirable aspects of the subordination, lack of professional respect and general discontent that are inherent in the uniformed doctor medical care.

This could be obviated by the extensive use of civilian physicians on a contract basis or on an insurance basis. A physician should represent kindness, consideration, and healing—an attitude that is difficult to obtain in the military situation.

A further and long-range point of view that I would like to mention is the caliber of the physicians and the level of our national health in the figure. It has been pointed out in previous testimony before the courts and before the House Armed Services Committee, I believe, that there has been a marked drop in both the number and the quality of applicants for medical school, and that this was noted first after the passage of the original doctor draft law in 1950.

Certainly any sane young American citizen will seriously debate as to whether to apply to medical school at all if, in addition to the loss of income during the 12 to 14 year training period (4 years college, 4 years medical school, 1 year internship and 3 to 7 years of hospital residency) and the years of his life, he is going to definitely face 100 percent in an additional 2 to 3 years at any time until age 51.

And probably as is now happening, he will decide to go into some other less discriminated-against career. And American medicine and American health standards will deteriorate as a direct result of this cycle of events.

Gentlemen, I implore you to consider the damage already done to our American health system by this discriminatory and unfair legislation. And I further ask you to consider the overall aspect of this continued legislation against a minority group.

If and when the "panic button" goes off, I hope to be among the first to be permitted to fight for my country. But in the meantime, please consider this petition by one of the younger veteran-physicians (in my fourth decade of life) as representative of the feelings of the younger group of physicians.

"What profit a man if he gain the whole world, yet lose his soul."

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness represents the Friends Committee on National Legislation, Mr. Edward F. Snyder who is speaking for Prof. Harrop A. Freeman of Cornell University.

Mr. Snyder, will you proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. SNYDER, LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, THE FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Mr. SNYDER. I am legislative secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

Due to unexpected circumstances, Professor Freeman has been prevented from coming from Ithaca, N. Y., to testify before this committee. I am reading his statement.

Prof. Harrop Freeman is a professor of law at Cornell Law School, Cornell University. He is a member of the Religious Society of Friends and is on the executive council of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

His statement in opposition to enactment of H. R. 3005 is as follows:

The Friends Committee on National Legislation is an organization set up by members of the Religious Society of Friends to reflect and relate Quaker religious thought to important legislative problems of our day.

Since the Society of Friends has no hierarchy of control by which one group or person can speak for the whole of the Society, and since we respect the individual conscience of each member to hold those views which God gives him the wisdom to see, no organization nor individual can claim to speak for all Quakers.

However, the Friends Committee is the only organization set up by Friends to speak on behalf of Friends on legislative issues and it is representative of nearly all the Yearly Meetings (the governing bodies) of Friends in America. Further, when speaking on matters relating to war and peace, it may properly be pointed out that there is almost unanimity in the Society in opposition to war and in opposition to conscription. During the three centuries of the existence of the Society of Friends there has never been any official Quaker body which has endorsed conscription.

The 1955 annual meeting of the Friends Committee on National Legislation adopted a statement of policy which reads in part:

"We reaffirm our determined opposition to universal military training, to any form of universal military service, to a compulsory reserve system, and to the continuation of selective service. This opposition to the military system is a basic aspect of a continuing and concerted effort for peaceful settlement of disputes, for development of the U. N., for disarmament, and for the increasing use of our resources to meet human needs."

Our testimony against conscription is based on more than pragmatic tests and considerations. It is based on the religious conviction that it is the task of every religious person to see that God's will is done on earth so that His kingdom may come on earth. The cornerstone of such a world would be that it be warless. Without this foundation we cannot have a world in which we live in the image of God, loving each other, trusting each other, and cooperating with each other.

But because all truth is one and intellectual wisdom and religious insight are but two ways of looking at the same universe, we do not forego speaking in pragmatic terms. We, therefore, urge the following additional considerations in asking your committee to recommend that the selective-service law be not extended.

1. The adoption of internal law has a great effect on international policy. At this time, when we are trying to achieve international disarmament, and to negotiate top-level international agreement, it would be most disruptive to commit ourselves to 4 additional years of conscription.

I do not need to review before this well-informed committee the efforts of the disarmament subcommittee (United States, U. S. S. R., France, the United Kingdom, and Canada) at London over the past 3 months. The reports from the meetings now show progress on plans for inspection and the stages of disarmament, on which agreement could not be achieved before.

In Europe, we have seen an Austrian treaty negotiated. Top-level conferences of America, Russia, England, and France are scheduled and the items to be discussed appear to go to the heart of international differences.

In Asia, the Korean war has been stopped, the Vietnam conflict has been negotiated. China has made overtures toward settling many of its differences with the United States, the Formosa crisis has been eased.

Every member of this committee knows in the deepest reaches of his heart and mind that the vicious circle of hate and fear and militarism must be broken. This is the supreme challenge of our age, and there is no pat, nor easy, nor simple, nor quick, nor inexpensive answer. It requires an improved United Nations, to which all nations should belong, far-reaching steps toward universal total disarmament, and the renunciation of war and threats of war as national policy. It means bringing the disputes, that threaten the peace, around the conference table, and bringing all nations within the United Nations to be subject to the influence of world public opinion. It calls for diverting the energy of 19

million men and women under arms and the more than one-eighth of the world's production which it takes to support them, into advancing the welfare of the disadvantaged world.

The point is that however difficult it is, this shift from a suicidal arms race has to be made before mankind can breathe the air of assurance. A nation of people with moral and Christian ideals must press the moral initiative in the political field. This means a basic change in both Russian and American attitudes. The United States must take a stronger leadership in a constructive direction sincerely and persistently.

We agree that nothing will so hamper our international negotiations, nothing will give the lie to our words for peace and disarmament so much as to adopt an extension of the selective-service law at this time. The nonextension of selective service would be an important affirmative showing of our good faith. As I shall show in subsequent paragraphs, nonextension is not an expensive gesture; it will, I believe, produce dividends out of all proportion to the slight risk we may take.

2. Continued peacetime conscription is of very doubtful constitutional validity.

In the testimony before the House Armed Services Committee are assumptions that trouble any thoughtful American greatly, and they particularly trouble those of us who teach and practice constitutional law. Secretary of Defense Wilson plans on maintaining the present establishment "for an indefinite period" (p. 15); on page 34 General Hershey assumes an Armed Force of 3 million "for some years to come"; on page 45 the Assistant Secretary of the Army assumes selective service as necessary to build up Reserves for "the onslaught of another major conflict"; and on page 51 Major General Booth says the "basic and necessary assumption of all our mobilization planning is that selective service legislation will be in existence on M-day." Does this mean that the military is assuming another war; does it assume that conscription in this country will become permanent? If this is the meaning, then it is against the whole American tradition, and I believe, against the American Constitution.

In December of 1944 I wrote a law review article in the *Virginia Law Review* to the effect that peacetime conscription was invalid under our Constitution. This was answered in June of 1945 by a great American lawyer. But, if I understand his argument rightly, not even he would hold that permanent peacetime conscription was constitutional. I freely admit that there is some basis for saying that conscription immediately before a war or when an undeclared war (Korea) is being fought may be within the war power of the Federal Government, but I am clear that the whole plan of the Constitution is against a permanent Federal conscripted force. The concept of continuous forced military duty was one of those items reserved to the States or to the people. It might be that no court would declare a conscription statute enacted to meet a war emergency unconstitutional even in peacetime; but there surely comes a time when peacetime conscription is not sufficiently related to war to derive its sanction from the war power. I trust that in the days of peaceful negotiation ahead, that time is now.

But I would point out another corollary from this discussion. The American people should put a stop to the creating or exploiting of emergencies to seek to obtain conscription, universal military training, or large military budgets. If only an impending war or crisis will justify selective service, one must be extremely careful that he does not submit to the temptation of developing or using crises to uphold legislation—such action would be clearly a violation of the Constitution.

3. The Federal Administrative Procedures Act was adopted by Congress in 1946 with the promise that all Federal agencies would be subject to its procedures because they constituted a minimum standard to be met before a person's property or personal rights could be affected. It was anticipated that a few wartime agencies would be exempt for a few years because they were not to be permanent. Now, 10 years later, Selective Service is still exempt from the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act and it is proposed to extend this exemption 4 years more. The most consistent violator of the fair procedures demanded by the Administrative Procedures Act is Selective Service, as an examination of the cases would show.

Businessmen have long demanded that their property rights should not be affected by administrative agencies unless proper procedures are adopted to apprise them of the issues, to give them an opportunity to submit proof, to be represented by an attorney, to have a reasoned opinion on their case, and to permit review in the courts. It is generally stated by the United States Supreme

Court that personal liberties are entitled to even greater protection than property rights. Yet none of the above protections are given in the Selective Service System. I am fully aware that during the war it was thought that these procedures would take too long a time and would hold up the production of a large army. Even the protection of property rights was somewhat telescoped then. Property rights have now fully regained their procedural protection. Will it be constitutional for selective service to go on indefinitely denying procedural due process as to personal liberties?

This committee is doubtless aware that the Supreme Court has, this spring, in four cases required Selective Service to give registrants investigated by the FBI a fair résumé of the FBI report. This small protection came in opposition to Selective Service exclusion from the Federal Administrative Procedure Act. But if the exclusion continues much longer the whole Selective Service Act may be invalid.

4. Continued peacetime conscription will concentrate too much power in the hands of the military.

The extension of the draft, H. R. 3005, which this committee is now considering, cannot be viewed entirely apart from the National Reserve plan, H. R. 5297, which was endorsed by the President yesterday and which is now before the House of Representatives. Together these bills provide for military control over the life of every young man for a period of 8 years if the military wish to exercise that option—a system of military compulsion alien to the American tradition and contrary to the American dream.

It is probably not for a modest American citizen to tell Congress what it should do, but it is definitely proper for him to share with this committee some of his concerns. I shall be reviewing only a record that we all know. We have recently seen an unprecedented campaign in public and private by military leaders against the modest cutbacks proposed by the President (himself a military man). Was there ever a military establishment big enough to suit the generals and admirals? Can we depend upon the military for sound judgment as to how large a military establishment is needed, when their jobs, prestige, social position, rank, and power depend upon masses of subordinates?

Even in Korea there were never involved at one time more than 250,000 American troops. Three-quarters of the men in the Army in wartime hold essentially civilian or noncombat jobs. The Air Force in 1955 has begun the process of having civilians take over military jobs and by the end of the year intend to have 31,000 civilians replace 43,000 military personnel. It is estimated to cost \$11,000 to train each Army draftee and keep him for 2 years. This would permit the employment of a civilian at \$5,500 to take his place.

How long should the American people accept without question the compulsory indoctrination that only violence is the final arbiter of men's destinies, that the civilian must be subordinate to the military mind, that colleges and graduate schools take what priorities the military will give them, that the prodigious waste of manpower that characterizes much military organization and activity must be sanctified by conscription to fill if necessary every military demand?

It is a sobering question to ask whether even Congress is becoming militarized. Think for a moment on these votes in the House; the original Selective Service Act of 1940 was adopted 233 for and 124 against; the extension of the draft, 1941 (just before Pearl Harbor), 203 to 202; extension of Selective Service, 1946, 259 to 110; passage of Universal Service Act, 1951 (during Korean war), 339 to 41; passage of extension of the draft, 1955, 394 to 4.

Then hear the words of former Representative Howard Buffett on December 1, 1954: "The record * * * offers sobering evidence that peacetime conscription, always advocated as an instrument of negative protection * * * becomes an instrument of positive aggression; that it brings in its wake militarism, conquest, and ultimately defeat and disaster." Then think of the history of the countries with whose name we usually associated conscription: Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, Poland, France.

Next ponder the words of the Council of Methodist Bishops: "The church is concerned with our survival as a democracy penetrated by Christian values. Militarism as a way of life is a foe of democracy and our forefathers fled to these shores to escape it. We call upon our people to prevent any attempt to fasten peacetime conscription on the American people." Finally, recall the words of Napoleon, that there are two major forces in the world, the sword and the mind; that in the end the sword is always overcome by the mind.

6. The United States should push for the international abolition of conscription, rather than its continuation here.

In fact, House Republican leader, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., introduced a bill a few years ago, calling for American effort in the direction of the international abolition of conscription, as did former Senator Hoey in the Senate.

The alternative produces a tragic and frightening paradox.

One of the very first acts of United States military occupation in both Germany and Japan was to outlaw military training and the military indoctrination of the youth of the defeated countries. And yet the present military policies which the United States is urging upon both countries will apparently require a change in the constitutions of both nations in order to make it possible to reinstitute conscription.

How can one who remembers World War I and II look upon these military policies with equanimity or ask that the same pattern be established in America?

Universal conscription is not "a new way of life" as President Eisenhower proclaimed in his message to Congress. It is an old European way of subordinating the youth of a country to the dictates of a military state.

Military conscription is not the kind of leadership which the United States ought to be offering the hungry, sick, illiterate people who make up so much of the human race. They are our brothers under God. But for the grace of God and the good fortune of our living in a land of plenty, we might be in their place. They cannot eat our bayonets. Our men in jet planes, and atom-powered submarines ready to rain death on millions of women and children cannot feed and house them.

As Americans we cherish liberty and freedom and want the rest of the world to share it and enjoy it. We do have a positive duty to defend and to nourish the ideals that have made our people and Nation great. But our greatness does not rest on military regimentation, or on the obsession on military secrecy, or threats of instant and massive retaliation. We cannot prove our moral superiority over the Communists by accepting and glorifying the idea of violence as the normal way of conducting our international relations, or by moving farther toward the garrison state.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Snyder.

Senator do you have any questions?

Senator DUFF. I would just like to observe that if you could sell that theory to the Russians I think it would be very practical but at the time that they are constantly building up to new heights of power and they are arming themselves with weapons that if we are not instantly prepared could annihilate us, it seems to me that a nation which has a fanatical opposition even to God itself, we are going to have to be on our toes; if not we will be destroyed.

To my way of thinking, your idea would destroy us, because we would not be ready to protect ourselves.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. I would like to ask you a question, Mr. Snyder, on your position which I respect so far as your thinking is concerned.

The basis of your position is belief in God and the teaching of God, is it not?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. You know I am sure that our only possible enemy in the world today, the basis of their philosophy is complete disbelief in God. The theory of communism, there is no belief in God in the theory of communism, is there?

Mr. SNYDER. I believe that is true in theoretical communism, yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Churchill asked Mr. Stalin how many people he had to kill in order to eliminate the kulaks, the peasants with a little property. He said 10 million. It took 4 years. It was terrible.

If the head of a country of atheists would kill 10 million of his own people in order to put through an agrarian program, I believe it would be fair to say that he might be even more aggressive with respect to us, would you agree to that?

Mr. SNYDER. Certainly the Society of Friends does not distinguish between countries when it comes to violence, and they recognize that especially in Russia, this has taken place. But the immediate problem, it seems to us, especially in view of the tremendous devastation which could be wrought by another war, in view of the hydrogen bomb and even the C-bomb, that every effort must be made to live peacefully with the Russians.

That is our only alternative if civilization is to survive and our difference, I believe, comes in how we achieve that goal. Our belief is that there is a difference between Communist theory and the human beings who live in Russia, that there is that of God in every man including the Russians and if we appeal to them with policies which show our good faith and our integrity there will be an answer come from them which will eventually lead us into a peaceful world and ultimately—

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you be willing therefore to risk unilateral disarmament on our part? I am trying to follow your thinking. Are you willing to do that and put your trust in God?

Mr. SNYDER. Many members of the Society of Friends are willing to do that. The position of our committee which works with the Congress here is that disarmament must be universal and enforceable and it must be multilateral, that it must come from negotiated agreements and that it must be down to the level of internal policing.

Senator SYMINGTON. Well, I recently introduced a disarmament plan into the Congress.

Mr. SNYDER. I know you did.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you think it is fair for us not to do whatever the military experts believe is necessary to defend the country until we have agreed disarmament?

Mr. SNYDER. I personally question whether if we wait that long we will ever achieve it.

Senator SYMINGTON. What you would really like to see us do is lead in a program of disarmament?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Senator SYMINGTON. Regardless of what the Soviet does?

Mr. SNYDER. I think the world opinion is so strong for peace that they would practically be forced to come along.

Senator SYMINGTON. Well, that really is unilateral disarmament, isn't it?

Mr. SNYDER. Well, perhaps so.

Senator SYMINGTON. I respect you for your opinions, although I must say I cannot agree with it.

Senator ERVIN. I have a profound respect for the religious Society of Friends.

Senator SYMINGTON. So have I.

I have a lot of Quaker ancestors.

Senator DUFF. I associate myself with that idea. I have a lot of Quaker ancestry. I just disagree with his present application.

Senator ERVIN. History disagrees with him on this question, although not on others, because Kipling says,

When the Cambrian measures were forming,
They promised perpetual peace.
They swore if we gave them our weapons,
That the wars of the tribes would cease.
But when we disarmed,
They sold us
And delivered us,
Bound to the foe.

I think history shows that when men have disarmed, that when nations like Russia were in existence they were delivered bound to the foe and in this country every generation of Americans had to fight notwithstanding the fact that most Americans love peace.

I just wondered if we disarmed under the present state of the world and Russia started to invade us and enslave us, what protection would we have?

Senator DUFF. I think—if you will permit the interruption—we had one experience of disarmament when we were destroying our battleships under an international agreement and the Japanese were building the biggest ones they had at the same time they were under an agreement with us to disarm.

That is our practical experience.

Senator ERVIN. I have a profound respect for the society but I disagree with its position.

Mr. SNYDER. Perhaps I did not make my position clear on the unilateral disarmament. Our position is that the Government of the United States should by every means possible seek to negotiate with the Russians on agreed disarmament with power to go into each country and make sure that they are not developing weapons and they would have the opportunity to do that in this country.

Senator SYMINGTON. Suppose, for instance, the President and the administration say we need so many troops in order to defend our country and we can't get those troops unless we have selective service, what are we going to do?

Just disagree with the authorities in that field? Is that your concept? In other words if we don't arm, try to arm on the basis of reasonable adequacy, so that if we are attacked we are certain to lose, why should we try to arm at all?

I say that sincerely. I am not being sarcastic about it at all.

Mr. SNYDER. We recognize that our views are not in accord with a good many of the people in the country.

Senator SYMINGTON. I did not mean that, Mr. Snyder. I was only asking you.

You say you are not for unilateral disarmament, which would be agreed that would be inadequate armament in effect is unilateral disarmament, is it not?

Mr. SNYDER. That may be. I would think that certain disarmament has a beneficial effect upon the——

Senator SYMINGTON. The theory of armament is the theory to be able to protect yourself in case you are attacked, isn't it?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you for your fine statement and I respect your opinion.

Mr. SNYDER. I thank the committee for its consideration.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness before the committee is the Friends Medical Society, Dr. J. Huston Westover, vice chairman.

Dr. Westover.

Dr. WESTOVER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. HUSTON WESTOVER, FRIENDS MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. WESTOVER. I am here today on behalf of the Friends Medical Society, of which I am vice chairman and executive secretary.

The Friends Medical Society include in its membership about 245 physicians, as well as nurses and other medical personnel, most of them Quakers, who desire to use their professional training and experience in voluntary humanitarian civilian enterprises rather than in the armed services.

Our efforts are oriented toward domestic and foreign medical relief projects, alone and jointly with the American Friends Service Committee.

In addition to my connection with the Friends Medical Society, I am a physician associated with an active clinic. During World War II, I had direct experience with the civilian draft service and particularly with the setting up of medical guinea pig services rendered by conscientious objector volunteers.

The Friends Medical Society adheres to the traditional Quaker peace testimony, and is opposed to conscription for military service. We are therefore not in favor of extending the Selective Service Act or the doctor draft as proposed in H. R. 3005 and H. R. 6047.

We would like to emphasize again certain features of our position.

The stand we take is based on religious grounds. Friends are opposed to violence and have tried for 300 years to demonstrate that force is not necessary in dealing with our fellowmen. We hold the belief that there is something of God in every man.

We feel the divine spark is kindled by humanitarian approaches or extended or extinguished by approaches depending mainly on force.

Because of our inability to accept violence in the relationships of men we traditionally have been unable to accept service in the armed services with free consciences. It has been our hope that others might be led by conscience to a similar position.

To quote from Friends discipline :

Friends should endeavor to maintain a spirit of good will to the members of all religions, races, and nations and labor for a just and generous policy toward them.

We are compelled and counseled to live in a way that takes away the occasion for all wars and to take part in reconciliation between individuals, groups and nations. I have attached to my written statement quotation from Friends Discipline bearing on this subject.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

EXCERPT FROM DISCIPLINE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ON THE SUBJECT OF WAR AND PEACE

We have found it to be our duty to bear our faithful testimony against war in accordance with the Gospel, which breathes peace on earth and good will toward men. God's law of love, as fully exemplified by the life of Jesus, is

applicable to nations as well as individuals. Friends are earnestly advised on all occasions to act in a Christian and peaceable manner, and not only to refuse to bear arms, but to engage in no business to promote war, nor to unite with any in a way calculated to incite or encourage the spirit of war. To give occasion of offense or jealousy to the inhabitants or to the government of other countries, whether by imputing evil motives, by race or trade discrimination, by needless alarms of invasion, by the accumulation of armaments, or by anything approaching a hostile attitude, is inconsistent alike with Christian duty and with the best interests of any nation.

It is very important that young people be so imbued with the spirit of love and brotherhood as manifested by Jesus that they will be enabled to take their stand for peace and international good will under all circumstances. We therefore encourage parents and teachers carefully to instruct their boys and girls in the principles and practice of peace.

We greatly desire that the children of our country shall be imbued with the true conception of patriotism and service to the Nation and to humanity. We earnestly advise Friends to exert themselves at all times to make our country a potent factor in the advancement of the world and to work to improve the civic, economic, social, and moral condition of our country, rather than to exalt it at the expense of others or to support and justify its action irrespective of right or justice.

Dr. WESTOVER. The record is clear that, within the limits imposed by conscience, we have always been willing to serve our fellowman.

We have of course found that our views on military service are not now shared fully by most Americans. In our goals, however, we cannot claim to be unique; all people earnestly yearn for relief from the burden of conscription and armaments, and want the end of war, suffering, starvation, and illness.

We have approved the moves of our Government toward reconciling international tensions and moving toward universal disarmament. Our view is that true security may be more likely to stem from reliance on a spirit of courageous good will than from reliance on strength of arms.

We are aware that many are coming to believe that nothing but world catastrophe can result from a sustained effort to build more and more destructive weapons.

Similarly we have noted with appreciation the willingness of our Government as well as the entire medical profession to share with the world significant medical advances such as the development of poliomyelitis vaccine.

We appreciate the fact that the draft laws recognize conscientious objectors and assign them to civilian draft work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

In the Friends Medical Society we are especially aware of the appropriateness of the part of the present law which prevents double jeopardy in determining the liability of special registrants for renewed draft service, for the record we would like to emphasize the facts justifying the continued recognition of past civilian draft service.

First, the civilian work program was officially prescribed by the selective service law, and so conscientious objectors were directly conscripted for such duty.

Second, the draft service was directly administered by selective service and was limited to projects designated as work of national importance.

Third, in doing this work, the conscientious objectors were under the continuing discipline of selective service, and were conscripted and released on a basis generally comparable with military draftees.

An account of the draft service performed by approximately 12,000 conscientious objectors is attached for the record as a supplement of this statement.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL RECORD OF CIVILIAN DRAFT SERVICE BY CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS CLASSIFIED AS SPECIAL REGISTRANTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 779

Between 1941 and 1947, about 12,000 conscientious objectors were drafted into the Government's civilian public service (CPS) program. I do not have the figures of the numbers drafted since then in the current program. According to selective service statistics, these men gave about 8,250,000 man-days of work to the Nation. If this work had been paid for at Army-private rates, it would have cost the Government more than \$18 million. Instead, the CO's worked without pay: they received no dependency allotments, no compensation for death or injury resulting from draft work, and no equivalent of the GI bill to help meet education and other post-service expenses. About half the CO man-days were in work camps under various Federal agencies. These projects ranged from "smoke jumping" by parachute to fight forest fires, to digging ditches, planting trees, testing dairy herds, and soil conservation and reclamation activities. Families, churches, and other groups raised a total of \$7,200,000 to meet the cost of maintaining CO's in such camps, and to provide them with a \$2.50 monthly allowance.

Later in the CPS program, it became possible for CO's to work in institutions. CO's contributed about 1,500,000 man-days of work as physicians, attendants, or in other capacities in State mental hospitals and training schools. Whether they worked as attendants or doctors, the CO's received only maintenance and a cash allowance of \$15 per month to meet personal expenses. Over 500 CPS men served as "guinea pigs" in medical and scientific experiments under the auspices of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the United States Army Surgeon General's Office. Some were subjects in infectious hepatitis (jaundice) experiments, receiving inoculations of yellow fever vaccine or suspected blood plasma, swallowing nose and throat washings and body wastes of infected patients, or drinking varieties of contaminated or presumably purified water. In the projects designed to find controls and medicines for malaria and atypical pneumonia, those who volunteered to contract the diseases were subjects for a wide variety of tests, and trials of possibly useful new drugs. Still other guinea pigs took part in experiments to develop survival rations, and to see how long men could exist on life rafts, after drinking ocean water, etc. Those who volunteered in the so-called typhus-control experiments deliberately exposed themselves to body lice for extended periods of time in order to test precautionary techniques. Other groups were subjects in nutrition and starvation experiments, designed to determine the reaction of the human body to deprivation from and restoration of food, to excessive heat, cold, and to high altitudes. All these projects helped to advance the medical and scientific knowledge of the Nation, and required of the CO's who took part the willingness to risk health and well-being for positive humanitarian ends.

Very briefly, it ranged all the way from digging ditches, planting trees and fighting forest fires to serving as attendants in mental and general hospitals and other public institutions.

The large number of men working in mental hospitals as attendants did a difficult job especially well because their basic attitudes toward others were in keeping with the best approaches in the care of the mentally ill today.

Out of their work and educational program grew the National Mental Health Foundation.

One of the most interesting features of the program was that involving the use of conscientious objectors who volunteered to be human guinea pigs in scientific and medical experiments. In these latter projects, for example, in seeking a way to combat the typhus louse, some worked for weeks in lice-ridden clothes.

Others exposed themselves to atypical pneumonia, malaria and infectious hepatitis (jaundice) in order to test controls and cures; still others took part in nutrition, starvation and life raft experiments.

Groups of men underwent extremes of heat, cold and high altitude. Such projects were listed as CPS Camps No. 115 and administered by Selective Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development and the United States Army Surgeon General's Office.

One of my responsibilities was enlisting volunteers for such projects of significant medical research. I can remember no instance in which we are unable to find men willing to be subjects.

Civilian public service included Quakers and others who, after serving their full period of draft service, subsequently worked through medical school and graduate training.

They had no educational assistance from the GI bill although they had had years of conscription service without pay, having received only a monthly allowance of from \$2.50 to \$15.

With the enactment of the special registrants draft making doctors without previous military service liable to the draft to age 51 it became imperative that the law include credit for their CPS service or they would be redrafted for years of additional conscripted service. The present doctor draft law appropriately recognizes previous civilian draft service.

We do not seek special privilege, but desire equity earned by sacrificial and constructive civilian service as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces, and to merit recognition by law for the services thus performed.

May I conclude by expressing my appreciation for being able to present this statement to your committee and by repeating our deep hope that our Nation will yet bring itself to reject military conscription.

We support the viewpoint that our Government's conscription laws should continue to include provisions for those who would retain their freedom of conscience. If H. R. 6057 is to be adopted, we urge that its provision continuing to recognize previous civilian draft service be retained.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, doctor.

Senator Duff, any questions?

Senator DUFF. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much.

We appreciate your statement.

The next witness is Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mrs. Henry Chandlee Forman.

Mrs. Forman, will you take your seat.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HENRY CHANDLEE FORMAN, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Mrs. FORMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I am Mrs. Henry Chandlee Forman, of Easton, Md. I am here today representing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, United States section, to testify in opposition of the enactment of H. R. 3005.

Our legislative office is located at 214 Second Street NE., Washington 2, D. C.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was originated in 1915 in the midst of the First World War, with Jane Addams as its first president. Throughout its history it has maintained a policy and program consistent with its purpose to work by nonviolent means for the establishment of those political, economic, social, and psychological conditions throughout the world which can assure peace and freedom.

Jane Addams and Emily Blach, our present honorary international president, are the only two American women who have won the Nobel peace award. Both of their efforts for peace and freedom which won them this international recognition were channeled primarily through our organization.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has throughout its 40 years of activity stood firmly against conscription. Reflecting this consistency, the midwinter meeting of the national board, held in Philadelphia, January 28-30, 1955, adopted the following resolution:

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has always opposed conscription in any form. Therefore we oppose any extension of the draft, universal military training, and any form of compulsory Reserve program.

Will extension of the draft prevent the spread of communism?

One of the major arguments made by proponents of conscription is that it is necessary to prevent the spread of communism. We believe, however, that there is ample evidence that there are more positive and constructive ways of containing the growth of communism than dependence on the negative, deterrent effect of military strength.

To halt the march of communism means developing a program to overcome the grinding misery of two-thirds of the world's masses.

The United Nations Economic Survey of Europe for 1951 pointed out that even at that time—

Defense outlays in the leading industrial countries of Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States are likely soon to reach levels where they will together equal, or even exceed, the aggregate national incomes of all the underdeveloped countries.

Lord John Boyd Orr, when retiring as Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, in 1949, warned that war and hunger are the real foes of mankind. He further warned then, and his warning has become more meaningful with the passage of time, that unless the nations of the world cease their conflicts over political abstractions and concentrate instead on promoting the welfare of the world, the children of this generation would not live to grow up.

Ever more terrible weapons will not solve the problem of the world's poverty. The military answer will not even touch the fringes of a solution to this acute problem. What our young men need is understanding, based on knowledge, that the problems of this world are such that there is no military solution possible. What they need is a sense of responsibility, integrity of character, ability to think through problems unemotionally and to reach objective nonpartisan decisions.

Conscription has the opposite effect; they are taught there is one enemy, one answer, the military answer.

The poverty of two-thirds of the world's people is a fact. Revolutionary movements against this poverty, against hunger, inequality, are also facts of today's world which must be faced.

The Soviet Union did not create the problems against which Asians and Africans are revolting, nor yet for the most part the revolutionary movements. The Soviet Union has been the exploiter of these movements. The problem is not one of stopping these movements.

It is instead how to prevent them from being captured by and integrated into the Communist movement led by the Soviet Union.

This is essentially a political task which our concentration on military solutions makes it impossible for us to achieve. As Prof. Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago puts it:

The counterrevolutionary appearances of our military oriented policies disarm us not only in the struggle for the minds of men but in the military struggle as well. For it can be asserted axiomatically that once the problem of revolution can be stated only in military terms, it has become insoluble and even an unlikely military success would only obscure the political defeat.

The meeting of the Afro-Asian nations in Bandung, Indonesia, representing nearly three-fifths of the world's people, has helped to point up the importance of their social and economic problems which they feel cannot be solved by primary emphasis on military solutions.

A quote from the final communique of the conference summed up the feeling on disarmament and development:

The conference considered that disarmament and the prohibition of production * * * and use of nuclear * * * weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilization from the fear of wholesale destruction * * * that effective international control should be established * * * to implement such prohibition and that speedy and determined efforts should be made to this end * * *. The conference recognized the urgency of promoting economic development in the Asian-African region * * * emphasized the particular significance of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes * * *. Nations should practice tolerance and live together in peace * * * on the basis of * * * respect for the fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations.

If, then, the major problems of the world are poverty, hunger, disease, and ignorance, and not who can conscript the most men and build the biggest bombs, we must face the economic development plans that are necessary to combat the poverty that plays into communism's hands?

A look at the present United States budget will seem to answer "No." It shows that of the funds the 83d Congress appropriated, 72 cents out of every dollar were earmarked for military and military related economic measures, 8 cents for the continuing cost of past wars, and only four-fifths of a penny for all civilian foreign and technical assistance programs, including those of the United Nations for which the United States now is making contributions.

This shows, in effect, that a budget in which 72 cents out of every dollar goes for military purposes is not likely to invest more than four-fifths of a cent as a contribution to the solution of the problems which makes all the enormous military spending necessary in the first place.

The United States, indeed, already has stated at the United Nations that it will not contribute to the U. N. long-range economic development funds until substantial savings have been made possible, through disarmament or otherwise, in its military spending.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *Christian Century* writes (May 25, 1953):

Now we know what started World War I.

Forty-one years ago, Europe blundered into starting the era of world wars. Who or what was responsible? British and German historians, in a joint conference at Goslar in West Germany, have agreed. A long statement adopted there tells writers of textbooks for both countries where they should hereafter place the blame. "Summed up, these historians drawn from both sides now declare that economic rivalry had little to do with starting World War I. Neither, they conclude, did political ambition have much to do with that. But the war was precipitated by the mutual fears of all the European peoples who were caught in the armament race which preceded 1914. Neither side wanted war, but when the mobilization of that fateful summer began, mutual fear wrested control of events out of the hands of civilian cabinets, and tragedy followed. Boys and girls in Britain and Germany will now be taught that it was fear of competing military establishments which touched off World War I.

The late Senator Brien McMahon said that 5,000 years of recorded history showed that an arms race never brought peace but always ended in war.

We have come lately to know just what destruction war will bring if it comes again. The President of the United States said in an off-the-cuff speech that a future war will leave neither victors nor vanquished but only relative degrees of devastation. Himself a military man, President Eisenhower's evaluation must be taken as authentic.

Another military man, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said, January 26, 1955:

The leaders are the laggards * * * never do they dare to state the bold truth that the next great advance in the evolution of civilization cannot take place until war is abolished * * * it is the one issue upon which both sides can profit equally * * * it is the one issue which, if settled, might settle all others * * *

There must always be one to lead, and we should be that one. We should now proclaim our readiness to abolish war in concert with the great powers of the world. The result would be magical.

Yet, recognizing the suicidal destruction of atomic war, most commentators on our foreign relations maintain that we must build strength not for war but for bargaining, and that we must always bargain from strength.

Clarence Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and one of the Friends observers for the last five General Assemblies of the United Nations, had this to say recently about bargaining from strength:

The thesis should be challenged even on its most common level. It caused the defeat of Germany and it has removed France and England from the category of great powers. Now their true greatness shows from their ability to bargain from weakness. Whose was the most effective voice in the disarmament discussion at the recent session of the Assembly of the United Nations? I would say Jules Moch's of France. And he spoke from military and economic weakness. But his was the voice of moral concern and passionate dedication.

In the long effort made by good and true men to bring the Korean struggle to a truce, India had a heavier influence than any other country. But not because she is rich or militarily powerful. And while the Indochina settlement is far from satisfactory, our friends, England and France, showed alarm when we blustered about massive retaliation and revenge. On our very strength it tied our hands for negotiations and why should we be surprised at this? Do we not know that doubling up our fist and saying: "You don't dare touch me, I'm stronger than you," is fatal to negotiation? Who if he can help it, will negotiate under those circumstances. Certainly not strong men. Only weak men or those who can only say "I surrender." And that is not the path to creative settlement of disputes. Perhaps some will say but we should tread softly but

carry a big stick. Well, very few people and fewer countries can tread softly when they have a big stick. And if the big stick is used to prevent war, how can it fulfill its purpose if solence is attempted * * *

This military preparedness and cold war doctrine is heavy diet. Those who indulge in it are so prone to like it—and to accept its burdens as a Messianic virtue. And this is most dangerous.

Today's climate of hate, distrust, and fear has already had a terrible and tragic effect on American youth. It is hard to catalog accurately. At least a clue was provided when in 1954 Mrs. Florence Sweeney resigned from the high school teaching job in Detroit which she had held for 32 years.

She startled her friends by saying that she was glad to quit and that these days high school students have simply become too difficult to handle. In *Parade* magazine of October 31, 1954, Mrs. Sweeney wrote:

These kids live in a world of cold war. Violence is in the air they breathe. The boys in my classes were 14 to 18; they knew that soon they would be in uniform, perhaps at war. Little wonder that nothing then seemed to matter to them except having their own way.

Dr. George W. Crane in his syndicated column pointed out that one of the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency and vandalism is the uncertainty caused by the draft, a prolonged Sword of Damocles, now in its 15th year.

Next to war itself, the biggest threat to the real American way of life today is militarism. The citizens and legislators who have been inclined to give American military men everything they ask, need very soon to examine carefully just what kind of monster they are creating and whether it may not turn and destroy them one of these days.

It was no whim that led our country's Founding Fathers to restrict the powers of the military so severely, and to seek ways to keep military leaders always subject to civilian control.

Tyrants then as now wielded their power with a military flourish. Is America still free of that tyranny? Increasing numbers of young Americans are exposed to military indoctrination, during their formative years. Military indoctrination is essentially authoritarian, intolerant and contemptuous of the slow processes of persuasion and reason that underlie democracy.

Military appropriations tend to put the squeeze on all such programs as education, health, and welfare.

In summarizing the encroachment of militarism upon American civil democracy, it can be said that (a) within the past few years military men have played a larger role in politics than ever before in American history; (b) military influence in foreign policy has steadily increased so that a key member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative A. A. Ribicoff, said on May 25, 1952:

In my opinion in the last year or two, more foreign policy has been made in the Pentagon than in the State Department;

(c) today one-third of the Nation's total business activity springs from the defense buildup and the Air Force has become the biggest business in the world; (d) many universities today carry on the bulk of research on military funds; (e) about one-fourth of the male college population are now in some ROTC unit of the armed services, which serves to introduce military control into educational institu-

tions through control of the ROTC student curricula and even extra-curricula activities; (f) and to make the public like all this, the Pentagon includes in its budget millions of dollars each year for a military public relations program which employs a host of skilled publicity personnel to sell their ideas to the people.

Secretary of Defense Wilson in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee said:

The whole world, including the Russians and the Chinese, are struggling with the aftermath of a terrible war, and some revolutions that followed wars. Wars do not settle problems, they just create new ones. We are still struggling with the aftermath of World War II.

We have to be realists as well as idealists about it and look them over and see if, one at a time, we cannot help cure some of these problems * * * the history of the world is that if you listen to the military people only they will bankrupt the nation or else create a military dictatorship * * *

Throughout its 40 years of efforts to help create the foundations of peace and freedom, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has worked to lift the burden of arms from the whole world and to secure international abolition of conscription so that young people everywhere could use their energies in raising standards of living.

We believe that universal disarmament under international law with adequate safeguards and inspection is a necessary means toward the security of all nations and people. We therefore support the international program of mutual assistance courageous in magnitude and free from military commitments.

On March 19, 1955, President Eisenhower created a new post of Special Assistant on Disarmament Problems.

He gave the position Cabinet rank and designated Harold E. Stassen to fill it.

According to the White House, the position is unique in this Nation's history. Neither in this country nor in any other world power has there been an official of such rank devoting his time to the possibilities of world disarmament and policies aimed in this direction.

Those individuals and organizations who have long wished for just such an outcome may take heart from official statement of the President which stresses an attitude toward armaments which most of them have held:

The massive resources required for modern armaments, the huge diversion of materials and of energy, the heavy burdens of taxation, the demands for years of service of vast numbers of men, the unprecedented destructive power of new weapons, and the international tensions which powerful weapons aggravate, have been of deep concern to me for many years.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom believes that the price of total war is likely to be the destruction of both sides. We believe that a choice now has to be made between putting an end to the human race or an end to war. At a time when the shadow of war hangs over a world that has tried in vain to bring peace by more and more powerful weapons and conscription of its youth, this country is asked to look beyond the shadow into a future that finds peace by the only means that can succeed—universal disarmament.

I should like to propose that young men and women should be given the opportunity to volunteer in the new department of disarmament.

There they might have training in language, history, and social customs of countries to which they might be sent under the United Nations agencies along with youth of other nations.

Young people scattered over the face of the earth living in cities and villages could help native populations develop democracy on local levels in ways that meet the needs of those people.

If enough youth of America and youth of other nations work together on levels of this sort the attitude of nations will change favorably toward each other.

Secretary Stassen's department might offer training to young men and women of this country in negotiation, arbitration, and how to develop international law and law courts, so that international relations could be raised to newer and higher levels than are conceived of today.

Thoughtful people now know that the difficult problems besetting the world cannot be solved by military means. So why should not this present Congress take the leadership in breaking out of the rut of drafting more and more men into the military machine?

You could free them to use their training, their minds and hearts and imagination toward finding solutions on higher planes. Larger numbers of men under arms throughout the world create greater fears and strains among the populations, which only make solutions the more difficult.

Surely these proposals offer more positive suggestions toward meeting the world's major problems in a way that could challenge the youth of America and all nations to use their lives not conscripted under a military system but voluntarily working together as civilians to break the bonds of fear, distrust, and hate that threaten to engulf the world.

Senator SYMINGTON. Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. We appreciate your coming before the committee and in giving us this fine message.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. FORMAN. Glad to have met you. Thank you. Goodbye.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness is the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, Maj. Clayton Wallace, vice president.

Mr. Wallace, will you sit up here, sir?

STATEMENT OF CLAYTON M. WALLACE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, INC., AND VICE PRESIDENT NATIONAL TEMPERANCE & PROHIBITION COUNCIL

MR. WALLACE. Mr. Chairman, and members of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, I am Clayton M. Wallace, executive director of the National Temperance League. I am also a vice president of the National Temperance & Prohibition Council and am today representing both organizations. My office is at 131 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

The National Temperance League, whose president is Dr. Duke K. McCall, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., and whose first vice president is Bishop George E. Epp, of the Evangelical United Brethren Church for the Harrisburg, Pa.

area, is the interdenominational temperance agency in 44 States. The National Temperance & Prohibition Council, whose president is Bishop Wibur E. Hammaker of the Methodist Church, is a council of national temperance organizations which includes the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Methodist Board of Temperance, the National Temperance League, and various national temperance agencies. I regret that Bishop Hammaker is prevented from representing the council today because of a death in the family.

May I express to the members of this committee my appreciation of the privilege of bringing to you the thinking of these two organizations in connection with H. R. 3005.

The position taken by the league and the council is that our Nation cannot be militarily strong unless it is also morally strong. We do not believe that beer is a builder of morale. We believe that any legislation which draws from 50 percent to 100 percent of the able-bodied young men into military service should provide adequate moral safeguards including the banning of alcoholic beverages from PX's, NCO, and officers' clubs.

On January 27, 1955, the National Temperance & Prohibition Council adopted the following resolution:

Believing that beer is a destroyer of morals—never a builder of morale, and believing that the sale of any alcoholic beverages to members of the Armed Forces is an incalculable risk which our Government should not take either in the interest of military efficiency or for the welfare of those who later return to civilian life, the members of the National Temperance & Prohibition Council urge Congress to ban alcoholic beverages in all branches of the Armed Forces at home and abroad.

We are concerned at the widespread availability of alcoholic beverages in the military services in spite of the anticanteen law of 1901 which is still the law of the land. Beer is sold in PX's. It is sold in cans and bottles and by the pitcherful. May I call attention to the fact that the pitchers are the size of those on the table. Those are commonly used in the services. In many PX's it is the major form of recreation night after night. Its ready availability is made to order for the liquor traffic who look upon every youth as a potential customer.

The Brewers Digest, May 1941, in an editorial on page 19 amply verifies this statement when it says:

One of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistence by high-ranking Army officers to make beer available at Army camps.

We in the temperance field deny that 3.2 beer is nonintoxicating and harmless. In the Brewers Digest editorial it states that—

Beer * * * contains sufficient alcohol to create a feeling of well-being and good fellowship in the consumer, but not enough to be habit forming.

But the brewers in the same editorial testify that the beer is strong enough to make real beer drinkers out of the boys in the service when they say:

Here is a chance for the brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population.

This past winter the Minnesota Sheriffs Association called for legislation in their State to make 3.2 beer legally intoxicating since it is

intoxicating in fact and causes many enforcement problems in that State.

Whether or not 3.2 beer is intoxicating is however, beside the point. The real point is that the brewers consider it sufficiently close to regular beer so that millions of young men will acquire a taste for beer while in the armed services.

Figures are available as to the amount of beer and other alcoholic beverages sold in each State. But the public has no knowledge of the amount of beer or other alcoholic beverages sold or handled in Military Establishments here and overseas. We believe an accurate compilation of this information would make possible comparison of the consumption of such beverages in the military and civilian life.

We believe it would also be in the public interest if a study could be made to the amount of absenteeism because of military drinking. Industry is making such studies regularly. The report might well give figures as to valuable equipment damaged and aircraft lost because of operators or service personnel who had been drinking.

We are concerned at the amount of drinking by military personnel overseas, and our understanding is that at least 50 percent of our men in the service are stationed outside the continental United States.

May I call to your attention the item which appeared in the Washington Post, Sunday, May 8, 1955?

PX BOOZE IS GOING ASTRAY IN JAPAN

TOKYO—American liquor sold at post exchanges maintained by United States Armed Forces here is finding its way into the Japanese black market.

Name-brand whiskies, gins, and brandies are sold at United States supply outlets to American personnel for never more than \$3.25 a fifth. The same liquors retail on the Japanese market at \$8 to \$12.

A man and wife in United States military and civilian government service are each entitled to buy a dozen fifths of liquor monthly, and many couples have been caught buying their full monthly ration for resale on the black market.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Kreidel, who commands United States provost marshal operations in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa, expects to control this situation soon.

"There is just too much liquor being sold in military shops," he said. "I am working to cut family rations in half. Twelve bottles of booze a month is more than enough for any decent couple; 24 invites black-market trading.

While the item deals with illegal sale of military whisky, it points out that United States military and civilian government service employees in Japan are entitled to buy a dozen fifths each per month.

We express a deep concern that the drinking practice in the service which began on 3.2 beer has grown to the point where military personnel in Japan and elsewhere may buy up to 12 fifths of whisky per month. Consumption of liquor at that rate is laying a foundation for addictive drinking or alcoholism, which is getting to be a serious problem in this Nation.

Government statistics are available as to diseases of pigs and poultry and potatoes but nowhere in the Government are we able to find figures as to alcoholism, which is widely acclaimed as a disease. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is unable to furnish any data whatsoever. The institution whose figures are generally accepted today is the Laboratory of Applied Psychology at Yale University. Based on their estimates, 1 man in 10 in the United States between the ages of 30 and 50 are addictive drinkers or confirmed alcoholics.

There are approximately 22 million men in the United States between the ages of 30 and 50. Of our 4 million addictive drinkers and confirmed alcoholics, approximately 2,222,000 are men in the 30- to 50-year age group, which gives us the figure of 1 alcoholic for each 10 men in that age group. I may say that these figures are based on information I obtained this week after telephoning to Yale and getting literature from them on which these figures are based.

This menace is not yet as serious as in France, where it is estimated that 15 percent of the adult male population are on their way to becoming alcoholics. Our authority for this statement is from an article which appeared in *Spirits* magazine for March 1955. *Spirits* describes itself as "The monthly magazine for wine and liquor executives." On page 9, and later pages of *Spirits* for March 1955 is the article *Did Alcohol Oust Mendes France?* reprinted without comment from the *Commonweal*, a weekly journal of opinion edited by Catholic laymen and published at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. From this article we quote this one paragraph:

Thus it is hardly surprising that there are a lot of alcoholics in France. In 1951, the National Assembly was told that there was 1 alcoholic in every 25 French adults. A report presented to the Economic Council in January 1954 estimated that 15 percent of the adult male population were on their way to becoming alcoholics.

Conditions in France are alarming. We must prevent the growth of similar conditions in the United States. The figures we have cited are a matter of grave concern to all who are interested in the physical and moral welfare of the Nation. And they should be of special concern to Members of Congress who are considering H. R. 3005.

If 50 percent of our able-bodied men are drawn into the service today and are exposed to the pressure to drink which exists in the military service, certainly large numbers of them will carry over their drinking practices into civilian life, with serious consequences. We believe that the threat of alcoholism to the Nation should call for the banning of alcoholic beverages at all military establishments.

At West Point, Annapolis, and at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado, no alcoholic beverages are permitted to the men who are studying to become officers in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. If it is good sense to ban alcoholic beverages to these men, why is it not as logical to ban such beverages to all military personnel?

On May 18, 1955, during the debate on H. R. 5297, Congressman Edward Rees made the following statement concerning the moral welfare of men in the service:

USE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN OR NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED—SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. EDWARD H. REES OF KANSAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1955

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to direct particular attention to paragraph 7 of the pending bill, which calls for the submission to Congress of legislative recommendations by the National Security Training Commission which shall include—and I quote:

"(B) Measures for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of members of the National Security Training Corps."

This is all the more essential because under present armed services regulations beer is still freely available in post exchanges and servicemen's lounges. The Secretary of Defense has authorized the sale of liquor in officers' and noncom clubs on armed services premises, and, while a provision allowing package liquor stores on such premises was rescinded after violent protests by the public, a provision was retained giving the Secretary power to use his discretion in remote areas, whereupon he authorized such package liquor stores wherever the nearest

package liquor store was more than 10 miles away. The Air Force has a voluntary program by which all officers and noncoms are automatically drafted into their officers' and noncom clubs on joining the Air Force and have to send in written resignations, giving reasons, in order to get out. Airmen have complained that these written resignations have to be cleared by the squadron commander before they can be sent to the base commander, and in at least some instances the squadron commander has refused to approve them.

I am bringing these matters to the attention of the committee at this time because of the many complaints I have received, not only from parents of those serving in the Armed Forces but from members of the Armed Forces themselves, with respect to the laxity of restrictions with respect to the use and sale of beer and other liquors in and around our training camps throughout the country.

Of course, some are worse than others, depending largely upon the attitude of the commanding officer of the installation, together with those who are in charge of administering the rules and regulations relating to the use of intoxicating liquors.

This bill should include legislation that would prohibit the use and sale of intoxicating liquors in or near all military installations. In other words, write it in the law and not depend upon rules and regulations administered by those in charge of the defense installations. Why wait for the Training Commission to make recommendations?

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Rees has stated in exact words the thinking of the temperance groups. We would have you be specific and write into this bill provisions which would prohibit the use and sale of intoxicating liquors in or near all military installations.

With my statement I am filing a copy of the very fine statement made by Bishop Hammaker on H. R. 2967, which is equally pertinent at most points on H. R. 3005.

(The statement submitted by Bishop Hammaker is as follows:)

**STATEMENT OF BISHOP WILBUR E. HAMMAKER, PRESIDENT NATIONAL
TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman, and members Subcommittee No. 1 of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, I am Wilbur E. Hammaker, a bishop of the Methodist Church and come as the official representative of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council. My residence is 110 Maryland Avenue NE.; my office 300 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.

I want to express, first of all, my deep appreciation of the opportunity of stating to this important committee some of my opinions concerning the proposed legislation embodied in H. R. 3005.

It is an honor and a prized privilege to come before lawmakers of the land and place in the record the desires and judgments of a citizen and a freeman. I count it a loss that imperative engagements made months ago, compel me to leave Washington on Tuesday morning, February 8 to be gone a month.

The measure before you seems to be essentially one that shall initiate a system of universal military training. For generations, we Americans have prided ourselves on living in a country where no such military dominance over the life of the people had ever existed or could exist. Our boast was that we could see the evil results of such a way of life in lands across the sea.

I know the ready rejoinder: "The old order changeth. These are different times." Granted. I still wonder whether this present hour needs an American system of universal military training. The organization of which I am president believes it to be unnecessary. So does the great church of which, as one of its bishops, I am a humble servant.

I shall not, however, seek to marshal arguments on behalf of this position. Others shall tell you convincingly and persuasively, I trust, why the proposed legislation is charged with explosive dangers to the vaunted American way of life. I want to use the time and space allotted to me in viewing with you some of the moral menaces that impend if this or similar legislation should be enacted. In particular, I desire to glance at the potential life of a soldier, as it may be affected by beverage alcohol. Naturally, I am deeply interested, also, in the moral and spiritual well-being of American boys, as the same may be played

upon by other hurtful influences and activities. I know that you, Mr. Chairman, share that interest and concern as do the rest of the members of the committee. I do not come as one who doubts your desire and determination to protect the true well-being of the sons of the Nation. I come only as a reminder of what you do know and believe.

The welfare of the inductees should be taken care of both from the standpoint of abundant opportunities and incentives to live the good life, and, from that of erecting protecting barriers against insidious temptations to lead a bad life. All thinkable measures on both sides should be lifted up and written into the "directive provisions" of this proposed law. There is power in clear-cut legal provisions that embody the thoughts of those charged with so grave a responsibility as yours.

Both those for and against, this measure should strive to perfect its moral safeguards while it is still plastic. Legislation is serious business. Especially when the issues are so momentous. Who knows that better than the members of this committee? Despite all disregard of law and all derisive conversation that speaks of law with lifted eyebrow, there still exists in this country a widespread and deep respect for the law. "It is the law," is a sentence that can still inspire and awe the minds of the average Americans.

Therefore, if you should recommend this bill, in spite of powerful protests, I am hopeful that you will tie into the legal bundle every conceivable means to accomplish the end so earnestly sought after by all fathers and mothers, all good citizens and patriots: viz, conditions that shall be challenging to the best that is latent in the minds and hearts of our boys. They, who would be laid hold on by the military arm of the Government, are just boys. Even in these days of sophistication a 17- to 18-year-old male is definitely immature. He has not found himself. In normal times that would be true. In these days of general chaos of mind and confusion of spirit, he is even less sure of himself than he might be in a more normal era. He is not only unsure of himself—he is unsure of the direction of life itself—and of death.

He was born in a time of uncertainty; had a childhood in a world shaken to its deepest foundations by a worldwide war; and now finds himself in the latter days of his youth, flung by incomprehensible forces into a civilization filled with fear and looking for a cataclysmic war any month, or almost any day. He needs care and solicitude from the Government that summons him to don the uniform of a soldier.

The tensions are such that it is easy for these lads to turn to beer, if it is at their elbows in the PX, to dull the edge of sensation. Many of their elders do not sense for themselves, or the disasters to which youth may fall victim by following their example. It is commonly said and widely believed that 3.2 beer is not intoxicating. Strange to say, the law has been made to say it. Too bad that such a mistake in fact could be lifted up and fixed in a statute. What does 3.2 percent mean? Does it mean that percentage of alcohol? To become intoxicated one only needs to drink a larger quantity of beer than of wine or whisky? Do you read those recurring statements that fall almost daily from the lips of accident-smitten auto drivers: "Officer, I wasn't drunk. I only had a few beers."

"Beer belongs" is a well-known slogan of the makers of that beverage. Yes, "it belongs," that's true. But different from the thought and intent of the brewers, let me say: It belongs to the family of alcohol—not to the family of the average American citizen. It is not such an innocent little beverage as some folks suggest, and, maybe, believe. There are those who for the sake of profit, would shut their eyes to the desolation and ruin that may come to a soldier boy through the beer-drinking habit. On February 2, 1948, Dr. Harvey Tompkins, head of the psychoneurotic division of the Veterans' Administration, said that 10 percent of all patients discharged by veterans hospitals had been admitted on a diagnosis of alcoholism.

His statement was widely noted and since that time, strange to say—well, maybe not strange—no further reports along that line have been obtainable. Very many of these men discharged from veterans' hospitals in 1947, had started as young soldiers, via the beer route. A case that shocked the Nation a few days ago was that of one of the noble Iwo Jima flag-raising heroes. He who had lived so heroically died ignominiously as an alcoholic. Ira Hayes, a Chicago reporter wrote "was a hero to everyone but himself." PX beer started him on the road to ruin. You members of the committee want to do everything within your power to create conditions that shall make it hard rather than easy for other boys—possibly your own sons—to follow in his train.

Army authorities tell us that beer served in armed services installations is 3.2 beer. I wonder if they know. If such is the case, it raises a serious question as to how harmless it is. Who tests it for alcoholic content? The current opinion seems to be that most of it is about like the ordinary brew dispensed to civilians, being approximately 5 to 8 percent.

There have been serious suggestions that the percentage allowable be 1 percent, or even as low as one-half percent, if the alcoholic content is to be considered negligible. Certainly 3.2 percent, any way you look at it, is a snare and a delusion. I beseech you to recognize the facts and to treat beer as an insidious enemy that gives no quarter and deserves none. Its makers have set out on a vast campaign to make America believe that "beer belongs" to present life. They seek customers. To make it "easy and natural" for our militarily massed mankind to drink beer is a cherished hope and dream. They want the custom to be sponsored by Government in all our armed services installations. They do everything to induce officers and men to think of it as the thing to do. I am asking you to take a new look.

Why not play up soft drinks? Why not display them as attractively as an energetic business firm displays its merchandise? It is a mistake to believe that boys from your town and mine have an insatiable urge to get alcoholic beverages. As you probably know, the consumption of soft drinks by our male population under 21 years of age, is many times the amount of all kinds of alcoholic beverages consumed by this group. Give them encouragement to continue to exercise their preference; and help the minority that does use some alcoholic beverages, to understand that a good soldier does not need to soak up beer and other alcoholic beverages.

Lest you think that I am talking as a visionary, out of inexperience with present day currents of life, let me remind you of a statement made on February 2, 1951, by a man who ought to know. He was a witness appearing at a meeting of the Armed Services Committee of the United States Senate. His name was Eisenhower. He had been a commander of great armies of American soldiers. Said Senator Saltonstall to General Eisenhower: "He (the American soldier) also buys Coca-Cola, does he not?" Answered the General: "I will tell you this about the American soldiers. When I finally got enough shipping to send home for something of that kind for our soldiers after the first landing in Africa, I conducted a Gallup poll, and found that instead of beer, they wanted Coca-Cola."

Wisdom would seem to indicate that the course to be adopted by our country, is one of free, easy, attractive provisions for soft drinks and potable water and a bit of inconvenience so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned.

That's the way it is at home. Before induction, our boys do not have beer "at their elbows." It is not provided in the stores where they clerk or keep books. It is not obtainable in the offices or shops where they earn their daily bread. You legislators do not have it for sale in the Capitol or in your great office buildings. You do have coffee or soft drinks. That is all I am suggesting for the installations of our armed services. If your people want alcoholic beverages they have to go outside the Capitol or your office buildings to get them. Government does not say to them "Here is beer. 'It belongs.' Have some." Just the contrary. Why not do as you do here in Washington? As General Motors and Ford do in Detroit? Serve no alcoholic beverages where people work. In their homes or "off the reservation" soldiers would have all the rights and privileges that civilians have anywhere. My plea is not for wartime prohibition. The soldier would not be penalized. But he would not be faced with the constant enticements to drink that which may make him a poor soldier and may finally destroy him and land him in the grave of an alcoholic.

I know all that can be said and has been said many times about the temptations of "the hell-holes," that may surround the installations. I have heard often the terrible stories concerning what happens to soldiers when they visit the nearby town or towns.

The President's Commission on Universal Training back in 1947 looked at all this and made the following recommendations to President Truman in paragraph 7 of their report: "Limitation of the opportunities for the purchase of any alcoholic beverages including beer, through (a) prohibiting the sale thereof to them on any military, naval, or other camp reservation, or in any post exchange, ship's store or canteen; (b) declaring off limits to inductees all taverns, tap rooms, and similar facilities whose chief business is selling alcoholic beverages; (c) soliciting the assistance of local communities in this program; and (d) making it a Federal crime knowingly to sell such beverages to any person in training." There

you have it, spelled out. Not by a preacher, not by a dreamer, not by a temperance fanatic, but by a selected group of thoroughly representative citizens of the Republic.

On the heels of this pronouncement there came in October 1951 a declaration along the same general line by the National Training Commission; another group of five selected outstanding citizens, no one of whom was a minister, or a temperance reformer. Taking cognizance of the fact that most all of the trainees would be minors, the Commission wanted them to have the same protection from alcoholic beverages that the civil law threw about them in the States from which they would come. Explicitly recognizing that 3.2 beer is legally a nonintoxicating beverage, they yet wrote into their recommendations: "We believe that no 3.2 beer should be sold in a UMT camp or training area."

Then they went on to say: "As regards the use of intoxicating drinks by trainees off the post, we believe that all taverns and bars within a reasonable distance of the UMT camps should be off limits for trainees, and that a substantial penalty should attach to the keeper of such a place, wherever located if he knowingly permits a trainee to enter and purchase an intoxicating drink." Pretty drastic. On the positive side the Commission said: "We would expect the PX's, ship stores, and trainee clubs within the UMT area to provide adequate soft drinks, fruit juices, ice cream, and a wholesome atmosphere."

From these citations, you see Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that I am not making fantastic or foolish suggestions and requests. I beg of you to remember constantly that the proposed legislation, if enacted, would bring into the Armed Forces boys who in most States are given the legal status of minors. As such they need and deserve the greatest consideration so far as the envioning conditions of their daily living are concerned. I trust, and believe, that your interest in their highest welfare is, and shall be, as great as is mine and as is that of their fathers and mothers.

Mr. WALLACE. Thank you very much.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Wallace.

Senator ERVIN, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. We appreciate your giving us this fine statement, and we will place it in the record.

Senator ERVIN. I presume you want to have the bishop's statement in the record?

Mr. WALLACE. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, indeed. We are glad to have that too.

The next witness is Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, national director of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Will you be seated.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH A. SMART, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Miss SMART. I am Miss Elizabeth A. Smart. My address is 114 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D. C. I am representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The National WCTU at its last convention in Lexington, Ky., last fall readopted its statement of policy of many years standing, unanimously:

We oppose peacetime conscription of men, women, or youth.

In this position we are following the American tradition. The men who wrote our Constitution recognized the dangers inherent in the power to draft armies when they gave Congress power to raise and support armies but provided that no appropriation of money to that use should be for a longer term than 2 years.

We also are opposed to the drafting of people uselessly. You do not win wars necessarily by drafting men and sending them into battle. I think we all recognize today that practically all of our present troubles and the problems of our world today started with wrong thinking right here in our American Government and in our own Departments of State and Defense.

Russia which overshadows and terrorizes the world today was a nation so weak she barely managed to win a war against tiny Finland. She had no weapons and equipment to fight the Germans until we gave them to her. The American armies would have occupied Berlin if they had not been given orders to stand back and let the Russians go in giving them the prestige to overawe their Balkan neighbors.

The story is the same in the Far East. We let Russia into Manchuria and let her equip the Chinese Communist armies with Japanese arms, after the battle against Japan had been won.

In the same way in Korea. After men had been drafted and sent into that country to fight and die, we ended with only half a victory in a war fought by one of our most brilliant strategists, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who could have won hands down if he had not been forced to accept college basketball rules by somebody in the Pentagon. Had that war been won we would have had no colossus of Communist China threatening the whole Far East. All wrong thinking.

But there is another phase of wrong thinking to which our organization is more directly related and which again we wish to bring to your attention, in the hope that this time you may be moved to give it serious consideration. It is not, in our judgment, entirely unrelated to some of these wrong decisions. And that is the thinking that alcohol and jet planes can successfully mix.

Perhaps the good Lord has given us this little breathing spell, phony though it may prove to be, to give us a chance to revise some of our wrong thinking in time to save this Nation from destruction.

When we started into World War II in 1941, the *Brewers Digest* in May of that year said of the decision to make 3.2 beer available to all members of our Armed Forces:

One of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistence by high ranking Army officers to make beer available at Army camps. * * * Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population.

It was a fine thing for the brewers. It was not so fine for the young men. On February 2, 1948, only a few years after V-J Day, Dr. Harvey J. Tompkins, head of the Psychoneurotic Division of the Veterans' Administration, said that 10 percent of all World War II veterans discharged from Veterans' Administration facilities during the preceding year had entered with a primary diagnosis of alcoholism.

That was also the war when they began giving shots of whisky to our fliers on their return from training or combat missions. Fliers said that as bombardiers they might choose their pilots; as pilots they might choose their bombardiers but they were given no choice about the shots of whisky. They had to take them.

We appealed to the Congress of the United States and Congress adopted an amendment to the 1951 Draft Act giving the Secretary of Defense power to make regulations for all three branches of the service. We eagerly awaited those regulations, believing that surely

they would be made in harmony with existing law—the law of 1901 still on the statute books, which provides that :

The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

No regulations were made until the fall of 1953. And when they came out, as described in a statement from the Department of Defense, they were :

The traditional policy of the Department of Defense is to provide morale, welfare, and recreational activities to the extent possible at all Department of Defense installations. The maintenance of messes and clubs is a part of these activities. These messes and clubs are important centers of military community life and they provide service personnel and families with facilities similar to those enjoyed by other citizens of the United States. The sale of alcoholic beverages is one of the normal functions of the activities of such messes and clubs.

The Secretary of Defense has statutory authority to make such regulations as he may deem appropriate governing the sale, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages to or by members of the Armed Forces at or near any military installations. A recent Department of Defense directive established the policy in this regard for the services. Within the framework of this directive the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have issued uniform regulations governing the control of alcoholic beverages throughout the armed services. The regulations include a provision for the sale of packaged liquors by officers' and noncommissioned officers' messes to bona fide members over 21 years of age.

There was a howl of protest from all over the United States. In deference to this the Department of Defense rescinded the regulation permitting package liquor stores, but kept the liquor in officers' and noncom clubs. Also in the regulation rescinding the permission for package liquor stores, there was an escape clause permitting the Secretary of Defense in remote areas to exercise discretion. Whereupon he provided that whenever the nearest package liquor store was more than 10 miles away, a package liquor store might be placed on a base.

In February of 1954 we were made aware of another development in the armed services promotion of the use of alcohol by their members. A complaint addressed to our national president, Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, was received from Lockbourne Air Force Base.

The writer said, and the letter was postmarked Columbus, Ohio, February 28, 1954 :

PRESIDENT, WCTU,
Evanston, Ill.

MRS. PRESIDENT: I am writing this in hopes you would try to bring this to the attention of proper authorities, a few words of explanation.

I am a (rank given) in the USAF stationed at Lockbourne Air Force Base at Columbus, Ohio.

I am not including my name as I fear some sort of disciplinary action would be taken some way or another for bringing this matter to your attention.

Anyhow, here is my complaint. As you know, we have a noncommissioned officers club on our base here at Lockbourne Air Force Base. I think this is fine for the fellows who like that sort of thing. Believe me, most of the recreation this club provides is drinking of alcohol in one form or another, although they do have dances and serve food, etc.

We are all supposed to pay dues to this club at the rate of \$2 per month, with the privilege of resigning. It seems you are automatically made a member as soon as you arrive on the base, and if you don't care to belong you have to submit a letter through channels to the base commander stating reasons, etc. Yesterday, Saturday, our squadron commander who must first approve a resignation before it is forwarded to the base commander, stated it would be his policy not to approve these resignations ; his name, Maj. Elwood Huss, 801 Supply Squadron.

Seems to me we are being forced to belong to an organization even though we don't care to. When you are sworn into the Air Force nothing is said about having to belong.

Further, Major Huss further stated any man in his squadron who did not pay these dues when they were billed by the club would be subject to disciplinary action, such as reduction in rank.

I think this is a sad state of affairs when men in our Armed Forces are practically forced to belong to a club of this type where men who have never drunk alcohol may be tempted to start. I, at least, think that no pressure of any kind should be brought to bear on these men. If they want to belong they should apply for membership voluntarily at the club.

I wish I could sign this letter so I could hear from your organization on this. I am only one but there are hundreds of airmen who feel the same way on the base here, and I am sure it is the same all over the country.

Respectfully,

AN AIRMAN OF LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE
BASE, SUPPLY SQUADRON.

Since then we have had many similar complaints, the latest several months ago by phone to one of our speakers. The complainant sent her a copy of the Air Force Times when she asked for proof. Here are two paragraphs from the article from the Air Force Times:

WASHINGTON.—“Officers and noncoms will either join their respective clubs or give their reasons for not doing so,” the Air Force said last week. “Membership is on a strictly voluntary basis,” according to a statement in the latest Inspector General Brief, an official headquarters publication. However, it goes on, “those who do not desire to join should so advise the installation commander in writing and give reasons for declining membership.”

This is essentially the same policy set forth by the Air Force several years ago. Like the previous statement, it reminds commanders “that pressure will not be used to compel membership of anyone who expresses in writing reasons for not joining.” (Numerous persons claim pressure has been exerted to get them to join.)

The present base commander at Lockbourne Air Force Base wrote to our national president that investigation had been made and no one was now refusing to clear resignations. He did not say anything however about the basic cause for complaint, that the Air Force has added to the restrictions placed upon its officers and noncoms in uniform, that of being made involuntarily members of a club without consulting them, which membership they can only escape by written resignations and of course pressures of disapproval can be, and in many instances will be, exerted to compel them to stay in. The Air Force uses the modern psychological weapon of describing this as voluntary membership.

Any of us who have studied the cause and effect of traffic accidents are familiar with the effects of alcohol in narrowing the field and shortening the range of vision and in slowing down reflexes needed for quick action to avoid accidents. I personally heard Amelia Earhart and Major McLeod of the Royal Air Force say they would not dare to take a drop of alcohol because it would upset the delicate balance between brain and physical responses so necessary to success in flying. We are depending on our Air Force as our main arm of defense, as our main weapon of mass retaliation in case of war. Who is responsible for the wrong thinking that deluges that branch of our service with alcohol?

The same issue of the Air Force Times carries another article which stated:

“Over half of the 2,075 major aircraft accidents in the Air Force in 1953 resulted from pilot error,” the Air Surgeon said this week. His statement

appears in a new report on days lost because of accidents, sickness, and other reasons. The account appears in the January USAF Medical Service Digest. "The 1,051 pilot error accidents in 1953 resulted in 339 fatalities and a dollar loss of \$127 million," the Surgeon said.

Here are lives lost and millions of dollars of planes cracked up or destroyed. And the young man who called attention to the first article, called attention to the second. He said the two were not unrelated.

The trouble with our thinking about alcohol today is that we are trying to fit an 1850 pattern of drinking which was so unsuccessful even then that it led to the rise of temperance societies, on a 1955 base of mechanized living where the clearest brain and the most perfect coordination are required for the operation of all our labor-saving devices. What is true in civilian life is a thousand times true in our armed services. And our national survival may well depend on whether or not we recognize and remedy it.

In extending this draft law you will be taking in youths as young as 18½. With their pattern for living set, with the apparent approval of Uncle Sam, in beer everywhere easily obtainable, officers' clubs featuring drinking and the whole emphasis on drinking as a privilege of rank, what chance have these boys to escape the pressures that may lead them to the fate of the 10 percent of the World War II veterans—I am not sure whether Major Wallace mentioned that that report was made in 1948, 3 years after V-J Day, where it showed that 10 percent of all World War II veterans who had been discharged from veterans hospitals during the preceding years had entered with the primary cause being alcoholism.

Or of one of our most distinguished veterans, Ira Hayes, who was found frozen to death in a drunken stupor on the Sacatan Indian Reservation, after losing one brilliant opportunity after another offered to him, because in the service of his country he had acquired a habit that made him incapable of profiting by them.

With regard to the doctors' and dentists' draft bill, may we say again that we do not believe in drafting doctors and dentists in peacetime and holding them in idleness, as was done in World War II, while our civilian hospitals are so desperately short of their services.

Inadequate health care has caused many rejections for the armed services. We believe an opportunity should be given these professional men to prove that they will enlist in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the armed services before drafting them.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much for your statement, Miss Smart.

Senator Ervin, do you have any questions?

Senator ERVIN. No questions.

Senator SYMINGTON. We will place it in the record, and we appreciate the fine statement you have given the committee.

The next witness is Mr. J. Collins McSparran, of the Pennsylvania State Grange. He is the secretary of that organization.

In that connection, I would like to place in the record the fact that Senator Duff has a group of constituents who have been waiting for him all afternoon, and just before 5 o'clock, he felt it only proper courtesy to them to leave and to see them, because they were all catching a train back to his home State.

You have a statement here, Mr. McSparran.

STATEMENT OF J. COLLINS McSPARRAN, SECRETARY,
PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

Mr. McSPARRAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is J. Collins McSparran and I am the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Our organization has a membership of over 80,000 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee to present our views on H. R. 3005 which, if passed, will extend the present Selective Service Act for an additional 4-year period.

The purpose of our appearance at this hearing is to draw to your attention what, in our humble opinion, is an extremely unjust provision of the present act, and to ask that your committee amend H. R. 3005 to correct this provision if the Selective Service Act is to be extended.

When the Selective Service Act of 1948 was amended by Congress in 1951, section 6 (h) was amended to read as follows:

Provided further. That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth.

Was the insertion of this provision in the Selective Service Act a wise move? We do not question the sincerity with which Congress acted but we believe the experience gained in the actual operation of the act has clearly indicated that a very undesirable situation has been created.

In the successful conduct of a war effort there are three essential things needed: manpower, materials of war, and food. No nation ever won a war with every man in the front line, and certainly great quantities of arms and ammunition without men to use them are useless, and just as surely the finest army of men equipped with the best weapons devised by science would totally and completely collapse in short order without food. The leaders of our Nation throughout the years have recognized these simple truths and they have also recognized another great truth, that men, because of experience, training, natural abilities and various other reasons, differ in their skills, and because of these differences some men can make a greater contribution to the national welfare by means other than serving in the Armed Forces, and it is this premise which is the basis for the selective service system which has been so successfully used by our Nation.

We do not believe that any responsible individual who is acquainted with the facts would ever stand up and charge that those young men who were deferred to perform essential tasks in agriculture, industry, the professions and other occupational areas did not make a real contribution to the national welfare.

The young mechanic whose special skills and aptitudes were needed in a factory making airplane motors, the young scientist whose trained mind enabled him to do needed research others could not perform, the experienced farm youth whose willingness to work long and steady hours in handling the herds and flocks and producing the food our Nation needed in such tremendous quantities, these and many more

young men in other occupations made a very real contribution to the war effort of this Nation, and the need for the contributions of these young men in various occupational areas was recognized and encouraged by the highest authorities in our Nation, and the law spelled out the opportunity for the deferment of these individuals.

But, Gentlemen, in 1951, when the amendment mentioned above was placed in section 6 (h) of the Selective Service Act, we as a Nation said in effect to these men, "You have made no contribution toward the protection and welfare of your Nation and because you did those things which you are encouraged to do by those in authority you therefore made yourself liable for an additional 9 years of service in the Armed Forces of our country." This indictment, Gentlemen, we appeal, was neither fair nor just.

Let's examine the situation that has been created by this amendment, and we will speak now only of farm boys for that is the area in which we are familiar with the facts. In county after county over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, young farmers, 26 years of age and over, are being told by their draft boards, "You must serve in the Armed Forces. No further deferments will be available," and these are young men who sincerely believed they had been performing the duties their Government wanted them to do, and who, in many cases to more effectively perform these duties, had assumed heavy responsibilities and obligations. Many of these men are now in the armed services and over the heads of a great many more the ax is poised. Farming operations have been suspended, homes have been needlessly broken up, farm equipment and livestock have been sold, financial losses have been sustained, and much more of the same is to come, unless, in the extension of this act, the law is changed to remove this added 9-year period of liability. We would ask for this change not only for farm boys but also for any young men who have had occupational deferments.

Our position is justified further by the fact that the Army does not have need at the present time for more than a comparatively small proportion of the manpower daily becoming available. If conditions should warrant a change in manpower needs, naturally a change should be made in the law to supply these needs. But we know of no area that is not filling its quota requirements. Gentlemen, is it not just commonsense that, in the administration of the Selective Service Act, young men should be drafted whose selection will cause the least social and economic upheaval in the community? This is not the policy being followed in the administration of the act in Pennsylvania. In our Commonwealth selective service officials have adopted the attitude that every young man must serve in the armed services. Therefore, they are drafting these older men while deferments are readily given to young men who have not assumed responsibilities and obligations, and, unless manpower needs are greatly expanded, there will be many young men who will make no contribution to the security of our Nation either through service in the Armed Forces or through occupational activity, and their liability will cease at age 26.

We submit for your examination case histories to substantiate our claims and we ask your sincere consideration of our request that the provision contained in section 6 (h) as indicated in an earlier portion of this brief be eliminated from the Selective Service Act.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. McSparran.

I must say that some of the most heart-rending protests I get against selective service come from people who, in effect, have to close their farms up if their boys go.

They are people who have already lost one son, had one in the service, and more often than not are women, and you cannot operate without the boys.

Mr. McSPARRAN. In our State, we have no trouble at all in securing deferments for young men who have no responsibility, but they are insisting on taking these older men, and there is just case after case all over the State. It is an intolerable situation, and one, I am certain, that Congress never intended to create.

Senator SYMINGTON. The way you put it, that certainly doesn't sound fair. I noticed in one of your exhibits that one boy was being drafted who lost a brother in World War II, and so forth, who didn't want to leave.

Mr. McSPARRAN. That is one of the most pitiful cases that has come to my attention. I sat in the office of the State director of selective service with that young man and his father. While we were there the father had a heart attack, which he is subject to. It was one of the coldest days in the month of December. We hauled that gentleman up through the city of Harrisburg in the rush hour, and I have never seen any man in such agony as he was.

In spite of such evidence, that boy has been given 6 months to get his affairs in shape and get into the Army.

Senator SYMINGTON. I suggest you write that case up in detail and send it to Senator Duff. I know he will be interested in it.

Mr. McSPARRAN. We can repeat it countless times.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much, Mr. McSparran.

(The list of case histories submitted by Mr. McSparran is as follows:)

CASE HISTORIES

1. Richard W. Hoover, Montgomery County; 27 years of age. Called in March 1954. Had to sell dairy and equipment. After sale was left with an indebtedness on his operation of more than \$1,400.

2. Stanley Rothenberger, Montgomery County; 29 years of age. Married with one child. Has been told he must plan on entering armed services in September 1955. Farms for his widowed mother. One-hundred and eighty acres. Produces 12 cans of milk daily and 20 cases of eggs weekly.

3. Laverne Bentz, Cumberland County; 26 years of age. Has been advised he must enter armed services October 1955. Operates 100-acre farm. Owns the machinery and herd of dairy cows. Had two children; oldest died several years ago; youngest is 8 months old. Farming will be stopped as his wife cannot carry on alone.

4. Henry Ernest Miligan, Parry County; 28 years of age. Been placed in I-A. He and his brother operate two dairy farms. There is a total of 320 acres. Has 20 dairy cows in milking herd and 12 heifers. Owns the farm equipment and farm is owned by father who is 65 years old. His brother has 20 dairy cows and 18 young cattle. Both boys raise pigs. One boy cannot run both operations.

5. Martin N. Heisey, Lancaster County; 28 years of age. Has been working on farms since 13 years of age. This spring took up management of a farm as a tenant. Went heavily in debt for equipment. Was placed in I-A but failed his physical examination. Will be subject to later call. Operates a steer and tobacco farm.

6. Grant Kiefer, Lancaster County; 28 years of age. Has been farming on the shares since the age of 15. In 1953 because of his record as a farmer was able to borrow sufficient money to buy a large farm operation. Is heavily in debt for both the machinery and the farm. Has 54 milk cows, 26 heifers, 2 bulls, and 200

chickens. Placed in I-A in August 1954. Failed to pass his physical but is subject to recall. Married. No children. If the young man is taken a forced sale at today's prices will bankrupt him.

7. Donald Russell Morris, York County; 26 years of age. Married. No children. Farmed with father. Began managing the farm in 1948. Purchased the equipment and livestock in 1953 and so has a heavy indebtedness. Father is 62 years old with a chronic heart condition. Had two brothers. One is now in the garage business; the other one was killed in the Battle of the Bulge. Has 35 head of milk cows and 2,000 laying hens. Put into I-A and after appeal was given 6 months' deferment and told to get his affairs in shape to enter the service.

8. Myron D. Danowsky, Northumberland County; 28 years of age. Farms with father who has a 50-percent medical disability. Has 20 head of milk cows; 10 head of young stock; 200 laying hens; 3 brood sows; 33 pigs; 235 acres in farm, 150 acres tillable. Deferred until August 30, 1955, and informed this would be the last deferment.

9. Paul Livingstone, York County; 29 years of age. Married. No children. Farms his own farm and a farm owned by his father who is physically unable to operate his own farm. Total number of acres is 345. Boy's mother died when the youngest sister was 3 days old. The baby daughter was adopted by the father's sister, but the father has raised the other four children. Oldest daughter is not in good health but keeps house for the family. Oldest boy has a congenital heart disease. Other brother married and now works at carpenter trade. This young man has never done anything but farm. He is heavily in debt. Has 17 milk cows, 10 heifers, 2 beef cows, 2 steers, 450 laying hens and 550 replacement birds.

10. Mays Kurtz, Jr., Lebanon County; 28 years of age. Farms 100-acre farm for widowed lady. Owns cows and equipment with 22 head of animals. Has been given 60 days to close out his affairs and get into the Army.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness is Mr. Bryson Couvillon, the local representative of the United Christian Youth Movement.

STATEMENT OF BRYSON COUVILLON, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

Mr. COUVILLON. My name is Bryson Couvillon. I live at 521 51st Street SE., Washington, D. C.

I am a staff member of the Washington Federation of Churches in charge of service to military personnel in the Washington area, and I have been asked by Roderick French, the national chairman of the United Christian Youth Movement, the National Council of Churches, to read a letter he has prepared regarding the testimony the United Christian Youth Movement would like to make. It is addressed as follows:

The Honorable RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The United Christian Youth Movement is and has been opposed to a universal military training program for our country in any form. We have had the privilege of articulating our position in your presence on previous occasions.

It is our judgment that the legislation before you in the form of H. R. 3005 represents more than a simple extension of the present selective service program. We call your attention to the possibility that such a measure may be even more insidious than an outright proposal for universal military training. This will be true if it accomplishes the aims of those in our society who wish to regularize large-scale conscription over a long period of time. We are not insensitive to the demands of power politics in the world situation, but we feel compelled to object strenuously to the consequences of such a program both domestically and internationally.

In the light of these considerations we have asked one of our members to appear before you in our behalf today. He will ask permission to enter into your record

our official statement on universal military training prepared as testimony before the House Armed Forces Committee in March of this year.

We thank you for this opportunity and pledge our efforts in behalf of the genuine welfare of our society.

Sincerely,

RODERICK S. FRENCH.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Couvillon, and we will be very glad to enter the letter as well as the statement in the record at this point.

Mr. COUVILLON. Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mr. Couvillon is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT ON UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING, ADOPTED BY THE CABINET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, FEBRUARY 14, 1955

The United Christian Youth Movement has as its constituency the national youth fellowships of 26 American churches with a combined membership in the neighborhood of 10 million young people, between the approximate ages of 12 and 24. They are pledged to cooperative work and thought on the basis of their common belief in Jesus Christ as their one Lord and Savior. We also comprise and serve 38 State Christian youth councils and countless city councils.

The UCYM does not have a single mind on some kind of doctrinaire pacifism, but we have, through our annual general council, expressed a firm disapproval of such measures as the proposal under discussion. It is first perhaps a simple protest in behalf of personality. More than this, it signifies an appeal for reconsideration based on long-cherished convictions as to the nature and purposes of man and the created world in which he lives. That is to say, obedience to the God who has disclosed himself to us forbids our supporting the assumptions which underlie any plan for universal military training.

It is interesting that so many voices from the secular world support our contention that war is not the way of wisdom. That this is pragmatically more true in our day than ever before cannot be disputed. When open war promises no alternative to vast destruction for both sides, we would do well to search hard for alternative procedures of reconciliation. The same thing must be said of military preparedness when it involves the total mobilization of human and natural resources. This last is the point at issue today, and is the point at which our testimony is most relevant. Ours is not a question of military strategy alone; that is the province of others. We only have convictions about the value of harmony among men and the constructive resolution of disagreements.

We realize that the debate crucial to the whole question concerns the definition of the supposed emergency situation and our appropriate response to it. Our thinking is that the current situation is indeed acute but that its alleviation is not to be achieved by means of total conscription of men and money. Rather, we would call for far more concerted governmental support of irenic, constructive programs among the peoples of the world. The frequently faithless attitude of many toward the U. N. and its specialized agencies, the lack of conviction among some Congressmen regarding the work of benevolent foundations, the student-exchange program, the ministry to technically underdeveloped countries, and the distribution of Government surpluses all might be scored. Instead, I should like to bear personal testimony to an experience—an experience which has been duplicated by literally tens of thousands of my contemporaries—where, in the simple setting of peaceful, ordered human intercourse the attitude of youth leaders from other nations toward the people of our society has been substantially altered. I have specific reference to the various sessions in and related to the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches and the ecumenical work camp program. If work of this character should win the faith of our country's leaders and come to be supported by them from no ulterior motivation—beyond a sincere desire for the stability and comprehensive well-being of a peaceful world—we might then be justified in maintaining before the assemblies and presses of the world that our fundamental concern is constructive and includes the welfare of all mankind. To my knowledge, too little is being done or said from our official sources which would convince the most congenial of our allies (let alone our avowed adversaries) that such intentions dominate our minds and hearts. Universal military training thus is not only a social tragedy, nationally speaking, but it would constitute a seriously inept

maneuver in our participation in the most volatile of international situations. We want the confidence of the free nations of the world (and ultimately of all nations). This confidence, we maintain, is not secured by amassing great military forces. Our experience with the young leaders of the world persuades us of quite the contrary position. (Here I would offer to elaborate on specific things which we do.)

We see the work of the church to be that of facilitating changes in human beings which will prepare them for an affirmative existence wherein God is both the source of values and the source of the strength to pursue them. Our opposition to universal military training for young men is explained simply enough in the light of this. We believe that the educational consequences, in the broadest sense of those terms, of such a program would be a threat to, if not a negation of, the way of life we feel called upon to promote. (May I say, parenthetically, this is not merely a concern for the alleged moral degeneration of the man who lives in the military pattern for a period of a few years. Our work with teen-age youth has convinced us that the absence of any degree of certainty about their future has vitiated the moral stability of great numbers of them. To introduce one more irresistible interference into their forward thinking will only aggravate this national problem. We see that it could be argued that to regularize the program of military service would restore a kind of definiteness to the vocational and educational planning of the average young man. To meet this objection we must return to the main line of the argument of this paragraph.) It is sharply ironic that a nation which professes to distinguish herself from her political adversaries on the basis of adherence to a system of values derived from the Judea-Christian revelation should then propose to inaugurate a scheme of military preparation which would inculcate a point of view quite the reverse in its priorities. In brief this means that the integrity and freedom of the individual is jeopardized, if not violated, by long-term subjection to military command, that we are committed to the way of force, and thus submit ourselves to the permanent temptation toward a wrong kind of foreign policy.

You may know that the majority of our constituents—with varying degrees of reluctance—participate in the present program of selective service. To oppose universal military training is not indicative of a basic contradiction in our position. We are aware that the complexities of contemporary affairs demands a response relative to each situation. Thus differences of degree becomes all-important. Under the present organization of things, constructive and creative energies in some fields at least can qualify for exemption to do on a marginal basis those things which would be central in the healthy society. Under complete conscription, on the other hand, this would be throttled as everything—science, art, education, moneys—would be mobilized for military purposes. Such complete militarization strikes us as culturally fatal, a refusal to listen to the lesson of history and a betrayal of our American tradition.

In registering this protest, we do not see ourselves as deserting our national responsibility; rather, we have been led to define responsible existence in different terms than those of the proponents of this measure. The question of survival is no doubt paramount in the motivation of most of us. It is our inherited opinion—now reaffirmed—that it is better to lose one's life in pursuing things of ultimate worth than to protect it through perverted means.

Recognizing that recent developments seem to have magnified the pressures to terminate more-or-less peaceful community existence in the family of nations, I want to say this. Our national executive committee and cabinet in a meeting February 12-14 in Cincinnati, Ohio, has unanimously concurred on this statement. This is not to be confused with a sanction of the paragraphs by a plenary assembly of our constituency. This was given in principles in the resolution adopted by our general council meeting last September and further corroborated by the solid sentiment of our organization since its inception. This sentiment has been recorded in previous congressional hearings on the matter in 1948 and 1952. My reference to the meeting this past month signifies executive agreement that this statement you have received is essentially consistent with the mind of our constituency. Today's testimony may be supplemented by actions taken in various member movements if we may have the permission to enter them in the record as they come into our office.

Senator SYMINGTON. We appreciate your coming here and giving us the benefit of your testimony.

Our next witness will be Mrs. Agnes Waters, of Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF MRS. AGNES WATERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. WATERS. How do you do. I am Mrs. Agnes Waters. My address is Box 3560, Washington 7, D. C. I appear here in opposition to the extension of the Draft Act and to the doctor's draft. I would like to have my statement I made before the House inserted in the record. It has been printed by the Congress of the United States, and I would like to have it added to my testimony here, if I may.

Senator SYMINGTON Without objection.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mrs. Waters is as follows:)

TESTIMONY OF MRS. AGNES WATERS AGAINST DRAFT EXTENSION BILL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Wednesday, February 2, 1955.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. Carl Vinson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

This is a continuation of the hearing on the extension of the draft law.

Now, the next and last witness is Mrs. Agnes Waters.

Mrs. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to talk if I may for a few minutes extemporaneously.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. WATERS. I have submitted to the committee a written statement that I would like to have follow my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Go ahead now.

Mrs. WATERS. This bill is entitled "A Universal Military Training Bill."

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. WATERS. Which absolutely is unconstitutional, because you cannot send our men universally all over the world to fight other people's battles. The sovereign rights of the people of the United States come first over our manpower. And our manpower is the most precious resource we have.

Now it has been brought to the attention of many investigating committees in the Senate and House that the United Nations war in Korea was mass murder of our men. The generals who were in charge testified they were not allowed to win the war in Korea.

General Van Fleet said that he could have put 300,000 prisoners in the bag and he was stopped by order; under the United Nations, they were observers there who reported back to the enemy every tactical and military move we made and controlled the war in Korea. So we were not permitted to win.

Now I have here a document that is very important. I have many documents I want to present to you.

One is the Arming of the United Nations put out by the Department of State, Bulletin No. 422-A, and here is a report from the Military Affairs Committee of the United Nations on arming the United Nations and the author of this report is the Soviet General Vasiliev. General Vasiliev armed the United Nations and planned the rattrap that 4 years later he launched in Korea. I have the evidence here that should interest the Armed Services Committee of a white paper issued by the Department of Defense of the United States Army, an intelligence report, that states that General Vasiliev launched the war over the 38th parallel in Korea.

Now, you have also before you many witnesses who have appeared before the Internal Security Committee of the Senate that testified that the State Department and the United Nations was Red from top to bottom. And yet in a treasonous, treacherous act, Mr. Truman gave our armies over to our enemies in the United Nations. Delivered them lock, stock, and barrel. And that authority was without authority from Congress. There was no authority. He had no Presidential authority to do that to us. Our armies belonged to the United States, for the preservation of this Republic, and not for any civil wars in Asia.

Now, another point that I want to make is the fact that General Van Fleet in his testimony before the Senate, on page 2024, said that when we was the administrator of the military aid in Greece that pressure was put on by the State Department to put into the Greek Cabinet a Communist regime, which was put in. Aid was withheld that we voted for here, and that we taxpayers sweated blood to

provide, to supposedly arm against communism and we were arming the guerrillas and the Communists and forcing the Government of Greece to accept a Communist government. The same thing was done in China.

Now, recently you passed a joint resolution practically committing us to war, that this draft act will supplement with our blood, underwriting a Communist revolution all over the world, not merely in Asia but all over the world we are committed under treaties that have taken place. And I fought every one of them personally for years. Because the chief architect, the chief witness of our foreign policies was a man who was a member of a Communist unit cited by the Attorney General Biddle; that is the organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy, whose chief witness for foreign policies was Clark M. Eichelberger, before every committee of the House and Senate since 1939. And he had created a foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union. So today our foreign policy, gentlemen, is one identical with that of the Soviet Union and we are underwriting and promoting world revolution, written in our blood. And today you are confronted with the corpus delicti of 445,000 dead laying in Asia and you would enter another Asiatic war at your peril.

And you know those facts.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand—

Mrs. WATERS. You are aware of them. And ignorance is no plea in a court against high treason.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you set out in your splendid brief the reasons why you are opposed to the extension of the Draft Act, and put that—

Mrs. WATERS. I am, because it supplements world communism.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. You put—

Mrs. WATERS. It underwrites it, promotes it.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait, wait 1 minute.

Mrs. WATERS. With our blood.

The CHAIRMAN. We can't both talk at the same time. Your time has run out. Let me talk now.

Mrs. WATERS. I don't think so. Because I have been here only 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked fast.

Mrs. WATERS. I was supposed to talk 10.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked so fast you put in an awful heap in the 5 minutes.

Mrs. WATERS. If I could have 30 minutes, I could fill it.

I talked 30 minutes before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

File your brief.

Mrs. WATERS. I want to file my brief and I want to file the papers that are pertaining to it and support it.

The CHAIRMAN. You give them to Mr. Blandford, and to the reporter. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WATERS. I demand that this draft extension be killed.

(The information is on file with the committee.)

“STATEMENT OF MRS. AGNES WATERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

“Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Mrs. Agnes Waters, my address is Box 3560, Washington 7, D. C.

“I appear here in opposition to the extension of the draft and I am against all other supplemental and related bills and treaties and joint resolutions for war; and I am also against all foreign-aid bills, mutual-security acts, and defense pacts, which are nothing more nor less than high treason committed against the people of the United States of America. Americans cannot be drafted for universal service all over the world. It is unconstitutional.

“These bills and treaties are a part of an international conspiracy to destroy America. And you are underwriting world revolution with our money and with our blood. We were treacherously committed to defend China at the Cairo meeting before we got Formosa.

“These draft bills supplement so-called defense pacts that commit our Armed Forces to the defense of Asiatic nations, all of which are not worth expending the life of one American soldier or sailor.

“And you are doing this in spite of the overwhelming evidence that we were sold out in Korea and not allowed to win the war.

“And you are doing this in spite of the fact that you know it can only mean the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Americans. For what?

"The record of the Korean war should be warning enough not to send our Armed Forces into more Russians rattraps in Asia. There is nothing that our enemies want more than for us to expend our might under the treachery of the United Nations in far-off hellholes where our generals are not permitted to win.

"And with this draft you are capturing our American youth to be liquidated, and the greatest resources of America is her manpower.

"I hold in my hand a copy of the State Department Bulletin No. 422a called Arming the United Nations, which contains a report from a Soviet general, PH. A. Vasiliev, who was the Chairman of the United Nations Military Affairs Committee, who armed the United Nations.

"I hold in my hand a copy of a white paper issued by the Defense Department on May 15, 1954, which charges Russia with launching the Korean war over the 38th parallel.

"And this United States Army intelligence report states that the Soviet general in charge of launching the Korean war over the 38th parallel was none other than the former Chairman of the United Nations Military Committee, Soviet General Vasiliev. No wonder our greatest generals could not win the war in Korea.

"Also you have had before your committees General MacArthur and General Van Fleet, who both swore under oath that they were not allowed to win the war in Korea.

"The facts are that we no longer have control over our United States Armed Forces. They were treasonably turned over to the United Nations without any authority by the former United States delegate to the U. N., Gross, and later by President Truman for police action in Korea. And that under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we have pooled our national defense, our Navy, and our planes with 14 foreign nations. Our Nation is now an occupied country, occupied by armed foreign crooks in unlimited numbers.

"The facts are, too, that our present foreign policy is identical with that of the Soviet Union; and this diabolical plot was put over on Congress by the agents of Soviet Russia who appeared before your committees for many years to my knowledge, pressing for every step to war and for every foreign-policy bill.

"I have pointed out these enemies to you since 1939.

"The chief witness for all of our foreign-policy bills and treaties has been Clark M. Eichelberger, the director of the American League for Peace and Democracy, whose organization was raided by the Dies committee of the House of Representatives in 1939, and the names of 2,000 Communists were found in the membership file. These Reds were then in every key position of the administration of the United States.

"Mr. Eichelberger's outfit is cited several times as a Communist transmission belt and as an organization designed to conceal Communist control, and two Attorneys General of the United States, Attorney General Biddle and Attorney General Tom Clark have written that 'The American League for Peace and Democracy was created by Red Russia as a means of creating a United States foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union'; see Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 20, and read there the statements of both Attorneys General and of many investigating committees.

"And yet you have allowed these Reds to dictate and to write the foreign policy of the United States of America, which these draft bills supplement.

"We are and we have been underwriting the Communist world revolution with our money and with our blood, and it's got to be stopped, before we lose all our precious manpower in the plotted and planned blood baths of the world.

"And you would reaffirm your faith in the U. N. in spite of all the investigations that were made by your own United States Senate Internal Security Committee and also of the House of Un-American Activities Committee who reported to you for years that both the United Nations and the State Department were rotten with Soviet spies and agents planted there to destroy America; and you are ratifying more of their treasonous hills, treaties, and treasonous defense pacts, in spite of the record of the past, which is a record so black with high treason and mass murder of our Armed Forces under the United Nations in these police actions in Asia that you cannot plead that you did not know, and ignorance is no defense to crimes, as lawyers you ought to know the law.

"You cannot plead that you did not know.

"And you are doing all this in spite of the fact that you have been informed by the Senate and the House investigating committees that the United Nations is a den of Red enemies, and that the United States State Department is lousy with Reds, who are plotting and planning the total destruction of this Republic, and they are doing that with the consent of the Senate when you pass these

treasonous pacts, treaties, and supplemental bills such as the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and the other draft bills that supplement this high treason such as all of the draft bills now before the Congress, and you make yourselves a party to this high treason.

"On July 15, 1953, the Senate ratified 3 secret NATO supplemental treaties that made this Nation an occupied country, occupied by armed foreign troops in unlimited numbers from 14 other nations (See Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings for April 1953, p. 29.)

"On page 29 of the Senate hearings of April 1953 on these three supplemental NATO treaties that were ratified by the Senate on July 15, 1953 (see Congressional Record of that date), these hearings stated that we are obligated to allow these foreign troops to come in here, and we are obliged to allow them to carry arms, and they are to come into the United States in unlimited numbers.

"And now, in spite of that high treason, you are now about to compound treason with more treason and even worse treason for you are about to extend those NATO treaties to allow our former bitter enemies to come in here armed and in unlimited numbers and occupy the United States of America, Germany and Japan, and you are about to rearm Germany with the Paris Pact.

"And you are now rearming Japan with our warships and planes. Under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 you voted hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars to bring into this country all of the residents of the Soviet Union and of the satellites, and you voted for an appropriation of \$800,000 which is earmarked for the purpose of bringing into the American Republics the residents of the islands in the Pacific off the coast of Japan. (See the Mutual Security Act of 1954, pp. 11 and 12.)

"And you also voted to bring into this country the residents of Red Asia, and you voted \$700 million to arm the natives of southeast Asia and then to cap the climax you voted to give away our Armed Forces and our Defense Department to southeast Asia under the Mutual Security Act of 1954. You can't say you don't know about that treason. It's a United States public law known and printed by the United States Government as Public Law 665, 83d Congress, just read it. You voted for it or don't you read before you vote, especially on conference reports. On page 2024 of the testimony of General Van Fleet, he testified that the State Department withheld military aid to Greece, was withheld until Greece put Communists in. We no longer have any United States defense, it is all pooled among 14 NATO countries now, with our Navy under NATO command and our Armed Forces put under the U. N. How do you expect to defend America? Let's take back our Armed Forces, our Navy, and our planes, and let's run the U. N. and the NATO off our shores. In the testimony of General Stratemyer he said that he was ordered to move 90,000 Nationalist Chinese into exile. The State Department may claim that Russia is not a member of NATO and Japan is not a member of SEATO, but these international organizations are auxiliaries of the United Nations and they as such are the military arms of the U. N. which is staffed by Soviet generals in the Military Committee, and there Russia has the veto power with 6 votes to our 1 vote, so that Russia has taken over our defense, our Armed Forces and our Navy and our planes without the firing of a shot, and this is accomplished by these treasonous treaties and defense pacts and supplemental bills such as the draft bills and the Mutual Security Act.

"Also Japan is now planning to trade with Red China and India, yet you are giving Japan a navy and an air force.

"Our United States foreign policy is now the same identical foreign policy as that of the Soviet Union, which is the "self-determination" of other peoples and that of helping to promote other peoples to obtain a government of their own choosing, or the "self-government" by promoting a world revolution in every nation with our money and with our blood, and you send our armies into these revolutions to die and be massacred with our own guns, after you have armed the natives!

"With these bills we are underwriting world revolution!

"For many years I have stood here fighting every one of these draft bills and treaties, pointing out to you the enemies of this Republic who were the witnesses and the architects of this foreign policy.

"The chief witness and architect for all of our foreign policy bills in both the Senate and the House was Clark M. Eichelberger, who was the director of the American League for Peace and Democracy that was the successor of Earl Browder's American League Against War and Fascism.

"The American League for Peace and Democracy is cited several times as subversive in a Government publication called Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, and to quote this document put out by the United States of America Government, only in part let me tell you that the American League for Peace and Democracy was branded by two Attorneys General of the United States. Attorney General Biddle stated "The American League for Peace and Democracy was designed to conceal Communist control in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist Internationale" (see Congressional Record, Sept. 24, 1942). The above was during the Roosevelt administration.

"And later in the Truman administration, Attorney General Tom Clark wrote in letters to Loyalty Review Board on September 21, 1948, as follows:

"The American League for Peace and Democracy was created by Red Russia as a means of creating a United States foreign policy favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union."

"And this Communist organization's director was Clark M. Eichelberger, the chief witness for the United Nations and for all of our foreign policy bills before every congressional committee to my knowledge since 1939! Mr. Eichelberger is now running around the country with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt trying to sell the United Nations to the people, and their organization is now known as the American Association for the United Nations.

"According to the former Communist, the Negro, Manning Johnson, in an article in the American Mercury of February 1955, the foreign policy of promoting self-determination or self-government of peoples, was hatched in the diabolical mind of Stalin behind the grim walls of the Kremlin, and was adopted by the Sixth World Congress of the Communist Internationale in Moscow in 1928, but it was not until 1930 that this solution of the Negro question in the United States was put forth in the now famous Resolutions of the Communist Internationale on the Negro Question in the United States. The program of self-determination as set forth in this United States treaty as the foreign policy of the United States of America, when applied to the Negro in the United States, is one of national rebellion against the Government of the United States, and it means the forceful and violent carving of a Negro state or a Negro nation out of America, with 'land reform' as part of this program, and with the Southeast Asia Defense Pact the precedent is set, for you are guaranteeing 'self-determination' and 'self-government' and promoting the Communist world revolution in Asia!

"Which will soon be followed by a bloody and violent civil war here, for you cannot underwrite colored rights in Asia and not here too.

"Stalin said, 'The road to Paris is through Peking, and Lenin said more than 30 years ago, 'First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We need not attack it. It will fall like a ripe plum into our hands.'

"And now these things are about to be consummated with these war treaties, joint resolutions, defense pacts, draft bills, foreign policies, and mutual security acts, and 'land-reform' programs, and home rule by Negroes in the District of Columbia. Are you going to become a further party to this high treason and to the liquidation and mass murder of the American people?

"I want to know! 145,000 young Americans lie wounded or dead now in Asia! Do you want to dig the graves of all our men, in Asia? I want to know!

"I demand that you kill these draft bills, and that you restore constitutional Government in the United States by repealing all of the infamous treason now on the books, and run the United Nations and the NATO off our shores and take back our Armed Forces and our Navy and our planes!"

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BLANDFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I insert in the record at this time a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a statement from the president of the National Farmers Union, a telegram from the National Conference of Methodist Youth, a letter from the Rabbinical Assembly of America, and a statement from the Jewish War Veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, put them all in.

Mrs. WATERS. I have a few notes that I have made while I was present and I will hand those to the stenographer after I go over them, but I would like to have the opportunity to present the documents that I have in support of the charges I am making.

Now, I challenge, Mr. Chairman, your statement here today in which you say that the draft is a defense of the United States. Now, that is your theory and I am sure you are honest in your opinions about it, but I am here with the facts to dispute that theory.

I charge that it is a part of an international conspiracy that supplements and compounds high treason that has been committed here in the Capital of the United States for a period of over 20 years, and I have been presenting those charges to this committee and crying like a voice in the wilderness for 16 years at this table. I have appeared against every draft bill warning that you are going down the road of no return.

And we have now reached the point of that no return. Only yesterday morning's paper announced that the Civil Defense Director stated you will either evacuate the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States, or die. And as for me, I prefer to die, and I think most Americans will be standing with me and would be glad to be buried in the ashes of the Capital rather than to run from any enemy.

Now, I am the widow of a veteran of the First World War and the mother of a veteran of the Second World War, and I am not a pacifist. I am here as a fighting American, fighting to preserve the sovereign rights of this Republic and the liberties for which our forefathers founded this Nation.

Now I want to present to you, call your attention to the Washington Post. Would you mind my having your exclusive attention? I want you to listen to this.

Senator SYMINGTON. You certainly have. I am listening very carefully, Mrs. Waters.

Mrs. WATERS. I want you to notice the Washington Post and Times Herald for Monday, May 30, 1955, in an article by John G. Norris, a signed article, headed "U. S. Troops in Austria Due To Move to Italy."

The chiefs of the North Atlantic Military Alliance have asked for transfer of the 14,000 United States troops now on occupation duty in Austria to northern Italy to bolster NATO forces there. The forces have not been a part of Gruenther's NATO forces, and the alternatives are to bring them home or transfer them to Germany or Italy and commit them to the international command of NATO.

Now that is the purpose of this bill, and it has been the purpose of this bill right down through the years. We have been destroying the United States of America with treaties, secret treaties.

Ten thousand secret agreements have been made by the President that you know nothing whatsoever about. You are told a simple story in which you are told that this is for the defense of the United States, and I ask you how, in an atomic attack, you could use draft forces to defend the United States? You wouldn't need to.

Any man that would have to be drafted to defend the United States ought to be shot. You don't need any draft of Americans to defend the United States.

You have got to have a draft of Americans to take them overseas though, to put them at the disposal of our enemies, and I want to show you a picture of our enemies right here on our shores. This is from the Washington Post in the special supplementary edition, Sunday, May 15, 1955, in colors:

A formidable X enemy joins "Atlantic patrol."

All our Atlantic patrol, all our national defense is now in the hands of our enemies with our American flag lowered to the point of 15 foreign nations with Germany flying at the same level as ours. I mean our flag isn't over anything, not even over our own property, and that is the United States Navy Yard in Norfolk, which is now the supreme headquarters of the United Nations auxiliary, NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with Germany a member, a nation that cost us a half million Americans to knock down, and they sit in on a council that it not elected by the people of the United States, a civilian council that has charge of our military movements, so that we are not permitted even to send our troops any place without their voting for it.

That is demonstrated here in another article that I want to submit to your committee. It says, "NATO consents to troop shift." We have to get the consent of a foreign group, a foreign legion, before we can shift our troops. And that is the Washington Post of Friday, June 3, 1955.

Now are we going to be controlled by our enemies? The United Nations is staffed with our enemies from top to bottom.

I hold in my hand a copy of the State Department Bulletin 422 (a). I want to present that document to you, Arming the United Nations, a report by the Soviet General Vasilev, who was, in 1947, the chairman of the United Nations Military Affairs Committee, in a powerful position, and he planned the arming of the United Nations which became the rattrap for the death of 145,000 Americans in Korea, and he afterward launched the war over the 38th parallel.

And that is why General MacArthur could not win the war in Korea.

We were not permitted for the first time in the history of America on a foreign battlefield—our flag went down to an enemy. Now you are drafting men without the firing of a shot. You are capturing American boys and our doctors, too, to be placed at the disposal of our enemies in NATO.

General Gruenther in January requested this legislation. General Hull from Asia sent a dispatch. He was then in charge of the United Nations in Asia.

He sent a dispatch to the United States asking for these troops for this draft, needing those men to uphold the United Nations in Asia, which has been the death knell and the rattrap and the mass murder machine of all our men in every battle.

Now here is an intelligence report from the Department of Defense, United States Department of Defense. It is not my word. I am documenting every word I have got to say with evidence, incontestible evidence that General Vasilev, who armed the United Nations, and he had charged in this report, and his name is here, and you can find it on page 3, as a Soviet general who launched the attack over the 38th parallel in Korea on June 25, 1950:

This prisoner also said he actually heard General Vasilev give the orders to attack on June 25.

Now, we are in charge of our enemies in the U. N. right now, and we are placing our troops at the disposal of the U. N. and NATO, our best combat troops were earmarked for police action in Korea. We are now about to ask every nation in the world to join the U. N. and NATO and let Red China in.

We are about to invite Soviet Russia and Japan into NATO, and I hold in my hand a map that was put out by the World Parliamentary Association in London, House of Commons. They were the guests of the Congress of the United States in October of 1953, and sat in the seats of the mighty House of Representatives, the place where nobody except elected Representatives could sit, and they were addressed by the President of the United States.

They have here issued an official world government map, New World Order Map dated 1952 in which we are to become an occupied nation.

This country is to be divided up into occupation zones, into Soviet sectors like Berlin, and that is all detailed here on this map, and these people were your guests in the House of Representatives, guests of the House and Senate here in October 1953, and addressed by the President of the United States.

Now their plan is for a secure and peaceful new world to be considered this summer in connection with revision of the U. N. Charter. That is a summit conference in which Russia is going to dictate they are to come in here and occupy the United States just like they occupy now the seats of the mighty in the United Nations, with 6 votes to our 1, and have absolute control over our armies.

Our national defense is gone. Our enemies like Germany here, with our flag at the level of a German flag, and if you can consider it an outrage, an insult, more terrible to consider, I don't know of anything worse.

And you did that in the Senate of the United States. You admitted them. You passed a treaty over the dying body of Bob Taft in 1953 that made this country an occupied nation, and I can prove it to you. You may not have read this hearing.

On page 29 of the 3 supplemental NATO treaty hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the 83d Congress, I read you as follows:

New obligations are assumed by the United States in the following areas:

1. The United States is obliged to let military personnel into this country without passports, visas, immigration inspection or compliance with the aliens registration law. Nevertheless such personnel must be appropriately identified and security screening procedures are ready for appropriate and immediate application.

That is a sop to you.

2. United States is obliged to let NATO military personnel have the right to carry arms under orders.

Since when has this country become an occupied nation? What right did you have to pass that law, make that the supreme law of the land? That is an act of high treason that this bill supplements.

Here by this map, this official map put out in London by the House of Commons in 1952 1 year after this treaty that was secret was signed by Acheson in London. these three secret supplemental NATO treaties that made this country an occupied nation was signed and kept under seal and the people never heard about it, and you have now no newspaperman here to hear what I have got to say because there is a conspiracy of silence. You have withdrawn the right of the press to a free press. Where are they?

Oh, there is one man over there. Well, you better broadcast it to the world, man, what I have got to say.

This country is now an occupied nation occupied by armed foreign troops, and the secret agreement signed stated American troops will not be permitted to serve in the United States but will be assigned police duties in Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria. I can't go on with the list, nothing but the satellites of Russia.

We are going to go over to Russia and the Russians are coming over here, and here is the map. Soviet occupation of the United States of America from here down to Florida and from Florida to California.

And Mongolians, if you please, occupy Canada and Mexico. Now you don't believe that. You passed a law in the Congress by both Houses. It is called Public Law 665, 83d Congress. I would like to read it. It is called the Mutual Security Act of 1954. Every page earmarks millions of dollars to be appropriated for the residents of the Soviet Union to come in here and names of all of these countries, including the residents of Asia.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mrs. Waters, I hate to interrupt you, but you are a little over your time now.

Mrs. WATERS. I should be permitted to have a few minutes more, because this is pertinent to the issue, and I want to say that these people are to come into this country at the expense of taxpayers, and we are to go out.

Now this is compounding treason, high treason, sending our boys out, sending our doctors out at a time when the Civil Defense Commission says either evacuate or die.

When we get outside the gates of this city, we won't be permitted to come back in because our beds will be occupied by armed foreign troops from all countries of the world that are our enemies.

That is taking America without the firing of a shot by order of the Congress of the United States by treaties and in a public law. I would like to have these documents made a part of the record that I cited here, and in particular, with the American flag lowered to the level of the German flag.

Mr. MUDGE. I will take them and put them in the record. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WATERS. I have got a written statement that I would like to give to the stenographer.

(The document submitted by Mrs. Waters will be found in the files of the committee.)

Mrs. WATERS. I demand that this bill be killed. It is time this bill was abolished, time these draft laws were abolished.

We don't need any of this stuff. You have to draft a man to drag him over to Europe. What right have you got to send him over to Europe? I would like to give the chairman one of these maps?

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mrs. Waters, I have one.

Mrs. WATERS. Don't think I want to overstay my time, but I feel this is more pertinent than anything that has been said today. You let some drone come in here and read a paper all day long, but you don't want to hear the truth.

I have been in this fight 25 years crying in the wilderness to tell you to stop, and here you have reached the point of no return where a man has to evacuate the Capital of the United States. Think of the outrage. We are not going to evacuate either. Nobody is going to take us out of the United States of America, by God.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mrs. Waters.

Our next witness is Mr. M. J. Weaver, Windber, Pa. Is Mr. Weaver here?

**STATEMENT OF JACOB M. HOFFMAN ON BEHALF OF
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN**

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Weaver isn't here. He submitted a paper which I will present to the committee at this time.

(The prepared documents submitted by Mr. Hoffman are as follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee, we appreciate this opportunity of presenting to you our convictions.

Call it what you will—extension of selective service, universal military training, compulsory military service, strengthening the reserve program—under their names they are brothers. Do they not all mean, now that we are in peacetime, “continued peace through power” or as the realistic person puts it, “peace through preparing for war.”

Apart from the “moral implications” to do wrong because “the army does it” and the “political implications” and the “profit implications” and the “Pentagon implications” of selective service, we see these spiritual implications as they relate to a man and his God, and a man and his country.

First: The “continued” extension of selective service is giving more and more power to the state over the individual and his life and thought and has placed a weapon of telling power into the hands of those who might try to secure control of the machinery of our Government.

Second: The growing encroachment of the state fostered by selective service and its conscription is making it difficult and almost impossible for concerned and conscientious individuals and groups to live and teach in America the way of life which their faith and belief in God requires.

Third: The continuing forcing of youth to take part in learning the art of killing and to be conditioned for war and “keep it on tap,” before they are ready to make their own intelligent choice according to their conscience is a threat to religious freedom and political freedom and democracy. The net results of selective service are a conditioning (psychological indoctrination as President Eisenhower puts it) to easy acceptance of military and state control and a rotting away of independent conscience.

Because we fear our continued loss of spiritual ideals and liberties through the continuation of selective service, I am speaking in earnest witness against the extension of selective service as being considered by your committee.

Reverend HANZ,
Pastor, Shade Creek Church of Brethren, Windber, Pa.

Gentlemen of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee, we appreciate this opportunity of appearing before you.

The greatest concern of the people of Europe today is the fear of atomic destruction.

Russian propaganda attempts to picture us as agitators of war.

Due to our superior genius for production we can afford to advertise to the world our peace economy, our activities along lines of world aid and technical advice to peoples and nations everywhere.

Our greatest opportunity to dramatize to the world the lie of Russia-advertising us as warmongers is for the United States Senate to report an armed service bill that is less like Prussian militarism than, let us say, for example, the Switzerland military law.

This will allow more funds for technical advances from which the average man will derive more assurance of peace than from the Army's lieutenants, colonels, generals, and Reserve officers.

If America ever needed to dramatize to the world the old traditions of our country as a peace-loving people, it is now by a Senate action that will coincide with our early colonial policies. Any other position may be recorded in history as the landmark of the end of American imperialism and the end of our civilization as now known.

At least we may be certain that without climbing the plateau of clearer vision and giving the world the assurance of our good intentions, we shall have lost the friendship of the world.

JACOB M. HOFFMAN,
Johnstown, Pa.

Statement presented to the House Armed Services Committee in behalf of the Peace Committee of the Churches of the Brethren of Western Pennsylvania and a number of deeply interested people of the Johnstown, Pa., area.

We oppose this bill because of what we believe it will do to the present world situation. At present we have reason for believing that our Great Creator Father of all is hearing the prayers of the hundreds of millions of Christians around the world. Among these, we have reason to believe, are the tens of millions of Russian Christians who are praying for deliverance from their awful persecution; inflicted by a comparably few million dictatorial Communists. This also applies to millions in China. You believe with us that the one Creator of us all answers prayer. Is not the planned meeting of the high officials of the leading Nation our Father's way of working through them the will of the Prince of Peace? Will not the passage of this bill at this time show our lack of faith in our Creator Father, as well as seem a slap in the face of the nations and peoples who are sincerely and prayerfully working with us for world peace. The Prophet Isaiah said, "the Lord shall judge between the nations * * * neither shall they learn war any more."

If we desire the Lord to judge between the nations, and expect the other nations to come in sincere faith to the peace conference; should not we also show our sincerity by at this time extending this bill for only 1 year or, at most, 2 years which we believe would help greatly in relieving world tension.

If we accept the report of the British and German historians who in joint conference at Goslar in West Germany agreed that "World War I was precipitated by the mutual fears of all the European peoples who were caught in the armament race," and thus blundered into starting the "era of world wars"; should we not consider Him who judges between the nations and would teach us—"neither shall they learn war any more."

REV. M. J. WEAVER,
Pastor, Church of Brethren, Windber, R. D., Pa.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness will be Prof. J. G. Winans of the University of Wisconsin. I understand he is delayed. We hope to be able to hear him later.

Senator ERVIN. I am informed that Professor Winans has just arrived, and we will be glad to hear you at this time, Professor.

STATEMENT OF J. G. WINANS, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, REPRESENTING THE WISCONSIN COMMITTEE AGAINST PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION, AND REV. OSCAR L. STANKE, MINISTER OF THE WATERLOO-MARSHALL PARISH OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Mr. WINANS. We have Rev. Oscar Stanke, and we will divide the time.

Reverend STANKE. Gentlemen, we the below listed members of the Wisconsin Committee Against Peacetime Conscription, wish to express our opposition to legislation calling for an extension of the Selective Service Act.

We consider that the adoption of this legislation will reduce rather than increase our national security.

1. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION INTERFERES WITH DEFENSE

If this legislation is adopted, the young men of the United States will continue to have their education hampered and harassed by the

necessity of 2 years of active military duty followed by 6 years of compulsory reserve duty under strict military control. This will continue to stifle their initiative and inventiveness and thus continue to hamper the solution of the problems of defense. Military training is designed to produce men who will neither think for themselves nor assume initiative. In fact, it is often true that individual initiative brings disciplinary punishment. It becomes safer to do as little as possible. On the other hand, defense is a problem requiring imagination and willingness to propound new ideas.

The true strength of a nation consists in large part in the number of clear thinking and well educated men and women it can produce. Continuing peacetime conscription thus weakens rather than strengthens the nation.

Russia out-producing United States in engineers and scientists: Reports from Russia are that she is graduating more scientists and engineers per year than we are. Furthermore, it appears that these scientists and engineers are not drafted for military service, but are sent directly to factories, schools, and research laboratories. If Russia continues her practices and we continue to handicap the education of our future scientists and engineers by an extension of selective service, the United States will be the loser.

2. HISTORY SHOWS PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION NOT EFFECTIVE

History has shown that the state which relied primarily on a conscripted mass army lost in the real test of arms. A preponderance of apparent military strength and a large conscript army have in the past neither guaranteed peace nor insured victory in war.

National strength comes from efforts of free people.

The real basis of the Nation's strength is the moral integrity, the technical skill, the industrial potential, and the scientific knowledge of its people.

The greatest strength of a free, democratic people in the struggle with communism is the effort which free people willingly put forth out of their faith in the society they live in.

Peacetime conscription will not frighten any potential enemy. The purpose of our present military program, we are told, is to prevent war through the enemy's fear of the consequences of aggression. We do not believe it safe to assume that our potential enemies would be afraid. Extension of selective service would probably have little effect as a deterrent to a potential aggressor.

3. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION CONTRARY TO AMERICAN TRADITION

Regimentation has no place in a democratic society. It is a mockery of democracy to require subservience to peacetime conscription. A conscription system runs contrary to every precept of the American way of life, from the days of the Declaration of Independence down to the present time. The basic skills needed for modern defense are achieved better through the less expensive and more democratic tradition of educating free civilians to improve their vocational skills and general knowledge, rather than through regimentation.

4. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION WOULD NOT ELIMINATE CAUSES FOR
COMMUNIST ALLEGIANCE

Our position of opposition to the extension of selective service is taken with a clear awareness of the world situation and a firm belief that we should oppose aggressive totalitarianism.

However, instead of extending peacetime conscription we should allow it to expire and undertake to win the confidence of the peoples in the danger zones of the world. We must speak and act to answer the needs and hopes that induce allegiance to communism.

By leading the world to a better method of living, we could really win the peace. But we have not yet started to put our major efforts into this crucial activity.

Each year that we commit our major efforts and bulk of resources to creating fear in our enemies delays by 1 year the time when we can devote our major efforts to winning the contest between self-government and totalitarian domination. The money and resources needed to provide a conscript army would strengthen our Nation more by being expended in a positive program against the causes of unrest in the world.

Mr. Winans.

5. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION NOT CONSISTENT WITH OBJECTIVES

In considering whether or not to renew selective service, we must examine and see if our methods are consistent with our purposes. We have as our purpose the development of a civilization in which men can be free and live at peace with one another. Our purpose does not differ much from the professed purpose of a totalitarian state. We differ, however, in the means which we are willing to use to accomplish the purpose. It is likely that more wars result because of differences over means for realizing objectives than because of differences in objectives. A test of whether or not proposed means are suitable should be whether or not they are consistent with the objectives.

If our aim is to develop a civilization in which men are free, then it is not consistent to adopt peacetime conscription as a means for accomplishing this. It is not consistent to adopt a form of slavery to one's own Government on the excuse that it will help to prevent enslavement by a foreign government. It is not consistent to become totalitarian ourselves in the effort to prevent totalitarianism.

6. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION WOULD LEAD TO LOSS OF FREE SPEECH

Those who oppose peacetime conscription recognize the harmful effect it is having upon our young men and upon our whole social system. If we continue to subject our young men to military domination through selective service, they will lose their ability to think and speak independently.

An example of the loss of freedom of speech in an organization under military control is the refusal of permission for the students in Annapolis and West Point to debate the affirmative side of the question of admission of Red China to the United Nations. If we continue to subject most of our fittest young men to compulsory mili-

tary service, the military control of subjects suitable for debate in every school may become an accepted custom.

If, for instance, we expect future members of the United States Senate to have courage to express their opinions and thus to find the best solutions to the problems of the future, we should not subject them to military domination during their formative years through compulsory military service.

If we continue to impose selective service on the people of the United States, the effect will be to so militarize the thinking and actions of all our people that future opposition to military control will be unthinkable.

A free society produces men of independent spirit, versatile achievement, and self-reliance in body and mind.

7. FREEDOM FROM PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION WORKED WELL FOR 164 YEARS

The United States got along very well for the first 164 years of its existence without peacetime conscription, and never lost a war. With modern weapons, the need for a large reserve military force is even less urgent than during the preceding 164 years. Prior to 1940 the United States had as one of its fundamental premises freedom from peacetime conscription. This method of defense proved itself to be effective, and should be restored. Communism will not be defeated by imitating one of the worst aspects of a totalitarian state.

8. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION MEANS A DETERIORATING CIVILIZATION

If, instead of adopting a volunteer system of recruiting, we renew the Selective Service Act, it will show to the people of the world that the United States has deteriorated to the point where it no longer provides one of mankind's most precious freedoms: Freedom from peacetime conscription.

For these many reasons, we urge you to vote against legislation calling for an extension of the Selective Service Act.

Sincerely yours,

WISCONSIN COMMITTEE AGAINST PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION.

Signe Anderson
Joe F. Anderson
Mrs. W. W. Argow
Robert Arthur
Bryce Babcock
Mrs. Ray Balthazor
Theodore Barbour
Lelia Bascom
Prof. Howard K. Beale
A. D. Beitel
Fred Bland
Mrs. Fred Bland
Mrs. Eugene Boardman
Mrs. John Bordner
Mr. Bailey Bourne
Mrs. Bailey Bourne
William Brown
Mrs. A. J. Cuthbert
Mrs. Lawrence Bogh
Rev. Ross Connors
Erma Duncan

Martin Cohnstaedt
Mrs. Martin Cohnstaedt
Rev. G. L. Collins, president
Evelyn Collins
Anna Mae Davis, vice president
Elsa Fauerbach
Burnell Franks
Lawrence Giese
Mrs. Harold Groves
Vernon G. Harsh
Prof. Francis Hole
Mrs. Francis Hole
R. Hershcopf
Rev. Dwight Jarvis
Elizabeth Kempton
G. W. Lasker
Mrs. G. W. Lasker
Prof. D. D. Lescohier
Mrs. D. D. Lescohier
Mrs. Herbert Louchs
LaVerne Lowe

John McGrath
 John Martinson
 Lafayette Noda
 Lucius C. Porter
 Mrs. J. W. Riley
 Grace L. Rosa
 Nathaniel Sample
 Carl Schmidt
 Mrs. Carl Schmidt
 James Sipple
 Gunnard J. Solberg
 Josephine Sondergaard
 Rev. Oscar Stanke
 Mrs. Oscar Stanke
 Rev. Carl Stromberg

Rev. A. W. Swan
 Rabbi Manfred Swarzensky
 Jack Tiffany
 Mrs. Don Thomas
 Rev. John Wagner
 Rev. A. T. Wallace
 Wayne Weideman
 Mrs. Wayne Weideman
 J. Gibson Winans, secretary-treasurer
 Marion Winans
 Estelle Wychoff
 Rev. Dick Yeagley
 Jack Eisendrath
 Betty Eisendrath
 Phyllis Helmer

May I explain that this Wisconsin Committee Against Peacetime Conscription has been holding meetings periodically about every 2 weeks since the first of January discussing this whole problem and how we can get rid of peacetime conscription, and this statement was one which was prepared by a committee and then very thoroughly taken apart and revised at the meeting of the committee last Tuesday evening, so it is not a petition.

It represents something that has been worked out by this group.

Senator ERVIN. On behalf of the committee I want to extend to you gentlemen the thanks of the committee for your interests in this problem and for coming here and offering your views as to the proper solution. Thank you very much.

Mr. Roy Battles of the National Grange. Is he here? Will you come up, Mr. Battles. We will be very glad to hear from you, sir.

STATEMENT OF ROY BATTLES, ASSISTANT TO THE MASTER, NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. BATTLES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will make my statement short, if I may, and file our statement. You have a copy.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mr. Battles is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF POSITION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE BY ROY BATTLES, ASSISTANT TO THE MASTER

The National Grange appreciates the opportunity afforded by this committee to explain its policies concerning legislation which proposes to extend for 4 years, with only minor amendments, the present draft law.

The Grange opposes the extension of the present Universal Training and Service Act. We would support provision for a selective drafting of such number of men as are not available to meet the actual manpower requirements of our Armed Forces, provided such legislation made clear the Nation's intention to place first and major reliance on an adequate incentive to encourage: (1) Voluntary enlistment for short terms (2 or 3 years) of service; (2) voluntary membership in the Organized Reserves; and (3) adequate competence and size of the highly important technical services.

This organization's support of a selective system of compulsory conscription, until incentives can be built up to the place where the military has sufficient strength under a voluntary enlistment plan, is based on the following opinions:

1. Universality of conscription is based on the assumption that it provides a mechanism whereby the obligation to serve one's country is shared equally by all. While this may sound good, in our opinion it is a leveling process.

In any leveling process, it is always necessary to cut down the peaks. Before we insist on leveling all individuals within our society, or more specifically within our economy, we would do well to pause for thought. We should undertake an appraisal of where the lost potential, in cutting down the more productive indi-

viduals, may be made up. This is particularly true in connection with drafting our manpower.

"Equality of sacrifice," "Treat 'em all alike," and similar slogans are clearly designed for two purposes: First—they are designed to appeal to an emotional sense of equity and justice. They do exactly that. Actually, they serve to discredit any selectivity on the basis of relative value.

To discredit "selectivity" is to sabotage America's total productive capacity. This is for the reason that universality of conscription seriously disrupts the most efficient use of our Nation's manpower. If we proceed on the assumption, as I think we must, that it is our total national strength, not just our military might, that will gradually win for use the peaceful world goals that we seek, then it becomes imperative that we use our productive manpower resources in the wisest possible manner.

While a strong defensive force, largely professional in nature, is unquestionably necessary under current global conditions, we must not let this necessity outweigh the primary collective moral and economic value of freedom to plan and develop over full human potential. This goal, to our way of thinking, is to capitalize on our vastly superior expanding productive capacity, our general economic health in terms of efficient production for all purposes, including the military, as well as a continued rising standard of living for our people and the other peoples of the world.

Second—universality of conscription makes it easy on the draft boards of the Nation. They are not empowered to permanently defer anyone, even though a person may be vastly more valuable to the Nation in some nonmilitary pursuit. Therefore, any unwise inductions in terms of the wise use of our Nation's manpower are excusable because this is mandatory under the law.

The overemphasis of the importance of universal service, as presently administered under the act, represents a complete disregard for the real potential in the young individual human being. It disregards the nonmilitary potential of a great Nation, in which this type of compulsory structure, until 2 years ago, has never yet been a part. This sort of violation of our total, overall strength is almost beyond comprehension. Our total, overall national strength is dependent upon the wisest possible use of technical skills, special training and talents, productive ability and capacity—and essentiality to the full national interest. Selective service is based upon this wise premise, while compulsory universal service violates, penalizes and makes less effective the achievement of this premise. The total national interest in this field far outweighs the argument that to be fair to all young American males, all must serve in the Armed Forces. Today, more than ever before, total productivity is the source of our military as well as our political and economic strength.

Universality denies the basic principle that certain individuals can and do contribute vastly more to the general welfare than others. Even Karl Marx himself recognized this principle when he advocated that society should extract "from each individual in proportion to his ability," even though the individual should be paid "according to need."

It seems to us that it would be wise policy to return to local draft boards authority to decide where an individual might make the most valuable contribution to the national welfare. The primary objective of the United States is to preserve the integrity and vitality of its own free society, which is founded upon the dignity and worth of the individual. To violate this trust is to violate the precepts upon which our Nation is based.

Selective service should attempt to appraise and take into account those factors that determine whether an individual can make his most valuable total contribution to the national interest—in the armed services or outside the armed services. Serving in the Armed Forces is not necessarily a prerequisite to filling our obligation of protecting our heritage of freedom.

2. We believe strongly in the American system of individual incentive. This system is, in part at least, the reason for this Nation's phenomenal record of progress. Nations have always risen in proportion to the climate in which individuals have been permitted to develop and manifest their fullest significance and value—economically as well as otherwise. It is our opinion that universal military training substitutes compulsion for proper incentives. The Government, above everything, should be so constituted as to encourage the individual incentive system rather than to violate it. It is our hope that the Congress will continue to increase peacetime incentives to make service in the Armed Forces, on a voluntary basis, attractive to a sufficient number of individuals to meet the current military needs.

Such a voluntary plan, with adequate inducements, should be designed to meet and hold on a long-term basis the necessary manpower essential for operation of the vastly complicated implements of defense and war which are a part of the mid-20th century electronic and mechanical era. The rapid turnover of our most experienced servicemen now seriously weakens the combat readiness of our Armed Forces, and in addition is exorbitantly expensive.

It is also the opinion of our organization that a sizable proportion of the total manpower needs of the Army could well be filled by civilians, thus cutting down materially on the number of men drafted under any system of compulsory conscription.

3. We oppose UMT primarily because of the very nature of the Armed Forces, which of necessity must act in a totalitarian manner. The individual largely becomes a cog in a machine; he has little voice in making decisions, but does what he is told. The decisions are made by the officers, and the inductee often has little understanding of the reasons for these decisions. Military training is in part designed to mold the will of the soldier to express the will of the leader. Their right to select their leaders, to criticize them, to make the rules by which they shall govern themselves, to go on strike to enforce their demands—all of these and many more of the basic freedoms and privileges that are a part of our democratic system are surrendered to a totalitarian authority.

This indoctrination, while probably necessary in the operation of the armed services, is foreign to our way of life. This sort of indoctrination, as we see it, is dangerous. It is tragic enough to have to indoctrinate some of our young people with this philosophy—a philosophy contrary to the principles laid down by our forefathers who fled foreign lands to escape oppression of one sort or another by supreme rulers—but to have legislation on the books which would involve the possible indoctrination of all young men with this philosophy is to begin to undermine the will and fiber of the people to make their own decisions. It sabotages their basic concepts of the responsibilities, the opportunities and the privileges that they have in guiding their own destiny. The expansion of this sort of centralized control is not in the interest of the America that we inherited.

Experience in Germany, Russia, and elsewhere shows that military and political police rise to power simultaneously, while the institutions of civilian society and freedom gradually shrink. History shows the course of such action to be somewhat as follows: In the name of defense and security, channels of public information dry up—the press becomes a mere purveyor of official handouts. Cut off from significant information, editors, commentators and group leaders become less accurate in their judgment. The process of public discussion stagnates; political parties decline; the power of Congress dwindles, and administration by civilians shrinks relative to administration in uniform. The courts weaken. Cut off from information, the power of the citizen fades. Local plans are subordinated to central purposes. The free market is constricted; labor is hemmed in by special regulations. Consumers find their range of choice reduced—decisions gradually come to be made by an all-powerful government. All freedom is in jeopardy. This, the Grange feels, is the road of the unhampered military of which universal conscription is an integral part.

4. Due to heavy enlistments and to the relatively small size of our Armed Forces compared with the total eligible manpower, we are told that during the next year only about 7 percent of those men "eligible" for the draft will be called. Therefore, in order to make conscription apply more universally, the armed services are now drafting mostly the older men who are just about to reach the age when they become partially or totally ineligible.

This means that draft boards in many areas are passing up the younger eligibles who are usually unmarried, unemployed, and relatively free of such responsibilities usually assumed in the middle and late twenties and early thirties. In many cases these younger eligibles are more willing and more ready to accept military assignment. This policy clearly means that we are adding increased frustration and confusion to the lives of thousands of individuals. We are serving notice on them that we intend to prolong that period of frustration and confusion until they pass 26 or the 35-year mark. Is all of this in the name of "democratic procedure" and to protect freedom? Can we protect freedom and individual opportunity for a Nation by denying all young men the opportunity to plan with any reasonable degree of intelligence? Can we add to the economic, political, and moral strength—in fact, the total well-being of the Nation—by discarding a fundamentally sound principle of selectivity to determine which individuals should make up the 7 percent of our total young men drafted in military service under present circumstances?

It is our feeling that the answer to these questions must of necessity be "No."

Finally, when the present draft law was passed in June of 1951 we interpreted the act as providing for selective service, and have reason to feel that it was the intent of Congress that the act should be so interpreted. In conclusion, therefore, we recommend the following:

1. We urge that H. R. 3005 be amended to effectuate a type of selective compulsory military service, removing the universal features of the law.

2. We favor selective service only as a temporary vehicle to meet the needs of men in the Armed Forces until adequate incentives can be implemented, which in turn would secure sufficient forces on a voluntary basis. We, therefore, urge the Congress to continue its efforts to increase such incentives.

3. That H. R. 3005 be amended in such a way as to direct the Selective Service System to first fill its draft quotas with younger men—only progressively using the older established men as the supply of younger men is exhausted.

Mr. BATTLES. I think, Mr. Chairman, that I could summarize it here in a moment or two, by saying that we do favor an adequate program of defense, and our prayers are with you and the other Members of Congress that you may be able to decide wisely what such a program should be, and the size that it should be.

In summary, we oppose universality in the draft, according to the way it is written in the present program. We feel that that is kind of a leveling process, that it is based on the equality of sacrifice, or treat-them-all-alike philosophy which, while it sounds good, is not necessarily in the total national interest.

We believe that universality violates and more or less sabotages the wise use of our manpower.

Therefore, our recommendations to the committee would be that we make the draft legislation selective as it was, which gives the draft boards an opportunity to utilize and direct our manpower in accordance with the wisest possible use as they see it. Secondly, our second recommendation is not necessarily this committee but to the Congress, would be, and it has to do with this legislation, that the Congress continue to build up incentives for those who serve in the Armed Forces so that we can get a voluntary system of people to serve in the Armed Forces without the draft, and in the interim why let's use a selective draft.

Lastly, I would like to endorse what the gentleman from the Pennsylvania State Grange had to say about this matter of drafting the oldsters.

Since our manpower pool is now so much bigger than the needs of the draft, and since the rules of the draft now specify that we can draft the older ones, we are drafting the older ones and these people are established in life, they are contributing greatly to the life of the Nation and their community and to draft them and leave these other boys dangling for years and years and years is not good policy.

So with that I would like to say thank you very much and we appreciate the opportunity here of appearing before the committee and making our policies known.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Battles. I want to assure you we will read your message carefully and I, personally, am very interested in this business of drafting boys off the farms which automatically closes the farms down. There has been a lot of that in my State, therefore, I am anxious to see if we cannot do something from the point of selectivity to get boys who show, for example, unusual promise in nuclear physics, to get a chance to serve their country

where I think they would serve better than doing something they did not know as much about.

Mr. BATTLES. Quite a few fields of science. It would give the local boys to be selective. Thank you very much.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you so much for your gracious cooperative attitude with respect to the current problem tonight.

The next witness we have is Mr. Robert Kreider, dean of Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio, the Mennonite central committee.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT KREIDER, DEAN OF BLUFFTON COLLEGE,
BLUFFTON, OHIO, FOR THE MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

Mr. KREIDER. I am Robert Kreider, dean of Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio, and a member of the Mennonite central committee, a relief and service agency representing the Mennonite and affiliated churches of the United States who number over 140,000 baptized members. I speak in behalf of these churches, who through four centuries have declined to participate in military service and who in discipleship to Christ have labored for the peaceful resolution of personal and intergroup conflicts.

Since 1683, when the first Mennonites settled in Pennsylvania, our people have sought and found in America opportunity to serve God and man free of the inhibiting chains of conscription, militarism, and political absolutism.

I appear before you to record our opposition to the extension of the draft act. We would not minimize the dangers our Nation faces in a tense world community. We are sensitive to the perplexing problems which confront you who share responsibility for the safety and security of our land.

Out of our varied experiences as a people we are led to question, however, whether mass conscript forces give us that security for which we long. The peril of conscription in this age of atomic warfare may be that it gives a fictitious sense of national security. We believe that conscription itself contributes to the tensions which disrupt the peace of the world.

In our time universal military conscription appears to have become an integral feature in every major military program and essential to the successful prosecution of any broad military operation. Military conscription diverts men from peaceful and productive callings—from raising crops, manufacturing clothing, building houses, teaching children, healing the sick.

To us it seems a tragedy that these years of creative energy for millions of young men in this and other lands are dissipated in the anti-social arts of war.

At this moment in world history when there is promise of a relaxation of international fears and animosities, it would seem that our Nation is called to assume a decisive role in moral leadership.

We have witnessed with satisfaction the efforts of the President and Congress to halt the drift toward war and to seek reconciliation between the world's antagonists. We have been grateful for the President's farsighted proposals for the international control and inspection of nuclear production and the sharing of atomic energy among nations for peacetime purposes.

As a sequel to this type of testimony, we urge that before this draft be extended for another 4-year period this Congress, together with the President, appeal to the nations to renounce the method of military conscription—knowing that without mass conscript armies major wars would not likely be fought and knowing that with the abandonment of conscription millions of young men here and abroad would find their way into more creative and productive pursuits. We place upon your hearts the concern that in this moment of decision concerning the extension of the draft our Nation seize the opportunity for a bold, clear call to peace to all nations caught in this sterile dialogue of answering military might with military might, conscription with conscription.

We wish to conclude our statement by expressing our gratitude that the principle of Christian conscience is respected in this legislation. We are confident that in the future in all legislative enactments the Congress will continue in this great tradition of recognizing the convictions of those, who because of the dictates of their conscience, are of the minority.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Kreider. Could I ask a question, you say you are opposed to conscription. Do you approve of voluntary enlistment?

Mr. KREIDER. I think it is within the power of Government to provide for the armed services, and I would say it is certainly within the province of the Government to provide for that type.

Senator SYMINGTON. You urge that there be agreement on conscription, the renouncement of conscription on the part of all nations.

Based on the record of the Communists and the record of the Communist rulers, do you believe that if they agreed not to conscript troops that they would carry out their promise?

Mr. KREIDER. I would not minimize the thorny road that would be ahead on this proposal but I am urging that the potentialities here, the possibilities, even the faint possibilities be explored with a sincerity and an eagerness—

Senator SYMINGTON. I couldn't agree with you more about that. This disarmament situation is a great and primary interest to me, and I know to a very large majority if not all of my colleagues. But we would have to have some form of foolproof inspection, don't you think, if we were to have universal disarmament?

Mr. KREIDER. I realize that the implementation of this is perhaps more difficult than the statement of the principle and there would need to be, no doubt, that to which you speak.

Senator SYMINGTON. I know that I speak for the entire committee in thanking you for the very high plane of this fine statement you have made to the committee, and we appreciate your taking the time to come here and give us this message.

Mr. KREIDER. Thank you.

Senator SYMINGTON. The next witness today would be Mr. John R. Holden, national legislative director, American Veterans of World War II.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN R. HOLDEN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE
DIRECTOR, AMVETS**

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to present the views of AMVETS on the measures pending before you today.

Our position on the extension of selective service is based upon a policy statement adopted unanimously by the 10th Annual National Convention of AMVETS in Miami Beach, Fla., August 25 through 29, 1954. At that time, it was stated:

We contend that the operation of Selective Service should not be diminished and that priority for those called into service should be from those who have not previously served in the Armed Forces of their country. It is urged that the authority to induct as set forth in the Universal Military Training and Service Act be extended before its expiration date, June 30, 1955.

One of the most important requisites of a militarily strong nation, in addition to modern weapons and technological improvements is adequate manpower. It has been clearly established through the years that the problem of supplying adequate manpower for the Armed Forces cannot be solved by voluntary enlistments alone. Postwar experience has shown that the armed services would fall approximately 50 percent shy of present-day personnel requirements, should the draft be permitted to expire. Therefore, it is obvious that there is a necessity for a supplemental agency to insure and guarantee that our military strength will be maintained. It is equally obvious that the Selective Service System is the answer to this problem.

The Selective Service System was the very backbone of our strength in World War II. It was in existence from 1940 until 1947 when it was permitted to expire. Reenacted in March of 1948, the Selective Service Act has been used, whenever necessary, to keep the Army at its required strength. The mere fact that this statute is in operation has served to stimulate voluntary enlistments in all branches of the Armed Forces.

The Selective Service System has stood the test of time. It is practical, workable, and efficient. This System should be continued in operation for as long as it is necessary to insure the adequacy of the strength of our armed services.

Even though our constant hope is that international differences can be solved by mature discussion and understanding, we must not and cannot neglect the security of our country and the safety and security of the people who live within it. It is, therefore, imperative that the authority to induct persons into the Armed Forces be extended. It is equally imperative, in the interests of national security, that machinery be provided by which our Reserve forces may be so organized and trained that in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the active forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions in the United States. AMVETS, therefore, heartily endorse the provisions of H. R. 3005 and urge that it be reported favorably to the Senate. We further suggest that this committee explore the advisability of amending H. R. 3005 to include the provisions of H. R. 5297, the National Reserve plan, as reported by the Committee on Armed Services in the House of Representatives.

AMVETS recognize that only through an extension of the Doctor Draft Act can the Armed Forces meet their requirements for physi-

cians and dentists during the next 2 years. We support generally, therefore, the drafting of doctors and dentists, particularly those who received their professional training at Government expense and who did not serve in World War II or the Korean conflict.

We believe, however, that H. R. 6057 as presently drafted will create an inequity not contemplated by the sponsor of this bill. I am referring specifically to the provisions of section 102 which authorizes the exemption from further liability for induction to those persons 35 years of age and older who have been rejected for commission in the Armed Forces on the grounds of physical disqualification. This provision of the bill has considerable merit in that it relieves persons qualifying thereunder from the uncertainties connected with a draft eligible status. It does not, however, so relieve those physicians and dentists who served on active duty in the Armed Forces for a limited period and then were separated for service-connected disabilities. Thus we have one doctor, aged 35, not liable for induction because he had been previously rejected for a commission, and another doctor, aged 35, still liable for induction in spite of the fact that he had served in the Armed Forces for almost a year and had been separated for disability. We would suggest, therefore, that section 102 be amended to include an exemption for those persons attaining age 35 who, having served in the Armed Forces, were discharged for service-connected disabilities.

While this committee is considering the possibility of extending the doctor draft law we should like to bring to your attention the text of another resolution adopted at the most recent AMVETS national convention. This resolution in essence recommends that the doctor draft law be further amended to grant an automatic deferment to medical doctors employed full time by the Veterans' Administration, provided the Veterans' Administration requests such deferment. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to submit the complete text of that resolution to be incorporated in the record of this hearing.

We are, of course, well aware of the importance of maintaining a high standard of medical care in the Armed Forces. We believe, however, that it is equally important that the hospital and medical program of the Veterans' Administration be kept intact.

AMVET national service officers stationed in Veterans' Administration facilities throughout the Nation advise us that it is frequent practice, particularly during a period of armed conflict, to discharge men from service while they are patients in a military hospital and transfer them directly to a Veterans' Administration hospital. Consequently it is difficult to distinguish between the essentiality of the physician serving his country administering to the needs of Armed Forces personnel and the physician performing similar services for former Armed Forces personnel as an employee of the Veterans' Administration.

Although the existing statute authorizes the deferment of doctors in "essential practice," each such case must be considered on its individual merit.

Such a procedure lends itself to a diversity of interpretation. Draft boards and medical advisory boards, in many instances, have held that Veterans' Administration hospital department heads are not

in essential practice, while others grant deferments to doctors in this category. Just a short time ago 5 department heads in 1 Veterans' Administration hospital faced the possibility of being drafted. Representatives of AMVETS protested strenuously at that time and the proposed action was forestalled.

Adoption of the cited amendment would eliminate the necessity for organizational intervention in cases of this nature by making uniform the application of regulations for deferment of Veterans' Administration doctors.

We respectfully urge that this committee consider the advisability of amending the existing statute to authorize the deferment of full-time Veterans' Administration doctors in those cases in which deferment is requested by the Veterans' Administration.

Senator ERVIN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statement made in behalf of AMVETS.

Mr. HOLDEN. May I also submit this resolution.

(The resolution above referred to is as follows:)

RESOLUTION No. 35, 1954

Whereas the Selective Service is continuing to draft doctors from veterans hospitals; and

Whereas this drafting of doctors presents a gross injustice to all concerned, doctors and veterans alike; and

Whereas many of these doctors are department heads or assistant department heads and as such are rendering an outstanding and irreplaceable service to all the veterans, because in many instances servicemen with service-connected disabilities or illnesses are discharged to veterans hospitals for care; Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the interest of all veterans the AMVETS national convention recommends that the doctor's draft be amended so as to exclude the drafting of medical doctors serving full time with the Veterans' Administration in such cases as the Veterans' Administration requests a waiver of call.

Senator ERVIN. Mr. John Eberly, director, Brethren Service Center.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I am substituting for Mr. Eberly.

Senator ERVIN. Please give your name to the record.

STATEMENT OF DeWITT L. MILLER, MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, HAGERSTOWN, MD., FOR THE BRETHREN SERVICE CENTER

Mr. MILLER. My name is DeWitt L. Miller. I am the minister of the Church of the Brethren in Hagerstown, Md., and I am here today, not on behalf of the Brethren in the service, but on behalf of the General Brotherhood Board, and I am representing our entire denomination. You have our written statement, and it is being distributed.

Our headquarters are at 22 South State Street, Elgin, Ill. I am presenting a statement on behalf of my church in opposition to the extension of selective service as passed by the House of Representatives and as is currently being considered by you.

I am sure that when a representatives of our church appears before you, you are tempted to say, "This is a waste of time. We know what you are going to say before you say it for time and again you have told us how your church has been opposed to war and the ways of war since its founding in 1708." Or you may take the attitude that a so-called peace church should leave matters having to do with national defense

to those who are both practical and generous enough to fight in order to preserve a nation in which we are free to be conscientious objectors. You may even feel that instead of showing up here to protest against what many conceive to be a very important measure we should be passively and humbly grateful for whatever crumbs of tolerance a government seasoned somewhat with Christian principles chooses to let fall in our direction.

We are here, however, and beg your indulgence because we believe profoundly in the prophetic function of the Christian church. We do not care whether or not our position is popular. History shows we have been willing to be unpopular. But we do have a deep conviction born out of a prayerful study of God's Word and confirmed by the testimony of the Holy Spirit within our minds and hearts—a conviction we hold humbly but courageously—that destruction and war are contrary to the will and purpose of Almighty God and that none of us can be truly His people so long as we learn and practice the art and the science of war. It is a corollary of this conviction that God will not long prosper any nation that deliberately defies His holy will.

That prophetic word, gentlemen, we would lay upon your hearts, that you, as Christian statesmen, might seek to make politically effective that which is morally and spiritually true. While we approach this and all questions from the basic inquiry regarding the will of God in the matter, we also believe that when the final reckoning is made he who seeks, accepts, upholds, and obeys the will of God will prove to be the truest patriot.

We are here to oppose this measure in the second place because we believe a military defense of the Nation is impossible without the destruction of freedom and civilization. The scriptures certainly teach this when they say, "All who take the sword will perish by the sword." History confirms it. Empires built on military conquest with their military heroes have come and gone down to the present moment. Babylon, Greece, and Rome in ancient time; Germany with its Prussian guard and later with Mr. Hitler and his Nazis, France with its Maginot line, Italy with Mussolini, Japan with Hirohito, in our time; and the chief parties to the present East-West conflict may well watch for the handwriting to appear on the walls of time.

Have we not reached the time as General MacArthur has suggested on a number of occasions when to lean on the strength of the military is to lean upon a broken reed? The almost unbelievable developments of scientific skills and knowledge of which this Nation enjoys no monopoly has created an ironic situation that drains all the humor from Baron Munchausen's famous tale of the wolves who ate each other up completely. Well might we ask in the words of Edith Lovejoy Pierce:

Your bomb or mine? Their bomb or ours? Who cares?

What matter to the injured human race

Which ideology, which bloc, which place

Let fly the flags of hell, and the quenchless flares?

We may destroy the gene and blast the nerve,

While freedom is the idol that we serve * * *

Let us recall, before we blast our brains,

That sons of God can still be free in chains.

Two major wars and the no small incident in Korea, all in an effort to preserve peace, democracy, and freedom, have resulted in the spread of oppression and the lessening of freedom while the continued threat of a war of annihilation is poised by a thread like the Sword of Damocles over the collective neck of the world. We in this country represent in no small way the hope for peace and freedom. It may be, like Esther of old, we have come to the kingdom for just such a time as this. May God grant that we not prove faithless in the discharge of this terrible and solemn responsibility because we leave off the worship of the True God and bow in obedience before the ideology of those we commonly refer to as our enemies.

We have come in the third place because we sincerely and humbly believe we know more about peacemaking than do those who are oriented about a militaristic philosophy. Our national leaders repeatedly aver their interest in and desire for peace but always it is peace on our terms, to our advantage, and enforced at the point of guns in the hands of millions of men and with the threat of sudden and complete destruction. That, we submit, is crying peace when there is no peace. Peace, in the last analysis, must be approached from the platform of justice and the equality of all men before God.

We say this because for 247 years our church has been proclaiming the way of peace, studying the ways by which peace is achieved and maintained and seeking to promote peace in all areas of human relationships. Within the areas of our influence our efforts have not been without noticeable results. Our foreign and domestic work camps held each summer and sometimes throughout the year in areas of tension and need have produced friendship and understanding across racial, cultural, national, and religious lines. Our student-exchange program in which our Government has played a significant and much-appreciated part has bound the hearts of boys and girls, men and women of one family, one church, one community in this Nation to those in another nation. Our gifts of heifers, clothing, seeds, tools, and other materials useful in helping people to help themselves have inspired the cooperation of religious and civic groups with the result that feelings of love and appreciation have taken the place of bitterness and hatred in many lives. From what we have seen with our eyes and experienced in our lives we believe that if the financial resources used to underwrite past, present, and future military programs had been used along the lines I have just mentioned and in many other ways that made for peace, for friendship, and for brotherhood, the specter of fear that disturbs our days and haunts our lives would be eliminated from our personal lives and the national scene.

We know that our President and you and other Members of the United States Senate are interested in finding the way to peace—peace which is more than an armed truce. Surely militarism is not the way. If training youth in the military sciences had been the way of peace, then Europe, which has been overrun with war twice within my lifetime and yours would have been the most peaceful place on earth for they trusted in military defenses.

Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Whatsoever we sow, we reap. We do not case our Beelzebub with the power of Beelzebub. We do not need to expect to reap the olive branch of

peace if we plant the mailed fist of military might. That is our faith; we believe it is also yours. Therefore, we would kindly but firmly insist that yours is the obligation for finding political means in harmony with the political goals we proclaim before the world.

Finally, we are here protesting an action which would continue the subjugation of our youth to the will of the military until July 1, 1959, which would mean that for an unprecedented period of 19 consecutive years in our Nation's history (since Mr. Roosevelt started drafting our youth in 1940, even though the present act which you are being asked to extend was not passed until 1948) young men have been unable to plan their lives with any sense of security and assurance. While we believe it is politically un-American to base our military defenses on anything but a voluntary system except in wartime; while we believe that expenditures for military preparedness make for economic instability and builds the Nation's economic structure on the sand; while we believe there is evidence that the military with its continued and expanding program has long since ceased to be concerned merely with the defense of the Nation but is now, by virtue of its farflung operations, influencing the policies of the Department of State and other branches of the Government, bringing a chill to the spine of those who believe there is merit in keeping separate the various functions of our type of Government if we are to prevent the seeds of totalitarianism from taking roots here, it is still our religious faith that brings us here and prompts this protest.

Frankly, we are disturbed by the moral issue involved in the assumption that communism can be controlled and deterred in its bid for world power only by the methods and power which it uses. That logic, gentlemen, denies the whole basis of morality, namely, that a moral power is ineffectual against an immoral one. We rest our faith upon that edict of scripture which says, "Be not overcome of evil; but overcome evil with good." We believe God is a moral God and furthermore that we live in a moral universe and that it is far better as far as the destiny of men and nations is concerned to lose in a struggle over an issue that will eventually win than to win in a struggle over an issue which will eventually lose. This means that love is stronger than hatred; that truth will outlast falsehood and that goodness will overcome evil. The power that wins is the power of goodness—the power of God.

I ask you, what is national strength in light of faith in God? Contrary to popular assumption God is not always on the side of the strongest and greatest number of battalions. We cannot believe the Bible and assume that is the case. Does not the parent and the nation admit weakness and failure when in dealing with either immature persons or an enemy force must be enjoined? Sure, let us operate from a position of strength, but let us make certain it is not strength for the moment that leads to defeat in the end but that it is the strength that comes from God to the man and to the nation that purposes the realization of His Kingdom in harmony with His divine will.

Now is the accepted time. Today is always the day of salvation. We have already gone too far. Let us show before the world that our God is the Lord; that He is our strength and salvation. Let us call a halt to a policy of moral anarchism which is an effort to build a

kingdom of peace with the methods of war. We ask you to consider what we believe to be good, religious grounds for refusing to extend the Selective Service Act beyond its present date of expiration.

On behalf of my church I wish to thank you for your courtesy and assure you that our prayers are with you. May God give you grace to be the political tools with which He achieves His divine will in the affairs of men and nations in our time.

Senator ERVIN. On behalf of the committee, I want to express thanks for the fine statement which you, Dr. Miller, have made on behalf of a church which has contributed so much spiritual strength to our country. Thank you.

Reverend MILLER. You are quite welcome, sir.

Senator ERVIN. Mr. David Whatley.

Mr. MUDGE. He does not appear to be present, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ERVIN. The National Farmers Union, Mr. Reuben Johnson.

STATEMENT OF REUBEN JOHNSON, ASSISTANT COORDINATOR, LEGISLATIVE SERVICES, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Mr. JOHNSON. I am appearing here, Senator Ervin, for Mr. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union. I have a very brief statement which I would like to read for the record.

Mr. Chairman, we support enactment of the proposal to extend the Selective Service System until July 1, 1959, with a specific amendment authorizing extended deferment of operators of family-size farms, young scientists, skilled industrial workers, and other groups of unique importance to national economic mobilization.

We believe that the Nation's best interest will be best promoted if the armed services are kept at a minimum, consistent with adequate safeguard for national security. The core should be adequate, regular forces and where voluntary enlistments are not sufficient to maintain adequate forces of career personnel, additional needed numbers should be obtained through a truly Selective Service System which provides for permanent deferment of persons whose civilian occupations are uniquely important to national welfare, security, and interest and whose contribution in his civilian occupation will be seriously disrupted by service in the Armed Forces.

We recommend, therefore, that the proposed legislation be amended to provide for permanent deferment of operators of family-type farms and temporary deferment of skilled workers; such determination to be made on the basis of farm production point system administered by local selective service board in consultation with the democratically elected farmer committees established by section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938, as amended.

Temporary deferments for beginning farm operators are completely unsatisfactory. Operating a family farm is simply not the type of occupation that can be successfully interrupted by 2 years of service or even 6 months of service. With the young operator gone, the farm must be left with the young farm wife usually with young children, and maybe with only an aged father to fall back upon.

As National Farmers Union has testified at length elsewhere, we are strongly convinced that the preservation and strengthening of the family-farm pattern of American agriculture is of unique im-

portance to the preservation of democracy and to security of the Nation's food and fiber supply. I note that Russia and China are both nursing this significant point to their own grief (see the lead article in Harper's Magazine for February 1955). I hope our own Nation will not make this same serious mistake with respect to weakening our traditional policy of encouraging the family farm.

Enactment of this amendment would mean a shift in present administrative practices of the Selective Service System which in many areas has been operated as a universal military service system.

Senator ERVIN. On behalf of the committee, Mr. Johnson, I thank you and the National Farmers Union for this statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Senator ERVIN. I believe that completes the list of witnesses who were scheduled for today. Any statements received subsequent to the conclusion of the open hearings will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statements are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as an officer of the American Chemical Society, I thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on H. R. 3005 and H. R. 6057. The society has a sincere interest in these bills and appreciates the invitation to present its views on them. Before doing so, I wish to review for you a few matters of significance about the society and to introduce myself.

The American Chemical Society is one of the largest professional societies in the United States with more than 74,000 chemists and chemical engineers on its rolls. The society was organized in 1876 and in 1937 it was given a national charter with the approval and aid of five departments of the Federal Government. I am chairman of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society and president of Abbott Laboratories. The views expressed herein are those of the society as approved by the executive committee of the board of directors.

COMMENTS ON H. R. 3005

There seems to be no alternative to the extension of authority to induct certain individuals through the Selective Service System. However, the American Chemical Society is in favor of more than a simple extension of dates as provided in H. R. 3005. As long as an amendment is to be made to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, we recommend the incorporation of the provisions of S. 969, a bill introduced by a member of your own committee, the Honorable Ralph C. Flanders. As you know, this bill reintroduces the word "Selective" into the title of the law governing the Selective Service System, making it the Universal Military Training and Selective Service Act, as amended instead of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Senator Flanders has proposed certain other changes which will emphasize the selectivity features of this legislation.

During the past year or two, the American Chemical Society has protested the decreasing selectivity of the Selective Service System. This fact has been called to your attention, to the attention of all other Senators and Representatives, and to others responsible for our Nation's manpower policies. We believe that selectivity is essential for the well-being of our country.

The American Chemical Society never has asked for exemption from military service for members of any profession. I am convinced it will never do so. The society advocates the principle of using each young man of military age in that assignment where he will be of most value to his country. It believes that this must be the overriding principle in periods of manpower shortage. Certainly it is no secret that our country is faced with such a shortage, especially in fields of technological specialization. While the number of such persons is relatively small, their importance to the United States is indeed great. A system of selection is needed to identify them.

Prior to enactment of Public Law 51, the title was the "Selective Service Act of 1948." It is unfortunate that in 1951 the title "Universal Military Training and Service Act" was given to Public Law 51. It is unfortunate for three reasons: (1) The law did not provide for universal military training and service as the title implies, (2) the law did provide for selective service which is not implied in the title, and (3) administrators of the Selective Service System seem to have administered the act by its title rather than its content. For these reasons we suggest incorporation of the wording of S. 969 in H. R. 3005.

COMMENTS ON H. R. 6057

Legislation now in effect and which it is proposed to extend provides for \$100 per month additional pay for all physicians, dentists, and veterinarians serving as commissioned officers in the uniformed services of the United States. The main argument for adoption of this provision was the shortage of men in these categories, the high cost of their education, and the great need for them in the uniformed services. We do not deny these arguments but the American Chemical Society and other scientific societies are deeply concerned about inequities which this legislation has caused.

We believe that incentive bonus pay, as the \$100 per month additional remuneration is called, should be extended to other commissioned officers who are in short supply, who have acquired education at great cost, and who are needed by the uniformed services. The society believes that the wording in H. R. 2442 by the Honorable Olin Teague covers the appropriate additional group. It states that the additional pay should "include each commissioned officer (1) who holds a doctor's degree (or its equivalent) in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, or in a comparable science (as defined by the Secretary concerned), and (2) who is performing duties in the field in which he holds such degree." We are pleased to see the second parenthetical phrase "as defined by the Secretary concerned," because it permits a degree of flexibility which is desirable. I am sure you realize how difficult it is to predict the shortages which may arise in certain disciplines in the future.

We believe that the first parenthetical phrase, "or its equivalent," which refers to those who hold a doctor's degree may result in considerable administrative difficulty. It might be desirable to delete this from the bill.

The main arguments advanced to support extra pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians have been mentioned. We believe these all apply equally well to chemists and other scientists presently excluded.

Cost of education.—One who obtains a doctor's degree in science usually spends 4 years in graduate school after he receives a baccalaureate degree. This is comparable in time and expense to that required for a doctor of medicine degree, exclusive of the internship required of physicians. The time required for a doctorate in the sciences is usually greater than that required for dentists and considerably in excess of that required for veterinarians. Based on equality of time required and cost of education, scientists with doctor's degrees should be treated in a manner comparable to physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

Shortage of personnel.—The shortage of well-qualified scientists is essentially the same as of physicians and dentists and much greater than the shortage of veterinarians. There is strong evidence that members of the chemical profession are now in shorter supply when measured against demand than at any time since World War II, probably more out of balance than at any peacetime period in this century. Figures to support the statement of current shortages will appear in Chemical and Engineering News soon, as a result of studies made by the American Chemical Society. We believe the same conclusions would be reached in other fields of science if similar studies were made.

Contributions to the national welfare.—Chemists and other excluded scientists contribute as much per man to the national welfare as those now covered by the legislation. The outstanding research done by scientists at the National Institutes of Health, National Naval Medical Center, the Army Medical Center, and other installations is a matter of public record.

Inequalities in pay structure.—Legislation of the type under consideration first covered physicians and dentists. Veterinarians were included later. Since the training and responsibilities of scientists are more nearly equal to those of physicians and dentists than are those of veterinarians, it is obvious that scientists have sound argument for inclusion in this legislation on the basis of inequality in the pay structure.

Inequality in professional standing.—Medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine are professions. So are chemistry, physics, biology, and the various other sciences. In general the sciences are not licensed professions, but they are nonetheless professions, both legally and in the opinion of the public. Furthermore, within the agencies named, physicians, dentists, and veterinarians sometimes work under the supervision of scientists excluded from the incentive pay. Because of the legislation now in effect, the director of a project, the best qualified individual, receives less compensation than certain of his assistants who happen to have different degrees. The inequity is apparent. Such conditions create disheartening working conditions for the scientist.

The membership of the American Chemical Society has expressed concern in the implications of this legislation. Many have commented on the editorial which appeared in the August 9, 1954, issue of Chemical and Engineering News. Other scientists have expressed like opinions and the editorial in the May 20 issue of Science is representative of the viewpoint of most scientists. Copies of these editorials are attached.

Your committee realizes the controversial aspects of the legislation under consideration. We know that every member of the committee wants our laws to be fair. The American Chemical Society does not feel that the present incentive-pay legislation is fair. We believe this inequity can be overcome by the inclusion of scientists holding the doctorate. We hope you will agree with the logic of this proposal and incorporate the provisions of H. R. 2442 in H. R. 6057.

Respectfully submitted.

ERNEST H. VOLWILER,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

[From Chemical and Engineering News, vol. 32, Aug. 9, 1954]

EQUALITY FOR SCIENTISTS

(By Walter J. Murphy, editor)

Our tale today deals with those Government chemists and other Ph. D. scientists whose salaries are lower than several other groups of professionally trained men in allied fields but whose work and experience are identical. In some instances the situation is so absurd that a chemist project officer receives less money than professional men working under his supervision.

The story behind this Alice in Wonderland situation has its inception in the period following World War II. At that time (1947) the armed services were encountering great difficulty in obtaining and retaining personnel for the Medical Corps and Dental Corps of the armed services and the Public Health Service. The reason given was that physicians and dentists felt that they were better off financially in civilian life.

To overcome this problem, the Secretary of Defense requested legislation authorizing additional pay of \$100 a month for all medical and dental officers on active duty. A law including this provision was passed in September 1947 and was to be effective for 5 years. A similar provision was enacted in the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

In the summer of 1953 the Universal Military Training and Service Act was amended (Public Law 84). This amendment not only extended the extra pay provision for physicians and dentists to July 1, 1955, but also blanketed in veterinarians.

There are good arguments, pro and con, with respect to the question of whether preferential treatment should be given to one or more groups of professionally trained people. We do not wish to argue this point. We do feel, however, that our laws should be fair.

In this case we feel that all the arguments advanced to support extra pay for physicians and dentists and, particularly, veterinarians apply equally well to chemists and other scientists. These include higher costs of education. To obtain a Ph. D. in science takes as long as to attain the education required of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians by the present law. The argument concerning personnel shortages is still acute with respect to scientists. A few months ago the Secretary of Defense said that there was a surplus of medical personnel in the armed services.

Another supporting argument advanced is the contribution to national defense. We feel that scientists contribute as much as those covered by the law.

One reason that veterinarians were included was because of inequalities in pay structure and professional standing. This argument certainly applies to Ph. D. scientists.

The law does not specify that recipients must be doing work in their own field but only that they hold degrees in that field. In Government facilities such as the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health, physicians and dentists are often engaged in research projects exactly the same as those carried out by chemists, biochemists, and other scientists. In some such cases project directors are scientists and some of the subordinates are physicians and dentists. Yet the latter get \$1,200 a year more than their project supervisors.

It is to be noted that this bonus pay provision applies only to those men who are on active uniformed duty and not to physicians and dentists who may be employed as civilians.

We believe that in all fairness Congress should give equal treatment to Government employees with comparable education, training, and experience. This could be done by extending the provisions of Public Law 84 to cover scientists who hold earned doctor's degrees and who hold active commissions in the armed services or the Public Health Service.

[From Science, May 20, 1955]

SALARIES OF OFFICER-SCIENTISTS

Current regulations of the military services and the United States Public Health Service provide physicians, dentists, and veterinarians on active duty as commissioned officers with salaries \$100 a month higher than those of non-medical officers of equal grade. Without begrudging their medical colleagues the benefits an extra \$100 a month can bring, the differential pay scale simply does not look fair to the chemists, biologists, psychologists, and other scientists who have Ph. D. degrees and who are on duty as commissioned officers.

The differential has sometimes been defended as compensation for the long time required to earn a degree in medicine. But the ground was cut from under this argument—if it ever had validity—when the pay differential that physicians and dentists had earlier enjoyed was extended to veterinarians. If the higher pay is intended to compensate men for an additional 3 or 4 years of professional training, it should go to officers with doctor's degrees in other fields as well as to holders of doctor's degrees in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Perhaps the differential should be abolished. Representative Teague has thought so and has introduced into the Congress a bill (H. R. 2442) which would, if passed, provide a salary bonus of \$100 a month for each officer "who holds a doctor's degree (or its equivalent) in mathematics, physics, chemistry, or in a comparable science * * * and who is performing duties in the field in which he holds such degree." The officer-scientists who would benefit are, of course, hoping that the bill will be passed and, insofar as their positions permit, are supporting it. Passage is doubtful, for the bill has no popular appeal and little general support. It even has some strong, although not always announced, opposition from the medical branches of the services, for some medical officers fear that public or congressional attention to the differential may result in abolishing their own bonus instead of providing one for their scientific colleagues. This fear is not wholly selfish; if the bonus for medical officers should be abolished, the number of resignations might make it even more difficult to maintain satisfactory military medical service.

The pay differential is part of a larger problem of the scientists who hold military or United States Public Health Service commissions for duty in conjunction with the medical services. For example, the Medical Service Corps of the Army—the corps that includes scientist-officers who work with members of the Medical Corps—is the only Army corps in which there is no possibility under current regulations for any officer to attain the rank of general. Even the very small Veterinary Corps is headed by a general, but the many times larger Medical Service Corps is headed by a colonel.

Some of these inequalities may in time be erased. In fact one has. Until about a year ago the Army's Medical Service Corps was authorized to have only 2 percent of its officers at the grade of colonel, whereas all other Army corps were authorized 8 percent. A year ago the officer strength of the Medical Service Corps was readjusted to permit 8 percent to hold the rank of colonel.

Depending upon their temperaments, officer-scientists have been more or less rankled by these inequalities. They have, of course, chosen their careers despite the conditions. But this does not mean that they should not seek better conditions. Now that Representative Teague's bill is before the Congress, they see a possibility of a little better monetary reward for their work. They have good arguments on their side, but custom prevents them from speaking out in an effort to influence legislation. They must sympathize with Veblen, who is reputed to have replied to a question concerning the outcome of a doubtful event with the comment: "I hope and pray that it will succeed, but I pray more than I hope."—D. W.

**STATEMENT OF KENNETH WILLIAMSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION**

JUNE 8, 1955.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: This is in reference to H. R. 6057, which, among other things, would extend until July 1, 1957, Federal authority to draft doctors and dentists for military service. This bill, I understand, is now being considered by your committee.

Earlier in this session of Congress it seemed quite likely that legislation for the extension of this authority, as well as for the provision of medical and hospital care to servicemen's dependents through means other than direct Government operations, would be considered. Since it now appears possible that H. R. 6057 may be enacted without the enactment of legislation concerning the latter subject, the American Hospital Association feels that it should express its views to you on this matter.

The American Hospital Association is deeply concerned that in considering this measure the Members of the United States Senate shall have complete awareness of the extent to which the drafting of doctors and dentists from civilian life to serve in the Armed Forces is related to the provision of hospital and medical care to civilian dependents.

It is understood, of course, that our comments refer only to the drafting of doctors and dentists to care for the medical needs of military dependents and other Department of Defense civilian beneficiaries.

In no fashion are they to be construed to relate to the drafting of medical personnel who may be needed to provide medical care for active-duty service personnel.

It is manifestly true that servicemen's dependents are civilian citizens of the United States as are all American citizens who are not actively serving in the Armed Forces. Prior to each serviceman's entrance on active duty, each member of his family received his medical and hospital care from civilian doctors in civilian hospitals. Following termination of his service each of his dependents will again receive care from civilian sources.

The present military dependent care program is neither equitable nor uniform. These deficiencies are best exemplified by the fact that in the continental United States only about 60 percent of all military dependents receive some, though not necessarily all, of their care from direct Government operations. The remainder, or about 40 percent, is not receiving any care from the Government.

If the Department of Defense through direct operations was to provide medical and hospital care, uniformly and equitably, to all military dependents, it seems quite clear that it would be most difficult to estimate the large number of additional doctors and dentists that would have to be withdrawn from civilian practice to care for their needs.

Similarly, it would be just as difficult to estimate the vast new health facilities that would also be needed.

In many overseas areas the Department of Defense is providing medical and hospital care to Federal civilian employees and their dependents. This is another instance where civilian-type medical programs are being conducted for civilians by the Armed Forces, utilizing military medical personnel and military health facilities.

We are convinced that in making provision for health care the American way of life is best served and advanced through the continued growth and expansion of our civilian health resources.

Since alternative methods are open to the Federal Government to develop equitable and uniform health-care programs for military dependents and certain other Federal beneficiaries, it is the more lamentable that direct Government operations continue to be the only method used.

Over a hundred million Americans today have insurance against the cost of hospitalized illness, about 80 million against the costs of surgery in hospitals, and over 42 million against medical-care costs.

Arguments are incongruous, therefore, that contend that while our voluntary health-insurance systems are able to provide care of these vast numbers of American citizens, they will not work for military dependents and certain other Federal beneficiaries.

The Federal Government has also successfully used the voluntary health systems as an administrative mechanism to provide health care to veterans. Other contractual means by which care may be provided are also available, but, in the interest of brevity, I shall not discuss them in this letter.

However, of all the available methods, the American Hospital Association is firmly of the opinion that health insurance is the best possible method and one that is designed to adequately protect the personal health of each individual in the American tradition.

To the fullest extent possible, we believe that in continental United States civilian facilities and civilian personnel should be used to provide health care to dependents of servicemen.

We also believe that before the Federal Government should provide health care through direct Government operations it should fully explore it and exhaust all possible methods by which such care may be rendered through the employment of civilian medical personnel and the utilization of civilian health facilities. The last resort should be through direct Government operations.

In overseas areas the extent to which civilian personnel and civilian facilities might, if available, be used to provide health care to Federal civilian beneficiaries should be fully ascertained.

If by such means the health of these beneficiaries can be given adequate protection comparable to that received by the average American in his own community, such means should be used.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the American Hospital Association is strongly opposed to the use of the so-called doctor draft law as a means of enabling the armed services to conduct medical- and hospital-care programs for military dependents and other civilian beneficiaries of the Department of Defense.

I would deeply appreciate your incorporating this letter in the record of your hearings on H. R. 6057 as an expression of the views of the American Hospital Association.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH WILLIAMSON,
Associate Director, American Hospital Association.

TESTIMONY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Mr. Chairman, we should like to call to the committee's attention the following points in connection with the proposed legislation for draft extension:

1. ARE WE FACING A MILITARY CRISIS NOW OR IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE?

There is only one nation in the world today capable of waging a large-scale war with the United States. Of that nation Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson on April 19, 1954, said: "My analysis would indicate that the Russians have been much more afraid of us than we are of them and their buildup has been a defensive buildup."¹ The Secretary of Defense of course has access to the extensive information of the military and Central Intelligence organizations.

Both Soviet and American leaders are talking of coexistence, *modus vivendi*, or some form of stabilization other than war. Both are also acting less like war, even though no real peace settlement or disarmament agreement is in sight.

The Secretary of Defense in announcing manpower cuts on December 20, 1954, said they were based on administration estimates that the danger of immediate war had diminished.

Hanson Baldwin, the New York Times military analyst, wrote in the December 23, 1954, Times: "Since the end of the Indochina and Korean wars, the danger of another sizable shooting war has undoubtedly diminished. Government intelligence estimates have reflected this." He went on to point out that the Pentagon

¹ New York Times, April 20, 1954.

is not worried about the immediate future but the period from 1958 on. Even this period is a matter of concern not because of tensions in Europe, but because "There is considerable fear that present politico-military policies are not adequate to meet the 'creeping communism' that is still sweeping over Asia."

These estimates indicate that certainly during 1955-57 no military crisis is foreseen and thereafter the problem is one of "creeping communism" in Asia, which most authorities recognize is only aggravated by attempts to use military methods. These externally have taken into account the tension and incidents around Formosa, which Secretary of Defense Wilson referred to "a ripple" in defense planning. They also reflect the feeling that the weight of Soviet influence is likely to continue to be in the direction of avoidance of major war.

If conscription is being advocated for possible trouble in Asia in 1958 or thereafter, its passage now would tend to create the impression in public and Government circles that a military program had some validity for the problem. The problem we face in Asia is essentially the problem of revolt against imperialism, hunger, and inequality. The Communists did not create the problems against which the Asians are revolting nor yet the revolutionary movements. The problem is not one of stopping such movements, but of how to prevent them from being captured by and integrated into the Communist movement led by the Soviet Union. This is essentially an economic and political task which our concentration on military solutions makes it impossible for us to achieve.

As Prof. Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago puts it :²

"The counter-revolutionary appearances of our military-oriented policies disarm us not only in the struggle for the minds of men but in the military struggle as well. For it can be asserted axiomatically that once the problem of revolution can be stated only in military terms it has become insoluble and even an unlikely military success would only obscure the political defeat."

2. WHO WOULD USE CONSCRIPTION?

The Army is the only branch of the Armed Forces that wants conscription or intends to make use of it. Both the Navy and the Air Force prefer volunteers. They prefer the voluntary method not only because they want willing rather than unwilling sailors and airmen, but also because they prefer longer-term enlistments.

For example, Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, head of Air Force personnel, said : "We have got to have 4-year men. If we were forced to the 2-year draft it would be the end of the Air Force." He indicated that the Air Force could use only long-term enlistees because of the technical training they must have.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth B. Hobson, Director of Manpower Operations, is on record as stating that before using the draft the Air Force would hire civilians to fill military operations, particularly in support areas.³

Brig. Gen. Bomer Fellers, writing in the December 1953 Air Force magazine said that "ever since Gen. George C. Marshall became Army Chief of Staff in September 1939 our defense policy has been strongly influenced by ground officers who advocated compulsory universal service. The Navy and Air Force, however, have gone along most reluctantly. In fact, were they free to express themselves, the Navy and the Air Force would actively oppose NST."

3. DOES THE ARMY NEED CONSCRIPTION?

The answer to this question is in turn dependent on two others :

- (a) Is the Army too large at present?
- (b) Can present Army functions be turned over to civilians?

Is the Army too large?

The proposed conscription law is intended by the administration to maintain an army of 1,100,000 in 1955 and 1 million from mid-1956 on. The Marine Corps, which depends on voluntary recruiting, would be approximately 200,000 men after June 30, 1955.⁴

Before the Korean war, the Army totaled 593,000 men. Two years earlier, in 1948, it numbered about 550,000 men, on a voluntary basis, since there was no conscription law. About half of these men were on occupation duty.

In 1950 there were 10 combat divisions and 5 training divisions to turn out replacements. During the Korean war 6 Army divisions and 1 Marine division

² Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, November 1954.

³ New York Times, December 27, 1953.

⁴ U. S. News and World Report, December 31, 1954.

were fighting in Korea. Since about 19,000 men are in a division, some 116,000 soldiers and 19,000 marine, plus other units totaling about 250,000 men, were used in Korea. Yet, from 1950 to 1952 the Army was increased by more than a million men, about four times the number used in Korea. Of course, there were men who never saw service in Korea who were used for supply and training functions in the United States of America. But the point is that such functions can be performed by Reserve units or others, who have never had combat training. Such work is essentially so nonmilitary in character that it could be done by civilians employed for the purpose.

Now that President Eisenhower and other leaders are stating that no major war is likely in the near future, it would seem that a combat force large enough to handle a Korea-size war would be all Congress might reasonably be expected to approve. Thus a pre-Korea size army of about 600,000 and a Marine Corps no larger than the present voluntary one would appear ample until there were evidence of another Korea-size war or larger on the horizon.

In an editorial, *Still Too Much Army*, the December 18, 1954, Chicago Tribune stated:

"The Army will still be too big when they get it down to about a million men as present plans seem to contemplate. Some of the questions asked of the President contained the assumption that an army of a million men would not be big enough to deal with little nonatomic wars. We should suppose that out of a good deal less than a million it ought to be possible to squeeze a few hundred thousand for a little war to add to the 200,000 Marines who are organized for precisely this kind of duty."

If it is argued that the Armed Forces must be ready at all times for a major war, then it can also be argued that an army of a million is inadequate. Moreover, major wars never break out without advance warning. International tension and unusual military buildup by the potential enemy occur well in advance of actual hostilities. Even surprise attacks like Pearl Harbor are a surprise only as to the exact time or place. No one in a position of authority was really surprised when Japan broadened the war in December 1941, and there are those who rightly question the stolidity of military authorities who prior to Pearl Harbor were receiving the decoded Japanese war plans without acting to prevent the attacks that occurred.

At the present time the world is moving toward a period of temporary stabilization rather than toward war. If the intent of military authorities is not to keep alive a permanent emergency psychology in the hope of permanent conscription, this is the time to return to the peacetime practice of a voluntary rather than compulsory military program.

Can any Army functions be turned over to civilians?

Gen. George Marshall in his biennial report of the Chief of Staff dated June 30, 1945, stated that out of 14 million in the Armed Forces during World War II, only 1,500,000 were combat troops. The ratio of combat soldiers to suppliers was 1 to 9. Not only does this suggest how foolish and wasteful it is to give combat training to every soldier but it also raises the question of noncombat functions being performed by civilian workers.

Two illustrations indicate that the size of the Army could be cut drastically if it were concerned about efficiency.

The first is Project Native Son which the Air Force has recently put into practice. The Air Force describes this as essentially the replacement of a military man by an indigenous civilian. "We would save military personnel in support-type activities." In turn "this made an airman available for a new combat unit." It also reduced requirements for military housing and supplies, thus saving money. This project uses civilians of the country where the Air Force maintains bases. In 1954 the Air Materiel Command found it could be reduced by using 14,000 civilian personnel. "In fiscal 1955 the total will reach 31,000 foreign nationals and we will relieve thereby 43,000 military personnel."⁵

If this can be done with foreign nationals an even larger program could be undertaken by employing American civilians in continental United States.

A second illustration is the Seabees. Representative Thomas B. Curtis, in a speech before the Seabee veterans convention in St. Louis in 1954, said:

"When we examine * * * the work performed by men in uniform for the Military Establishment, we will find that at least 80 percent (and some even estimate higher) is not fighting nor will it ever be fighting. It has to do with

⁵ Aviation Week, September 6, 1954.

supplies, transportation, warehousing, maintenance, overhaul, bookkeeping, housing, feeding, overhead. Nor am I referring to the borderline cases, such as field or frontline maintenance, or frontline feeding, etc. Obviously any work on the frontlines will involve the need for military discipline.

"Now if 80 percent of the men in uniform are never going to be engaged in fighting * * * what in heaven's name are we talking about training 100 percent to fight. If indeed an analysis of the job requirements of these 80 percent reveals, as it does, that the skills required are essentially civilian skills as were the skills needed in the Seabees, then we had best follow the Seabees formula in our personnel practices as it relates to the 80 percent."

The Seabee formula was to take men of all ages and physical conditions from civilian life and use their civilian skills without putting them through basic military training or into uniform or under the military code.

Representative Curtis added:

"The men in the Seabees were put into jobs they already knew. The guiding light of the personnel system was to utilize civilian skills. * * * The military knows full well that they need civilian skills. What they have not yet learned is that the civilian enterprise is better equipped to train men in these skills than the military and incidentally at one-tenth the cost, because we don't have to provide room, board, and wages for our civilian trainees. * * * Following such a formula we need neither UMT, military socialism, nor destructive high taxes."

There is no question whatever about the ability of the Army to raise by volunteering the number of men it actually needs for combat purposes.

4. WHAT IS THE COST OF CONSCRIPTION?

The cost of training a recruit in the Army is—

For the 1st 6 months of basic training-----	\$3, 200
For the 2d 6 months-----	2, 600
For the 2d year (average annual cost for all enlisted grades)-----	5, 200
Total-----	11, 000

This is based on March 1953 Department of Army figures and if brought up to date would be higher.

If even a portion of the 80 percent of the Army who are engaged in noncombat activity were civilians hired to do a job, an average of at least \$5,500 a year per person would be available to pay stenographers, supply clerks, truck-drivers, etc.

It might of course be possible to save the salaries and expenses of a number of generals and colonels and other officers who would not be needed if there were not a large conscript army, to say nothing of the savings if the Selective Service System were eliminated.

In this connection it is worth noting that the President in his message on pay increases proposed that major generals with 35 years of service get an increase of \$145 a month to a total of \$1,138.80 a month, whereas privates, first class, with more than 8 years of service would get only \$2.65 more, or a total monthly pay of \$132.60. The recruit who volunteers gets only \$75 a month.⁶ Thus the President's program was not designed to encourage volunteering so much as it was designed to encourage officers to continue in positions of superior status.

5. DOES THE NATURE OF MODERN WAR DEPEND ON CONSCRIPTION?

If conscription is necessary for large armies in time of war, it is certainly unnecessary and wasteful as the peacetime method of building a smaller career army. A National Security Council report emphasized that the military forces really depend on volunteers:

"Efficient and effective operation of the active forces requires a large core of professional career-service personnel around which can be built in an emergency force of the size and quality required to carry out the military assignments. Modern warfare requires large numbers of men possessing many skills that require long-time training. A reasonable return on the training cost requires the encouragement of 4-year enlistments in all 4 services."⁷

⁶ Congressional Record, September 3, 1954, p. A6651.

⁷ New York Times, January 18, 1955.

⁸ Combat Forces Journal, September 1954.

Jack W. Dunlop, president of the military psychology division of the American Psychological Association, speaking of nuclear weapons and other complexities of push-button war, said:

"Officers are required to make decisions about equipment, about operations, about training. * * * With all due respect to our present generation of officers, they do not have the technical training to make decisions in these areas with confidence. They are uneasy; they must depend on civilian technical advice and are unhappy in their dependence."

He added that technological warfare had generated formidable training requirements that were "incompatible with short terms of (military) service."⁹

The New York Times of May 3, 1954, reported:

"The services said they were getting thousands of low-I. Q. men whom they could not use effectively because of the increasing complexity of modern weapons, demands for leadership qualities, and other factors."

6. DOES THE SIZE OF AN ARMY MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN DETERRING AGGRESSION?

The answer is "No." Hitler's armies attacked Russia despite Russia's mass army program. France, Poland, and Germany all had large conscript armies prior to World War II. The recent war in Indochina continued despite conscription in the United States and our threats to use armed power. If our possession of atom and hydrogen bombs has not made other nations peaceful, certainly mass armies will not.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said in the December 1954 Fortune magazine:¹⁰

"I got to thinking here 3 or 4 months ago about Korea, Indochina, and EDC, and I came to the conclusion that nothing different from what happened would have happened if we had been twice as strong in a military sense. * * *

7. DOES PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE INVOLVEMENT IN WAR?

Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, has said: "While military planning must be carried out in the light of political goals, policy determination should be carried out in the light of military capabilities."¹¹ This means that before the United States enters a war it has to consider whether it has the military ability to win it.

In fact, one of the major reasons for our not entering the war in Indochina is General Ridgway's lone dissent, which was ultimately upheld by the President. This "was based in large measure upon his belief that air and naval intervention would ultimately mean ground war unless the Army were increased."¹²

It is clear that the larger the Army the greater the likelihood of involvement in war. Conscription makes it relatively easy for a nation to go to war without approval of public opinion, whereas a nation without conscription is less likely to be either an aggressor, or an intruder in wars such as the one in Indochina.

8. WHAT EFFECT WOULD THE PROPOSED CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM HAVE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY?

Mr. H. Trytten, Director of Scientific Personnel, National Academy of Science, has surveyed the impact of military training and service on the training of scientists. He wrote:¹³

"* * * It may be well to mention here, too, that we have been exceedingly fortunate in that development of higher education in the United States throughout the past 5 decades has been undisturbed, excepting for 2 short periods, by substantial interference arising from military activity. During this period most young men have found it possible to progress directly through the various stages of training without having to take out substantial periods of time for military training or service.

"The effect of this is probably not adequately understood. I can recall, for example, that the development of radar during World War II was largely in the hands of specialists in electronics who had graduated from the engineering schools and physics departments. During the middle of World War II an analysis by the National Roster uncovered the fact that the average age of these young specialists was less than 26. Most of them were, therefore, young men with a

⁹ New York Times, September 7, 1954.

¹⁰ Time magazine, December 6, 1954.

¹¹ Combat Forces Journal, September 1954.

¹² New York Times, December 5, 1954, Hanson Baldwin's column.

¹³ Journal of Engineering Education, October 1951.

bachelor's degree plus 1 or 2 years of graduate study prior to their employment, or war work in electronics.

"I can quite well imagine that had these young men each been required to spend a year or more in military training or service, many of them would not have achieved the level of experience which made their employment on these projects possible. Others again could possibly have been deflected from the area of training which they had entered upon, and finally, all of them would have been at least 1 year less advanced, which at that age is a considerable factor. It would seem to me highly reasonable to suggest that the ultra important radar developments in World War II would at least have been delayed and in many cases might not have succeeded had this been the case."

9. WHAT DOES CONSCRIPTION DO TO HIGHER EDUCATION?

Benjamin Fine, New York Times writer on education, said in an article in the Times January 10, 1954:

"American educational leaders are greatly concerned at the sharp drop in graduate enrollment in the Nation's colleges and universities. A dangerous reduction has taken place in all fields, with the sciences especially hard hit. In 1 year—from 1951-52 to 1952-53—the number of students who entered upon graduate work in the sciences dropped from 11,300 to 8,000. Although various causes may be cited, responsible educators attribute much of the decline to the local draft boards. They charge that graduate students are being reclassified 1-A before they have completed their programs. Heads of educational and scientific organizations warn that this is a dangerous situation and may cause appalling harm to the national welfare.

"On the basis of a recent sampling of typical colleges, Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, president of the Scientific Manpower Commission, estimates that 3,000 graduate students were drafted last year prior to the completion of their studies. In 34 science departments in 19 universities 97 men were reclassified. All have been inducted or are awaiting induction. Two held instructorships and 23 graduate assistantships. The remaining 72 were full-time graduate students. One was within a month of completing the work of the doctor of philosophy degree and 6 would have completed it within a year."

10. IS CONSCRIPTION GOOD FOR THOSE WHO ARE DRAFTED?

President Deane W. Malott of Cornell University has written: ¹⁴

"UMT as a mass discipline of American youth is an argument sometimes advanced. Such values are not clear. We in education saw at firsthand the difficulties of the GI's, in some cases requiring months to solve, in readjusting to a world where they made their own decisions and exercised their own initiative, in returning from the military world where initiative often brought disciplinary penalties, and where doing what one was told so easily was translated into the habitual policy of doing as little as possible."

11. WHAT DOES CONSCRIPTION DO TO THE INDIVIDUAL?

President Eisenhower in his message asking conscription said it would achieve the "proper military posture * * * without disruption of human plans * * *". He also spoke of "the least possible disruptive impact on the life of the individual citizen." Yet in his message asking a pay increase for members of the Armed Forces he said: "Peacetime military service has become more arduous, more dangerous, and more disruptive of normal living habits." It would appear that the argument depends on what you are trying to sell.

A British writer said of this: ¹⁵

"Any form of conscription—including industrial conscription—subordinates individual personality to the interests of national policy: by so doing it denies the right of the individual to choose his own form of service to the community.

"But military conscription ignores his moral personality altogether.

"The conscript is limited in the exercise of his moral sense, and called upon to perform acts which, if performed in civil life, would be recognized as wrong.

"So far as the state is concerned, he is indeed no longer a man at all, except insofar as he is allowed to have a private life.

¹⁴ Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal, December 26, 1953.

¹⁵ The Case for Unconditional Exemption, by Philip Seed, Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, England, referred to in Peace News, October 15, 1954.

"The rest of the time he is an instrument of potential or actual destruction, controlled by a government which he has not, at the age of 17 or 18, even had the privilege of helping to choose."

Conscription is disruptive both to the Nation and the individual. The uprooting of 800,000 to a million boys each year is a crisis in many young lives. Without the penalties of law and social ostracism most of them would not have chosen to spend 2 years in military units at the age of 18. For most of them it means postponing or interrupting college or marriage plans or their first job. It is an abrupt severance of home and family relationships that in our society are more gradually relinquished in the late teens and early twenties.

President Eisenhower at least subconsciously recognizes what conscription does to the individual because he began his message on pay increases with these two sentences:

"We are traditionally a peace-loving people with a heritage founded on the dignity of the individual. Because our defense planning is developed within this framework we seek to man our Armed Forces with volunteers to the greatest extent possible."

An examination of any good sociological or psychological study of army life will reveal what it does to a boy. It is one thing for a boy to want to become an Army man. It is another to force him to be a soldier against his will. A study entitled "Adjustment to Military Life" by August B. Hollingshead was printed in the American Journal of Sociology March 1946. Among other things it said:

"The perfectly trained soldier is one who has had his civilian initiative reduced to zero. In the process the self becomes identified with the institution and dependent upon it for direction and stimulation. The ideally adjusted soldier would be a military dependent who looked to the institution for all his personal, social and emotional satisfactions. Unlike the dependent child, who normally matures and strives to break the bonds of dependency that tie him to his parents, the adjusted soldier is encouraged to be a dependent of the institution. In psychiatric terms, the military institution becomes a substitute parent for an adult who has been reduced to infancy by the training it has given him. * * * In short, the military situation is designed to produce soldiers—men conditioned to institutional requirements, defined situations, and explicit expectancies who will neither think for themselves nor make demands on the institution for needs that are not identified with institutional ends. * * * For these reasons the recruit must be remade; as any old sergeant knows, a recruit is not worth a damn until he has been broken."

If this is not disruptive to "human plans," "normal living habits," and individual dignity, the word "disruptive" has lost its meaning.

12. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE?

"The calm planning for a call, the unquestioning acceptance of it, the smooth adjustment to a new way of life manifested by millions of our young men and their families, evidences the maturity of their attitude toward the problem of national security."

Maturity is not the same thing as resignation to compulsion. The above words of President Eisenhower are equally descriptive of the way Russian boys and their families accept conscription. Such words could not have been written a generation ago, when freedom from militarism and regimentation were an aspect of every American's pride in his country. Rather, the unquestioning acceptance of, and smooth adjustment to, military conscription today is evidence of the degree to which we have become a militarized Nation.

The President, of course overlooked the thousands of young men who have not accepted conscription or adjusted to it, and who are in civilian or military prisons or in mental hospitals, or deferred or discharged. It is quite possible that those who are not easily regimented or able to accept the brutalization of training to kill other human beings, are making a contribution to their country which a nonmilitarized society would freely recognize. One of the terrible aspects of conscription is the way in which compulsion has become identified with patriotism and subservience to generals and other military officers has become identified with maturity.

13. WHAT IS THE RELATION OF CONSCRIPTION TO ATOMIC- OR H-BOMB WARFARE?

Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Phillips (U. S. Army officer, retired), the military analyst of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, wrote: ¹⁰

"A single thermonuclear weapon could make a gap 20 miles wide and 20 miles deep in an enemy line * * *. Thirty bombs would create a wholly destroyed, burned, and vaporized zone from the Baltic Sea to Switzerland 20 miles deep.

"Gen. Omar N. Bradley, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, once said that if we had no negligible ground forces in Europe, the Russians could place their soldiers 100 yards apart and march across Western Europe despite our atomic weapons. The thermonuclear bomb spoils this statement. It has been estimated that a 1-megaton bomb would kill 17,000 men in such a dispersed formation and a 5-megaton bomb would kill 39,000 men, and a 10-megaton bomb, 50,000.

"In the face of such capabilities, ground warfare as it is currently conceived can no longer exist in war between atomic powers."

The implications of the above are obvious. Not only does the nature of war change, putting ground troops at the mercy of airpower or guided missiles, but the question of survival is posed for the entire Nation. A nation that used atom or hydrogen bombs in Europe or against any enemy nation could not remain immune from such bombing itself. And since 1 H-bomb can poison an area of from 4,000 to 10,000 square miles by radioactive fallout, to say nothing of the almost absolute loss of life and property by the blast effects within an area of 300 square miles, of what value would such warfare be? The United States War Department in 1947 produced a report, *Effects of the Bomb on National Security* which stated: "The end of an atomic war may find both victor and vanquished in a state of almost complete ruin. It follows that winning the war may well not be preserving national security."

This was before the H-bomb. Now civilization and perhaps the race itself is at stake.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which met in Los Angeles on May 18 to 25, 1955, adopted a number of social pronouncements, including the following declaration on military training and service:

"While we recognize the necessity for military conscription in time of national emergency, we reaffirm the historic position of our church in opposition to peacetime conscription and universal military training. We believe that the draft should be extended only as 'the national emergency' warrants, and then for not more than 2 years at a time."

It is our considered belief that military conscription is needed only in times of actual national emergency. It would seem that the present international situation warrants the extension of the draft.

It is also our sincere conviction that the draft should be extended for not more than 2 years at a time. It is important, we believe, for the Congress to examine the situation at least every 2 years in relation to the nature of the national emergency and the necessity for military conscription.

It occurs to us that since the Chiefs of Staff are appointed for relatively short terms, it would be inappropriate to have the draft extended for more than 2 years.

Senator ERVIN. The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

(Thereupon at 6 p. m., the committee adjourned to reconvene tomorrow, Friday, June 10, 1955, at 10 a. m.)

¹⁰ Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, October 1954.

1955 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1955

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in room 212, Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Russell (chairman), Symington, Ervin, Saltonstall, and Case.

Also present: Verne D. Mudge, of the committee staff.

Chairman RUSSELL. The time has come for the committee to proceed with further consideration of the bill designed to consider the doctor draft and the regular draft.

The committee held 2 sessions yesterday and we had at that time the benefit of testimony from 30 witnesses representing professional, scientific, agricultural, industrial, veterans, and other groups.

We also heard a number of individuals here who gave us the benefit of their counsel. Generally speaking the most significant area of controversy centers around testimony presented by the spokesmen from the American Dental Association and the American Medical Association.

At the time this testimony was presented, the Chair commented that he hoped and expected that the Government witnesses scheduled to appear today would note that testimony and be able to shed some light on the statements and allegations made in connection with practices alleged to be followed with respect to physicians and dentists in the Armed Forces.

It was publicly announced several days ago that yesterday's hearings would be devoted to nongovernmental witnesses and today we will limit the testimony only to those who are connected with the Government.

The committee has a very distinguished panel of witnesses from the executive branch of the Government, headed by the Honorable Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel.

He is accompanied by the Honorable Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Medicine.

Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, the Surgeon General of the Army, and a witness who is a familiar figure in this room, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service.

I will not undertake to specify the order in which you gentlemen will testify unless it is necessary to do so.

If you can agree among yourselves on the order in which you will proceed, it will be agreeable to the committee.

Prior to the hearing from the administration witnesses we have witnesses from the legislative branch of the Government who will address themselves to certain particular features of these bills. The Honorable Burr P. Harrison, a Congressman from the State of Virginia, had previously requested to be heard this morning in support of section 3 of H. R. 3005 as it comes to us from the House.

Mr. Harrison has written me a letter, however, in which he states that while he is willing to come if the committee wishes to hear from him in person that he is content to submit a statement to be made a part of the record.

Without objection Mr. Harrison's letter and the statement will be placed in the record at this point and the committee will note his support of section 3 of the bill for the regular draft.

LETTER AND STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN HARRISON

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,

United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As it comes to your committee, H. R. 3005 (Selective Service Act extension) contains, as section 3, a provision intended to make plain that local draft boards are not to decide agricultural deferment cases with an eye to whether or not there is a national surplus or shortage of the agricultural commodity being produced on the farm in question.

This provision, in behalf of which I testified before the House Committee on Armed Services, was written into the bill during floor consideration with the concurrence of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee. A reprint of the pertinent portion of the debate is enclosed.

While I had requested opportunity to be heard by your committee during the forthcoming hearings, I am aware of your heavy schedule, and it may be that inclusion in the record of the attached explanatory statement would serve adequately to inform the committee as to the justification for this provision.

Needless to say, I am at the disposal of the committee, in the event it is considered desirable to go into the matter in greater detail.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

BURR P. HARRISON.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BURR P. HARRISON IN EXPLANATION OF SECTION 3 OF H. R. 3005

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for this opportunity to explain the need for section 3 of the bill to extend the Selective Service Act, which now is before your committee.

The purpose of the provision is to make plain that it is not the intent of the Congress that a local draft board base its decisions in agricultural deferment cases, either in whole or in part, on whether or not there is a national surplus of the agricultural commodity which is being produced on the farm of the deferment applicant.

Under date of August 3, 1953, the Director of Selective Service in the Commonwealth of Virginia issued his circular No. 223, which contained, in part, this language:

"Now, however, that there is an overproduction of certain agricultural commodities, local boards and appeal boards, in addition to making the above determinations, must also decide if those things being produced by an activity are necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. In other words, if there is an overproduction of a particular agricultural commodity it can readily be seen that further production thereof would certainly not be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, and to defer registrants to continue to produce those commodities where there is an overproduction would be unwarranted."

In other words, this circular counsels a local draft board in Virginia to take into account the national supply situation of an agricultural commodity when a farm deferment application is before the board.

It can be seen that the effect is to give the draft boards a role in the management of the Nation's agricultural production. I am confident it never was the intention of the Congress to assign such a function to the military, or to an agency procuring manpower for the military.

When I brought this circular to the attention of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, he gave written concurrence to the policy enunciated by the State director for Virginia.

I desire to emphasize that my relations with General Hershey are entirely cordial, and I have great respect for his opinions in selective-service matters. I find it necessary to differ with him most vigorously, however, in this instance.

Let us assume that there is before a local draft board an application for deferment submitted by a young farmer who is engaged in the production of wheat. In accordance with regulation 1622.24, he is able to show that he is actually engaged in the production of a substantial quantity of wheat. He is able to establish that it is not possible to replace him on the farm. Finally, he can show that his induction would result in a material loss of effectiveness in the farm operation. The farmer has met the basic tests for deferment, but the additional factor of a national wheat surplus comes into play under the circular which I have described.

I do not suggest that General Hershey has any interest in dabbling in the management of the Nation's agricultural production, or that local draft boards would like to have this function. It remains a fact, however, that a draft board which is expected to decide what is and what is not in surplus becomes involved in production control when it begins drafting all farmers who are producing what the board considers to be a surplus commodity, whether or not the farmers can meet the tests for deferment established in the regulation.

Mr. Chairman, section 3 of the bill, to my mind, does not change existing law. It merely reaffirms the previously stated intent of the Congress that agricultural deferments are to be granted or denied on an individual case basis on accordance with the national health, safety, or interest. The provision states that whether or not there is a surplus or a shortage of any agricultural commodity is not to govern the board in its decisions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Milton Young of the State of North Dakota has submitted a statement in support of his amendment which is also in the form of a separate bill providing for the deferment of veterinarians who have served for 2 or more years of civil work with the Department of Agriculture. The statement submitted by Senator Young in support of his proposal will be incorporated in the record at this juncture.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY SENATOR YOUNG

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am honored to have this opportunity to present information on my bill, S. 1467, to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the deferment and exemption of certain persons employed as veterinarians by the Department of Agriculture.

For a number of years the Congress has recognized the unique position of medical personnel, including doctors, dentists, and veterinarians, in maintaining the strength of our Armed Forces and at the same time preserving the health of our civilian population and our farm livestock.

The amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as contained in Public Law 779, approved September 9, 1950, and later in Public Law 84, approved June 29, 1953, provides for special registration, classification, and induction of these specialists.

In consequence of those amendments, veterinarians along with other medical personnel have registered in the special doctors draft. They remain subject to induction under the act until age 50, whereas the limiting age for persons in other categories is 35.

As a Senator from a great farm State, I am acutely aware of the increasing need for competent veterinary service to protect our herds and flocks from diseases of all kinds. As our country grows in population and the intensity of our livestock husbandry increases to provide the meat, milk, eggs, and other essentials, the problems of disease multiply at an alarming rate. It has been

said that as the concentration of livestock in an area doubles, the disease problems are quadrupled. My own experiences would indicate this to be no exaggeration.

The veterinary colleges are doing a good job of turning out well-qualified graduates for this important work. Most of these graduates go into private practice. Unfortunately for many of our farming communities, the higher financial returns from small animal practices with dogs and cats in the cities attract a large number of these graduates. Consequently, many important farming areas are without competent veterinary practitioners.

The Department of Agriculture through its activities in animal disease prevention, control, and eradication provides a large measure of protection against diseases that would otherwise attack our livestock.

The Department's veterinary programs of meat inspection, brucellosis eradication, stockyards inspection, tuberculosis eradication, the elimination of scab in cattle and sheep, the elimination of southern cattle fever ticks, and many others are vital to our livestock economy.

All this has a direct bearing on the legislation being considered by this committee, as the amendment I have proposed in S. 1467 would not only give assurance of sufficient veterinary manpower for the armed services, but also would recognize the special training that veterinarians obtain in service with the Department of Agriculture in preparing veterinarians for call to duty in time of national emergency and at the same time assure the continuance of vital animal-disease prevention activities by the Department of Agriculture.

In time of national emergency there are all too few trained veterinarians to service the meat inspection and animal disease prevention and control functions of the armed services assigned in foreign areas. As I understand it, the need for veterinarians now in the armed services does not nearly cover the veterinarians who are graduating from the 17 veterinary colleges.

Those veterinarians are subject to call for military service. If those men not currently needed in the veterinary forces of the armed services can be allowed credit for service in similar activities with the Department of Agriculture, as my amendment would provide, it would serve the double purpose of providing needed training for use in an emergency and maintain the essential veterinary programs of the Department of Agriculture. That Department is unique in its opportunity to give the right kind of training to veterinarians.

There is ample precedent for the proposal in S. 1467. The Selective Service Act now recognizes the periods of service given by physicians, dentists, and veterinarians in the Public Health Service in lieu of active duty with the armed services.

This amendment would provide the same status for veterinarians in the essential services of the Department of Agriculture on the same basis as the veterinarians in the Public Health Service.

I might comment on the relationship of S. 1467 to H. R. 3005, which was passed by the House and is now before the committee. The provisions of S. 1467 could be readily incorporated in H. R. 3005 by inserting before the comma following the words "Public Health Service" on page 3, line 6, the words "or veterinarians employed by the United States Department of Agriculture," and by adding a new section 7, reading "Section 6 (a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act is amended by inserting after the semicolon following the words "Public Health Service" and before the word "cadets" the words "veterinarians employed by the United States Department of Agriculture."

The national reserve plan, contained in H. R. 5297, contains provisions which would apply to the induction of scientists under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

In my opinion, however, the provisions of that bill would not provide the unique opportunities for special training of veterinarians and the continuance of vital Department of Agriculture animal disease programs as contemplated in S. 1467.

Accordingly, I hope and strongly urge that the committee will adopt the amendment offered in S. 1467, or the alternative amendment I have discussed to H. R. 3005, as a step forward in providing for military needs while adequately safeguarding vital civilian functions.

Chairman RUSSELL. We also have with us Senator Wallace Bennett, from the State of Utah, whom we are happy to hear on a matter which he wishes to bring to the attention of the committee. If you come around we will be glad to hear you.

SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT, STATE OF UTAH

Senator BENNETT. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have a short statement which will take me 10 or 12 minutes to read and I would like to read it.

I welcome the privilege of appearing before the committee today to ask for its assistance in establishing a clear understanding of the intent of the law with respect to the duly ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (commonly called the Mormon Church) assigned to serve in the missions of the church.

It's easy for us Mormons to realize why the confusion occurs because our organization and operations are unique among the Christian churches.

1. We have no paid clergy. All the work of the church is done by busy people in time taken out of their regular activities.

2. Our missionary system—unchanged in 125 years—depends on brief, exclusive, full-time service of young men and a few young women, rather than a lifetime vocation.

3. During this mission period of from 2 to 3 years they literally give themselves entirely to the church. They are not paid by the church. They may not work to maintain themselves. Their expenses must be supplied by their savings, their family, or their friends.

4. At the end of the period—never extended or repeated in their youth—they go back home to take up their interrupted lives.

But this system is not a haphazard one nor are the boys untrained. Our church has a universal priesthood—open to every boy—beginning at age 12. By age 19, if worthy, he has received the Melchisedek priesthood, which qualifies him to perform all the ordinances and rites in the church. Along the road, as a volunteer worker in the church, he has had great practical training as a speaker, teacher, parochial visitor, and priest.

Nor are the boys who go on missions picked at random. They are interviewed and must be recommended at three levels—the local congregation (ward), the regional (State), and by the general authorities. The three men who stand at the head of the church, known as the first presidency, finally pass on each of them, issue their official call, and sign their certificates of ordination as ministers.

We feel that by this process they are fully qualified for the missionary service and entitled to be recognized as ministers as defined in the selective-service law.

Let me read you the language of paragraph 1 of section 16 (g) of the act, as amended:

The term "duly ordained minister of religion" means a person who has been ordained in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual, or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization, and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization.

These boys meet these requirements completely, except for the words "regular and customary vocation." While it is not a lifetime career—and this is true for every member of the church who serves

in its precept—it is their full-time vocation for the 2- to 3-year period of their mission. When their one mission period is up we expect them to lose their IV-D status. They return to the manpower pool—to be reclassified by their draft board—much better soldier material.

The church will not hold them over the normal period—always less than 3 years—and will not call them again. In fact, when we have actually been at war it has not called them at all, if they were classified as I-A.

This question of the status of these Mormon missionaries came up when the 1940 draft law was passed, and after studying the case, the National Director ruled that the missionaries, as well as a number of the general and local officers of the church, qualified for exemption as ministers of religion. His ruling was circulated. As soon as we got into World War II the church voluntarily discontinued calling men of draft age classified as I-A—as it did also later during the Korean war.

But when the act of 1948 was passed the Director determined not to follow the same procedure as he had used in World War II and therefore did not issue a similar official opinion. Lacking such guidance, many local boards and some State directors, unfamiliar with our unique system, refused the IV-D status to young men called as missionaries from their jurisdictions. This has created a general problem for the church, as well as many hardships for the individual boys.

The church does not want to resort to litigation so it has depended on the appeals procedure. In this the National Director has been unwaveringly helpful, using his power whenever necessary to require a hearing by the Presidential Appeals Board when all other means failed. But this procedure is unduly difficult and should be unnecessary if the boys are, by law, entitled to the IV-D status in the first place. The procedure is expensive, time consuming, and emotionally difficult. The boys and their parents often feel that the very use of the process carries with it some implications of intent to delay or evade induction, and in many cases boys have given up their mission plans rather than create this impression.

It was in order to clarify this situation that I had prepared a simple amendment. I should like to offer that amendment at this point.

(The amendment referred to follows:)

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 759, 80TH CONGRESS

(New language shown in italics)

Paragraph (1) of section 16 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) The term ‘duly ordained minister of religion’ means a person who has been ordained, in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual, or discipline of a church, a religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation, *including one who, under the established custom of his church, sect, or organization, is ordained to serve as a minister or missionary for a limited period, not exceeding 3 years,* preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization.

However, in a letter to me dated June 9, 1955, the National Director expressed his opinion that the missionaries actually do qualify under the law and that the amendment is not necessary.

I should like to put three letters in the record at this point.

My letter to General Hershey dated June 7, 1955.

General Hershey's letter in reply dated June 9, 1955.

Letter from Hon. Carter Burgess dated March 3, 1955, in which he advises me that the Department of Defense would interpose no objection to the amendment if it were offered.

Chairman RUSSELL. Those letters will appear in the record.
(The letters referred to follow:)

JUNE 7, 1955.

Maj. Gen. LEWIS B. HERSHEY,

*Director, National Headquarters, Selective Service System,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR GENERAL HERSHEY: As I have advised you in several conferences which I have had with you and members of your staff, I intend to request the Senate Armed Services Committee to consider an amendment to section 16 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to specifically insure the exemption of those persons called as ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) and assigned to serve in the missions of the church. From our discussions, I understand that in your opinion such an amendment is not necessary in that these ordained minister of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) assigned to serve in the missions of the church are fully covered under the definition of ministers of religion under section 16 (g) of the act, and that they have been so considered by the Selective Service System under the provisions of the present act, as well as throughout the World War II operation.

I have been scheduled to appear before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate on June 10, in the forenoon, and at that time I will present my amendment and give testimony in support thereof. However, I understand that such an amendment might actually increase the operating difficulties of the Selective Service System, and I certainly have no wish to do that.

If, after its consideration of this matter, the Senate Armed Services Committee determines that, beyond question, the present provisions of law are broad enough to include ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) assigned to serve in the missions of the church, and is willing to so express itself in the committee report, I will withdraw the amendment and plant to pursue the matter further on the floor of the Senate, in order to build up clear legislative history on this point.

Sincerely,

WALLACE F. BENNETT.

JUNE 9, 1955.

Hon. WALLACE F. BENNETT,

United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: I have your letter of June 7, 1955, in which you advise that you will appear before the Armed Services Committee of the United States Senate on June 10, 1955, in support of an amendment to insure the exemption from induction of ministers of the Church of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) assigned to missions, and that if the committee determines that this group is also covered by existing law you will seek legislative history to completely clarify this matter.

The Director of Selective Service has always considered the young men of this church who are ordained as ministers and assigned to missions to be within the definition of ministers of religion as set forth in section 16 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the Selective Service System has given exemption in virtually all of these cases.

While it is true that in some cases this exemption has been secured only after resort has been had to the appeal procedure of the Selective Service System, no difficulty has been experienced in securing from the majority of the local boards exemption for these ministers so assigned.

As I have explained to you during our several conferences, I would entertain considerable misgivings as to the effect that the amendment which you are proposing might have in arousing many other churches, sects, or organizations to seek a similar provision to cover certain of their members who in their opinion should be covered by statutory exemptions. I am also deeply concerned that your proposed amendment might unintentionally broaden existing law to cover many groups which I know that you did not intend, nor would the Congress intend, to cover.

I am fully in accord with your purpose to seek clarifying legislative history and in event such history is found, you may be sure that it will be brought to the attention of all elements of the Selective Service System.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, *Director.*

MARCH 3, 1955.

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: Reference is made to the suggested amendment (copy attached) to subsection 16 (g) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which we discussed during your visit of February 17, 1955.

Confirming my telephone advice of February 26, the Department of Defense would interpose no objection to this amendment if offered. The Bureau of the Budget has no objection to this report to you.

It was, indeed, a pleasure to meet with you. If I or my staff can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

CARTER L. BURGESS.

Senator BENNETT. If, after my testimony, and my answers to such questions as the members of the committee may care to put to me—and after any information they may seek from General Hershey—the committee feels that present law does cover this unusual situation, and in its report and perhaps later, through legislative history, made on the floor and confirmed in conference, will ratify that opinion, I will gladly withdraw the amendment.

Before I close, however, there is another phase of this problem that should also have the committee's consideration. There are some boys—my oldest boy was one of these—who fulfill their military obligation first and then go on missions. Under present law, this was possible without question. If the proposed Reserve program is adopted, however, it will be necessary to make it clear that these reservists—when called as missionaries—can be released from the obligation for active service for the duration of their missions. I have raised this question with the Department of Defense and have an assurance from the Honorable Carter Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, that the situation is completely covered in the language of the bill as it came from the House. Section 3 (3) provides:

* * * However, any person while subject to such Reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing therefor, as defined in section 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active training and service or active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status.

To depart a second from my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, this is another reason why it is vital, I think, that we clear up the interpretation of section 16 (g), which defines ministers as it may relate to our missionaries because 16 (g) not only applies to their status when they are classified by the draft board, but it applies to their opportunities to serve as missionaries during their Reserve period.

If the committee agrees with this point of view we will welcome similar reference to it in the report and similar help in making a complete legislative history.

That completes the verbal statement I would like to make. However, Mr. Chairman, we have in Utah, a unique example of the necessity for some consideration under the doctor draft law to men who have already applied for military service and been refused commissions and who have passed the age of 35. I have a statement that I would like to put in the record, that I would like to summarize very briefly for you.

Here is a boy who was a student at Annapolis and during that period of his time in an accident in training he lost his foot. They allowed him to graduate from Annapolis, but denied him his commission. Later on he went and became a doctor. Now at the age of 38, without a foot, they are calling him in the doctor draft. I feel that conditions of that kind should be prevented in the legislation that you are considering.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to answer any questions you may have with respect to the missionary problem.

(The statement submitted by Senator Bennett follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BENNETT RE DOCTOR DRAFT BILL

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before the committee this morning to express my approval and support for section 102 of H. R. 6057, introduced by Congressman Vinson as an amendment to section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The amendment section specifically provides:

"Effective July 1, 1955, and notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, no person who after attaining the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth shall be liable for induction under this subsection if he has applied for a commission in one of the armed forces and was rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification."

The fairness of such an amendment was forcibly brought to my attention a few months ago when a 38-year-old Salt Lake doctor, just completing his internship was placed in class 1-A and called under the doctor draft for induction in March of this year. While I admit there is no offense to justice on the basis of the foregoing fact situation, the history of this young doctor's previous service to his country points up with dramatic clarity the unfairness of the present law with respect to persons in his category.

Dr. Gaylord A. Buchanan, Jr., entered the United States Naval Academy as a cadet in 1936 and maintained a high cadet standard throughout his term at school. In 1938, during his junior year at Annapolis while on training and cruise on a subchaser, he lost his foot through a training accident. Since Dr. Buchanan was not eligible for a commission because of physical disability, he was discharged from the Academy and naval service under honorable conditions effective upon his graduation in 1940.

Following his graduation from the Naval Academy he entered the employ of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., working as their representative in cooperation with the Army and Navy. In January of 1941 he wrote the Navy Department and requested a commission and active duty. He was refused because of his physical defect.

In September of 1941 Dr. Buchanan volunteered for transfer to the Far East to assist in the installation, maintenance, and operation of the remarkable Sperry bombsight in the aircraft of American, New Zealand, Australian, British and Dutch air forces in that area. He was in Singapore when the Japanese made their initial attack and left the city the day before Singapore surrendered to the Japanese. On the island of Java Dr. Buchanan made contact with the remainder of the American B-17 groups which had escaped from the Philippines under Colonel Eubanks and gave his undivided attention to the proper functioning of the Sperry equipment installed in these planes. He continued his help until the United States Air Force evacuated Java following the defeat of

our naval forces in the Battle of the Java Sea, which preceded landings of Japanese forces on the island.

On March 7, 1942, after the Japanese had made numerous successful landings on Java, he joined a makeshift bomber crew under a Major Horrigan and an attempt was made to fly to Australia in a badly damaged B-18 bomber. The plane crashed on the north coast of Java, some 150 miles from the point of takeoff, and the group was taken prisoner by the Japanese on March 9, 1942. Dr. Buchanan spent 3½ years as a Japanese prisoner of war in seven different military camps. During this time the Japanese regarded him as a member of the United States Armed Forces.

While interned in the PW camps Dr. Buchanan—at the risk of death if discovered—constructed, operated, and maintained a secret radio receiving set. With this radio, he obtained and disseminated valuable information as to the true progress of the war, thereby contributing materially to the morale of the prisoners, saving them many months of anguish and helping them to withstand the tortures perpetrated by their Japanese captors. In recognition of these services and his valor he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and a citation by the President of the United States.

Upon his release as a PW he was hospitalized, and after a period of work, again with Sperry Gyroscope, he took up the study of medicine, at his own expense and without benefit of any Government assistance.

Dr. Buchanan is now 38 years of age. He is married and has four children. His education entailed considerable sacrifice to his family and himself.

It is patently clear that this young doctor has fulfilled his obligation of service to his country. Indeed his record of service is in keeping with the finest tradition of the armed services—even though he performed it in the status of a civilian and in spite of his great physical handicap.

While I don't think all of the cases covered by this amendment will match the facts in Dr. Buchanan's particular situation, I feel that doctors of this age group, who responded to their country's call in their attempt to serve and were refused for physical reasons, do not deserve to be uprooted from their homes and practices and be subject to present draft calls.

I sincerely hope that the committee will give favorable consideration to this section of Mr. Vinson's bill.

Chairman RUSSELL. I appreciate your making this statement and making perfectly clear to the committee the operations of your church, of the Mormon Church rather, and the reasons why this legislative history is so important to them.

Is it rather universal, these young men serving as missionaries? Do practically all of them go?

Senator BENNETT. The church now has a population of a million and a quarter. In peacetime when there is no interference with their privilege of calling missionaries freely they keep about 5,000 boys out in the field. The boys have to be worthy of the responsibility. They just don't call everybody. They have to have demonstrated their ability to carry the responsibilities of a missionary.

Chairman RUSSELL. You have no idea of the percentage of the church that that would be that reach that age of 19 each year?

Senator BENNETT. No; I can give you that figure.

Chairman RUSSELL. It would have to be around 2,500 a year if they served 2 years.

Senator BENNETT. That's right.

Out of a population of a million and a quarter, 2,500 a year.

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes.

They are free to contract marriage during that period?

Senator BENNETT. They are not. They are under a very careful discipline. They are not free to—unless they choose to resign and give up their mission. I have never heard of a case where that has happened. They are not free to marry. As I say, they are under a very careful discipline by the church. They always work in pairs,

always two boys together. They are required to maintain that relationship with whatever companion is assigned to them.

Chairman RUSSELL. So when they return from their missionary work if they have attained that status, they are all unmarried?

Senator BENNETT. Occasionally they send a boy who is married before he went on his mission, but those cases are very very few and far between.

Chairman RUSSELL. That would not affect the proposal you make here?

Senator BENNETT. No; I don't think that has any effect on it.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Following up what the chairman just said, I was trying to make some figures.

You say 2,500 boys a year out of million people.

Senator BENNETT. A million and a quarter.

Senator SALTONSTALL. A million and a quarter people. That would be somewhat between 6 and 8 percent of our population. No, that would not be right.

Senator BENNETT. No, it is less than 1 percent of the population.

Senator SYMINGTON. Nine-tenths of the population.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Call it 1 percent of the population—2,500 boys would be how many boys out of 600,000 which are ordinarily drafted? I was trying to work out what percentage of your boys it would ordinarily take out.

Senator BENNETT. I don't know about the spread of the age pattern in the country—enough to know what the percentage is.

Chairman RUSSELL. Your position is, however, that this is a deferment and does not take them out completely. It merely postpones them. They are liable to service as soon as they return.

Senator BENNETT. As soon as they return they go back into the manpower pool. From the legal point of view, we would prefer to rest on section 16 (g) and assume that while they are actually on their missions they have the status of ministers, which is an exemption rather than a deferment, because we feel that it would be unfair to have the local draft board left with the right to reach out to a boy in Scotland or South Africa, halfway through his mission, and say you have to come back; your number has come up, and you have to serve now, rather than to allow him to finish his period.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When he is finished, he is available for the manpower pool?

Senator BENNETT. When he is finished, the church would not support any kind of a program through which he would attempt to retain a IV-D status.

They would not call him back on another mission during the period of his military obligation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have read General Hershey's letter and Mr. Burgess' letter, which has been put in the record, and I would suggest to our colleague that he not offer the amendment, but let the record stand for itself with the letters of what would be done administratively.

Senator BENNETT. I would prefer to go that way, too, if I can have the assistance of the committee on the floor of the Senate to make the kind of a legislative history which will make it possible for the

selective-service organization to maintain the attitude they express in that letter.

Chairman RUSSELL. At this juncture, I know of no reason why that cannot be done. I can't presume to speak for the entire committee. We will deal with that when we consider the bill.

Do any considerable number of this 2,500 get into the military service after they return each year?

Senator BENNETT. There are so many people who feel that the draft board is lying in wait for them. My impression is that the fact that they have been on the missions gives them no advantage when they return. I have had three sons who have gone on missions. My eldest son was an officer in World War II, served for 5 years, had his mission after he returned. My youngest son, who is 21, is within 6 months of the end of his mission in Scotland. He will finish on the 20th, roughly, the 20th of November, and he has already had notice from his draft board that he must report on the 5th of December for consideration.

Chairman RUSSELL. Is that a Utah draft board?

Senator BENNETT. That is a Utah draft board.

Chairman RUSSELL. I can understand it if it were a Georgia board where the Mormons are rather scattered. I would have thought you had better control in Utah.

Senator BENNETT. It isn't a question of control. The authorities of the church are very conscious of the possibility of misunderstanding this situation so they are very anxious to make sure that these boys meet their obligations when they return.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator, we are glad to have you. Personally I am very sympathetic with the problem you outlined. Senator Symington, do you have any questions?

Senator SYMINGTON. I would like to ask about this boy that got his foot off. We are getting into this medical situation. What did he do when he was refused his commission?

Senator BENNETT. He became an aircraft authority and this particular boy actually had a more rugged time during World War II than most of the men in uniform.

Senator SYMINGTON. Did you say he was a doctor?

Senator BENNETT. He became a doctor after World War II. During World War II he was sent out as a civilian employee of the Sperry Gyroscope, was caught by the Japs, was imprisoned for 3½ years as a civilian and had all the experiences of a man in the service.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is the point that you are trying to make, Senator, the fact that he had already fulfilled his military requirement or the fact that he did not have a foot?

Senator BENNETT. My point was that here is a man who attempted to get a commission and lost his opportunity to get a commission because he did not have a foot.

Senator SYMINGTON. But he would get a foot if he were drafted as a doctor?

Senator BENNETT. That is right. But now after also on top of that having gone through practically the experience of military service.

Senator SYMINGTON. That point you did not bring up before. Has he been making his living as a doctor without a foot?

Senator BENNETT. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Then if he was drafted as a doctor, he would be doing the same thing he is already doing, wouldn't he?

Senator BENNETT. Yes, but he feels that the equivalent service that he gave along the line was equivalent of his service.

Senator SYMINGTON. You did not bring that up.

Senator BENNETT. I did not bring that up.

Senator SYMINGTON. One of the greatest heroes of World War II volunteered and was commissioned and did not have any legs at all and if he was educated at the expense of the Government——

Senator BENNETT. He was not educated at the expense of the Government.

Senator SYMINGTON. Did he pay to go to Annapolis?

Senator BENNETT. Not as a doctor.

Senator SYMINGTON. Those are 4 years of education. Some people would think if he graduated from the Academy he had an education.

Senator BENNETT. He had that much of an education.

Senator SYMINGTON. Therefore if he has been making his living as a doctor unless he has some war experience, and you did not mention that, the fact he lost a foot, a great many other people have lost something.

Senator BENNETT. He was in the Far East all during World War II, was captured by the Japs, was acting as a civilian repairman and went right along through that experience.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Duff.

Senator DUFF. I am completely sympathetic with the proposition presented by the Senator of the State of Utah.

Senator SYMINGTON. I would like to associate myself with that too.

Senator BENNETT. Thank you.

Chairman RUSSELL. I should say for the record that the midshipmen of the Naval Academy, the cadets at West Point, and members of ROTC have never been credited with military service for their time.

I have seen very tragic cases where boys in ROTC were injured and trying to get veterans' compensation and they have uniformly denied them on the theory they were not in the military services at that time.

Thank you.

Mr. Burgess, do you wish to proceed?

STATEMENT OF HON. CARTER L. BURGESS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

Mr. BURGESS. I am here to talk about the draft contained in H. R. 3005 and Dr. Berry will talk about the doctor draft.

I represent Secretary Wilson who is at a Cabinet meeting this morning and I have a statement from Admiral Radford. Would it be your pleasure that I file those two statements or shall I read them?

They cover both of the acts and they are rather brief.

Chairman RUSSELL. If you wish to read them particularly we will be glad to have you do that.

Otherwise we will put it in the record. The members of the committee will review this testimony before we proceed to mark up the bill.

Mr. BURGESS. I would like to give Mr. Wilson's statement and if I might, file Admiral Radford's and then go to my more detailed statement.

Chairman RUSSELL. Very well.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHARLES E. WILSON

Mr. BURGESS (reading):

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the President in his special message to the Congress on January 13, 1955, recommended as one of the important measures required for the security of the United States, that authority to induct young men for 24 months of training and service be extended until July 1, 1959. I recommend this 4-year extension to the early and favorable action of your committee.

The present military program of the Department of Defense requires very powerful military forces with up-to-date and continually improving weapons. It constitutes by far the largest Military Establishment that this country has ever undertaken to maintain for an infinite period. I cannot foresee any important reduction in this program nor do I see any need for any important increases short of war, but we will need to continue to improve our forces on a qualitative basis.

We are keenly aware of the importance of attracting and retaining in the armed services the required numbers of career personnel both in the officer and enlisted grades. Our objective is to maintain a sound Military Establishment, ready at all times for whatever is required of it in defense of our vital interests. This readiness is dependent upon the technical skills and military leadership of our military personnel which can only be achieved after long and constant training. The integration into our Military Establishment of an increasing number of newer and more modern weapons is rapidly raising the level of technical skill and experience required of our military personnel. It is most important that we have this high level of long-term personnel within the Military Establishment.

Experience has shown, however, that we cannot maintain on a voluntary basis the total number of military personnel that are required for the foreseeable future. As a result we must have the authority to draft any required additional personnel on a short-term basis.

A review of the history of our selective-service legislation in recent years will clearly indicate the reasons why we must request a further extension of this authority. The selective-service law that provided the tremendous manpower strength required during World War II was allowed to expire in March 1947. During the following year the country was unable to meet the strength goals of the greatly reduced active forces through voluntary means.

Consequently in March 1948 the temporary reinstatement of selective service was requested. In the past 7 years this authority has been used only to the extent necessary.

To speak of the future we intend to utilize this requested authority in the same fashion. Our planned active strength in the Armed Forces is approximately 2,850,000. This is over twice the size we were able to maintain on a voluntary basis during the time there was no selective-service law on the books.

The recent passage of the Career Incentive Act of 1955 and other actions that have been taken in this area, though tremendously helpful, cannot close the gap that would exist between the size of our active forces and the numbers of personnel that volunteer.

The extension of the Selective Service Act, as requested, will represent another assurance to our allies that the size and effectiveness of our armed services will be maintained at the planned levels. To the same degree the countries behind the Iron Curtain would not any lack of such authority as a lessening of our determination to maintain our strength. We must not allow such a doubt on the part of either our friends and allies or any possible aggressor.

In this requested extension of selective service it is very important that we retain the present 2-year term of service. The present 2-year term represents the minimum desirable length of service and any further reduction with its resultant increased turnover would not only materially increase our training costs but most importantly it would materially reduce the combat effectiveness of our forces.

At the present time the Army is the only service which requires men inducted through the Selective Service System. There is no question, however, that the operation of the draft provides a major stimulus in assisting other services to authority to induct men for military service or should there be any reduction maintain their strengths on a voluntary basis. Should we fail to extend the in the terms of service below the present 2-year period, there might be an important effect upon the numbers of men willing to volunteer in the Air Force, the Navy, or the Marine Corps.

The extension of the authority to induct men into the services is also an essential element in the National Reserve Plan which has been proposed by the Department of Defense for strengthening our Reserve Forces. Men with previous active service and who have a remaining obligation to serve in the Reserve upon release from active duty are the keystone of effective Reserve Forces. This need for experienced and highly trained men in the Reserve also points to the necessity to retain the present provision of law that imposes an 8-year total obligation for men entering military service.

We must be assured of a supply of skilled personnel in the Reserve if we are to have available Reserve Forces capable of performing their mission effectively.

I should like to comment at this point on the National Guard amendment which is included in H. R. 3005. The liability to age 35 which is in the present law may be somewhat unfair. We should, however, make service in the Reserves, serving at home, longer than the period of time that is required of a man who serves in the Active Forces and may be away from home. We should insure equity in this area to the extent possible, and I recommend that the committee carefully examine this age provision and extend it to age 30 rather than age 26 as in the House amendment.

Section 2 of the legislation under consideration would extend the provision of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1930 to July 1, 1959, the same as the proposed terminal date of the authority to induct personnel. The allowances that are provided by this legislation have greatly alleviated financial hardship among the departments of our enlisted personnel during this emergency period when military service has been compulsory. The extension of this authority is considered necessary to the morale and welfare of our enlisted personnel.

With reference to H. R. 6057, the Department of Defense feels that only through an extension of the doctor-draft can the armed services meet their requirements for physicians and dentists during the next 2 fiscal years—1956 and 1957. It may be that we will have men with these professional skills and subject to the regular draft who will be graduated from the professional schools after that time. For this reason we are requesting only a 2-year extension of this draft authority. It should be pointed out, however, that the shortage of doctors and dentists is not only in total numbers but in specialists and experienced personnel, which makes this problem more complicated.

The special pay provision of \$100 a month for specialists, which H. R. 6057 continues, is designed as an incentive to induce these specialists to serve voluntarily. We consider the \$100 additional pay as a valuable career inducement and one that is well worth the cost. Since this provision will extend to those who are regularly inducted, this provision should be extended for 4 years along with the selective-service extension.

In addition to these very important measures which you are considering, the Department of Defense would like to recommend to the committee that they consider the National Reserve Plan, which the President transmitted to the Congress on January 13, 1955, in the same message in which he transmitted his recommendations in regard to the extension of selective service. We feel that these measures taken together represent the best approach to the solution of the problems in this area and would like to urge that the legislation incorporating this entire program be enacted during this session of Congress.

Chairman RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, do you desire to read Admiral Radford's?

Mr. BURGESS. For convenience, sir, I would like to post Admiral Radford's statement for the record, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. That statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT BY ADM. ARTHUR RADFORD, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I submit the following statement in support of H. R. 3005, a bill to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for a 4-year period (from July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1959) the authority to induct certain persons into the Armed Forces. The Department of Defense security program for the long pull provides for the maintenance of approximately 2,850,000 uniformed personnel on active duty for an indefinite period. The end goal is to be attained by the end of fiscal 1956 and maintained indefinitely thereafter.

Without serious reversals in the present economic conditions of this country, which I am sure none of us advocates, we can hardly hope to maintain voluntary forces appreciably in excess of 50 percent of the minimum considered necessary. I am fully aware that never before have we attempted to keep forces of this size over an indefinite period of time. However, in view of the nature of the threat posed to us by the Soviet bloc, I am convinced at this time that the goal for our Armed Forces of 2,850,000 is a sound one.

THE THREAT

The planned size of our Armed Forces is greatly influenced by—and of necessity must be at all times fully responsive to—the nature of the threat to our national security. That threat today is militant and aggressive international communism. The ultimate objective of its leaders is a Communist world dominated by the Kremlin and controlled from Moscow.

Although we sometimes note temporary changes in their tactics, we have been unable to detect any fundamental deviation in their ultimate strategic goals. Nor does it appear that their relentless pursuit of world domination will abate in any measurable degree within the foreseeable future.

On the contrary, the Communist leaders can be expected to seek constantly, by every means available, to extend Communist power and to weaken those forces which they regard as enemies of their system. The United States, as the power center of the non-Communist world, is the principal obstructor to Communist expansion; a fact fully realized by the Communists.

Thus, the United States is the focal point for Communist hatred by virtue of the fact that it is the main source of free world strength.

We foresee that during the next 4 years the Soviet bloc will continue to maintain and develop formidable Armed Forces far beyond those required for purely defensive measures. These forces can be expected to increase in combat effectiveness due to improvements in training, equipment, and materiel.

The Soviet air-atomic capabilities are rapidly increasing and have already become a matter of grave concern to this country. Over the next few years we may expect these capabilities to increase, and our very need to survive dictates that we must be prepared to meet this threat.

The Soviet guided-missile program, over the next few years, will bring increasingly longer-range missiles into production.

We cannot at this time foresee any deterioration in the stability of the U. S. S. R. nor in its hold over the European satellites in the near future.

Communist China is likely to continue vigorous and cohesive, with ever-increasing strength. The Sino-Soviet tie probably will remain strong for the next few years not only for ideological reasons, but also because it furthers the purposes of both parties.

FORCES

It follows that the United States must remain strong, and one of its most important strengths is its military preparedness.

We are committed to a program of peace. Yet peace depends mostly upon a small group of men in Moscow and Peiping. This is one of the hard facts of international existence which we must accept. It is within the initiative of this small group to decide upon a shooting war, to make such a decision secretly, and to make the initial attack with little or no warning.

Therefore we must at all times be prepared for the possibility of war, a war not of our own choosing as to time, place, or circumstance. It may be global

or local, soon or late, short or long. We must be prepared as best we may to meet all these eventualities.

This requires that we have forces of a high degree of readiness; forces designed to mesh smoothly with those of our allies to form a team capable of successfully meeting the various possible actions of the enemy; forces of each of the services in consonance with the threat and the tasks each will have to perform. In addition, our forces must be so organized that in peacetime they can fulfill our overseas commitments, and at the same time provide a deterrent to Communist armed aggression and an incentive to our allies. In the event of war they must be prepared to fight immediately and simultaneously expand to meet their additional requirements. Dominating all must be our ability to strike swiftly and with devastating power anywhere at any time. Collaterally we must provide that level of defensive forces best calculated to defeat any attack that may be launched against the United States itself.

In connection with the amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act now under consideration, I feel that I should point out to you that even if these amendments are approved there will still remain an important deficiency in our defense program which must be remedied, namely the serious shortcomings in our reserve program. We must improve the readiness of those forces to meet today's requirements for rapid mobilization.

An exhaustive study by responsible officials of the Defense Department and other Government agencies has been made. On January 13 the President forwarded to Congress a message in which he outlined his recommendations for the strengthening of our Reserve forces to meet essential mobilization requirements. I wholeheartedly support his proposal and urge that it be given the earliest possible consideration.

In planning the size of our Armed Forces for the future we have considered all these things, keeping in mind at all times the desirability of economizing in men, money, and materials. We have carefully considered our research and development programs in order to utilize new developments in equipment and materiel to effect savings in manpower requirements.

In conclusion, I feel that the size of the Armed Forces which has been recommended for the long pull is the level necessary to provide for the security of the United States. Since we cannot, under present circumstances, maintain such forces on a voluntary basis, I consider the proposed extension of authority to induct certain persons into the Armed Forces to be absolutely necessary to the security of the United States.

Chairman RUSSELL. I have 1 or 2 questions with respect to the statement of Secretary Wilson. I am a little confused about the approach of the Department to this question of the extension of the draft. You say that as far as we can see now and in the foreseeable future that we will need the regular draft which you only ask to have extended for 4 years which does not clear up the uncertainty in the lives of all the young men who will be affected by it, but you only need the doctor draft for 2 years and then you will abandon that.

Is that the view of the Department of Defense?

Mr. BURGESS. I don't think that is exactly it. I think in the case of the 4-year draft for the regular services that that has been the usual term of that draft and we hope through various career incentives and so forth to see what the situation is at that time to see how close we are to a career force and also to determine what the world situation is.

In the case of the doctor draft we are asking for that on a 2-year basis and Dr. Berry can talk more lucidly on this one than I can.

We feel that 2 years will take us through this uncertain period in the doctor draft and if by the end of that time if we have been able to develop some career incentives for that more limited situation and get back to the professional Medical Corps concept, then perhaps we can review that situation a little earlier than we can the draft for the regular services which is a more mammoth and lengthy proposition.

Chairman RUSSELL. There are a good many references to the fact that you will be able to get enough doctors who would be subject to

the regular draft. Does the Department contemplate having a Medical Corps that is largely composed of young men who would be subject to the regular draft?

Mr. BURGESS. Sir, I can't give you the best answer on that question.

Chairman RUSSELL. I will defer that for Dr. Berry. Mr. Wilson is not here to answer.

Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have one question along the lines that the chairman has said. Isn't it fairer if you are going to extend the doctors draft for another 2 years, to make it 4 years now rather than 2 years, then a man coming along can make up his mind what to do. The great problem with doctors is to take in a man about 40 or 45 and break up his career.

If you can get enough younger men in the younger brackets to fill in and get enough experienced men as volunteers on top, why wouldn't it be better to have the doctors draft for 4 years instead of 2?

Mr. BURGESS. There again I believe Dr. Berry can give more reasons for that than I can. I think we wanted to come to you with what we thought would meet our requirements and we would have rather asked for 2 years than to come to you with 4 years and see if then in the meantime we could not get closer to the career concept of operation.

Chairman RUSSELL. My concern is that this is just a small part of the picture. We say as far as man can see we are going to be living in imminent danger of attack from the Soviet world.

We are in a cold war that may last for a generation, 30 years but we deal with it in a hand-to-mouth way in every phase of it, in the standing forces we take commands predicated on the Reserve that we hope will be there, but is not yet existent, 2-year draft to be extended every year thereby predicating hope in the breasts of the doctors that they won't have to serve.

Four-year draft causing the young men who may have to submit to military service at least generates a hope there that they won't have to serve, and those hopes generate pressures against service and make it more and more difficult to form a permanent military organization for the defense of this country for the period that most everyone agrees we will be subjected to grave danger of attack from the Communist conspiracy.

Mr. BURGESS. I will look to Dr. Berry to point out all the various things we have under consideration in his area and the personnel area to see if we cannot get a better solution in this doctor area after we have had more time to study it.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is a small part of the mosaic. Senator Symington, any questions?

Senator SYMINGTON. I have 2 or 3 questions. In the statement of the Secretary of Defense he says "I cannot foresee any important reduction in this program." The program involves cutting 87,000 Regulars out of the Army in the fiscal year 1957 and 28,000 out of the Marine Corps, every one a volunteer in the fiscal year 1956.

Do you consider that those are unimportant reductions?

Mr. BURGESS. I think about that in this way. The force levels that we are working toward, sir, will give us by the end of 1956 forces which will be about 100 percent greater than we had in the establish-

ment between the end of World War II and the beginning of the Korean war on the average.

Senator SYMINGTON. I am not asking that question. I want a literal answer to a literal question. This thing from Mr. Wilson says "I cannot foresee any important reduction in this program" for a quarter of a billion dollars you could hold these 80,000 men in the Army and for \$79 million you could hold these 28,000 men in the Marines.

I am asking, Do you consider that an important reduction or does he consider that the elimination of 117,000 Regulars out of the Army and Marine could satisfy unimportant reductions? That is my question.

Mr. BURGESS. The Secretary, in the statement which I have given you, is talking about important reductions over and above those already presented to the Congress and detailed to this committee. I am sure that the Secretary means there that no reductions over and above the announced strengths which have been presented as thoroughly as we can to the Congress.

Senator SYMINGTON. Did you go over this statement before you brought it over here?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir; I did, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Inasmuch as you say you think about this, would you get a written opinion on this and submit it?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. He says further, "Nor do I see any important need for increase short of war." Nobody asked for more money for the Air Force, all we ask is the facts. I notice he has approved \$350 million for increased B-52 production. Does he consider \$350 million or do you as an important increase short of war?

Mr. BURGESS. As I understand that, sir, and that is in an area where I am not as well versed as persons like Admiral Radford and Mr. Wilson to deal with the strategic and tactical side, that is expediting of moneys already planned for and presented to apply to the things that you speak about.

Senator SYMINGTON. Inasmuch as that has been asked for in the last week or 10 days you would not consider that as something that is already part of the program that increase which they are asking for?

Mr. BURGESS. That is the speeding up of funds that they anticipated.

Senator SYMINGTON. Now you make the record that they will not ask for additional funds and therefore it will be less next year because it is more this year.

Mr. BURGESS. That is my general understanding.

Senator SYMINGTON. He says in his statement on page 3:

To the same degree the countries behind the Iron Curtain would note any lack of such authority as a lessening of our determination to maintain our strength.

Would you think that the fourth straight year that we cut heavily in the Army as recommended for the fiscal year 1956 would connote to the Soviets our desire to increase our determination to maintain our strength?

Mr. BURGESS. My opinion in that area and feeling in that area is that I think the Soviets would have to also look at the fact that we may be stabilizing, which is a very important factor.

They have always taken a great look at the ups and downs of our economy and I think it is the feeling of the Department of Defense and it is my feeling that one of the best things we can do in this country is to eliminate the feast and famine of military budgets and forces and get to a stabilized armed strength, emphasis on our technical knowledge and emphasis on our cooperation with the allies combined with us.

Senator SYMINGTON. In other words you say a lessening of our determination to maintain our strength, you feel that in cutting the Regulars we are increasing our economic strength and they would understand that in asking for heavy further obligations in the Reserve we are increasing our military strength and they would understand that and they would sort that out and feel that in that we are asking for a stronger Army, is that right?

Mr. BURGESS. You have to look at the total picture. That is the way I feel about it. Activities at NATO, technological progress, the overall picture.

Senator SYMINGTON. One final question on this statement:

You are coming before the Congress and cutting 28,000 Regulars out of the Marines, at the same time we had witnesses before this committee yesterday afternoon who gave illustration after illustration out of the State of my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania of places where boys if they are drafted that the farms in effect will have to close up.

What do you think is the timing aspect of cutting out 28,000 men, every one a volunteer, at the same time you ask for a 4-year right to continue to draft boys off the farms who are essential to the economy, if food is important?

What are your comments on the timing of this aspect of it as it comes before the Congress?

Mr. BURGESS. It is an overall part of our stabilizing the active forces. At this time we cannot overlook that the Army will be 1,270,000 by end of fiscal 1956 and the tailoring and streamlining, if you please, of the various figures that have been placed before you, I think you have to take a look at the Army side, the Air Force is on the increase.

Senator SYMINGTON. I didn't ask any of that. I asked you what you thought was the reaction of the American people to cutting 28,000 people out of the Marine Corps, every one a volunteer, at the same time you come before this committee and ask for the right to draft for the next 4 years boys off the farm who don't want to enlist?

Mr. BURGESS. Senator, my beliefs and what I find when I go around the country and talk with people, I think the people are pleased with the effort to try to get to a stabilized strength and I have not gotten that reaction and I have not even thought of that reaction.

Senator SYMINGTON. You think the people as you go around the country are pleased with the idea of the draft law?

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir. I don't think they are pleased with the idea of the draft law and I am not pleased with the idea of the draft law. I think if young people will understand that one of the things that they have to do provided they are healthy and able and mentally equipped is to provide this country with a modest military service if each young man would recognize that and make his decision at the

right time of his life there would be very little need for a draft over a period of time.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have just one more question on this. You talk about stability. This is the fourth straight year that the United States Army has been heavily cut. Would you cut years of cutting stability?

Mr. BURGESS. I think that is to be geared to the uncertainties of the time and I think now that we have an area in which we can look forward to stabilized forces that is the right action to take.

Senator SYMINGTON. Recently that looked like we might have trouble in the Far East and there are places we always might have trouble. If we had to increase, would you call stability, if we had to increase?

Mr. BURGESS. Those would be conditions over which we would have no control.

Senator SYMINGTON. In 1953 you cut \$5 billion out of the Air Force in the 1954 budgets and then you added a half billion dollars this year and this year you are adding \$3½ billion, so you are pretty nearly back where you started for.

Is that stability?

Mr. BURGESS. It is a well-thought-out program.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your concept of stability—I am only trying Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Case?

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

to understand it before this matter reaches the floor—is that the increases and decreases so long as they are made stable, represents stability?

Mr. BURGESS. We are talking about stability to the greatest degree that you can get in a force that is of the mammoth size that entire Department of Defense is.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Burgess, in the Secretary's statement which you read I note that you made the statement:

It may be that we will have men with these professional skills and subject to the regular draft who will be graduated from the professional schools after that time.

That is where you were talking about the doctors' draft.

Is it your thought that when you have enough men graduated from the professional schools who are qualified to be doctors or dentists that you can supply the needs by drafting them?

Mr. BURGESS. Senator, before you came in I pointed out that Dr. Berry, the Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical, would follow me and he is best equipped to give you the answer that you wish.

Senator CASE. Let us have your opinion. Aren't you the Assistant Secretary in charge of personnel?

Mr. BURGESS. Manpower and personnel.

Senator CASE. Let's have your opinion insofar as that will do so far as the young men are concerned who want to become dentists and doctors if you say to them you go through a dental school and medical school and you are eligible for the draft, you will be drafted first.

Mr. BURGESS. We are asking for this doctors draft for 2 years. In a period where we have to reach our guaranteed levels for the doctors draft we are trying to work out systems whereby we can get back to

a full strength professional medical situation in the services. And that is the effort that I am best acquainted with. That is one we have just started in our home shop, to get into some of these areas where that uncertainty exists.

The exact details and opinion in that area I have not had the time to give to it.

I have spent my entire time practically in the last 6 months on this National Reserve Plan. Dr. Berry is here this morning to give the opinion and complete picture of the Department of Defense in this area.

Senator CASE. Do you think the need for doctors and dentists will be any less during the last half of the extension of the 4 year draft law than it would be in the first 2 years?

Mr. BURGESS. That would depend on the success of our efforts in the next 12 to 18 months, sir.

Senator CASE. You say you have been given most of your time to the Reserve program.

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Are you suggesting that the Senate committee should consider the Reserve program at this time in connection with the extension of the Selective Service Act?

Mr. BURGESS. That would be my request, sir.

Senator CASE. And with reference to that, one part of that proposal that has given me some concern, that is why in the suggestion for a 6 months' training program you propose a 6 months' training program instead of 2 periods of 3 months each, 6 months training program would practically ruin a year of college for a young man that takes it that way.

Why shouldn't he take it in two 3-month periods rather than in one 6-month period?

Mr. BURGESS. Senator, the first answer to your question is that it would not meet the best training schedule and cycle which we can lay down for those services that would use the 6-month men.

The second point to your question would be the subject of cost, taking men and training them for two 3-month periods, the trouble it would cause in your training cycle and transportation, and so forth.

With reference to the 6-month period and while we are at it, the statistics of this country show that it will be about 1,200,000 young men of general high-school age.

Of that number about 600,000 graduate from high school and of the 600,000 I believe about 300,000 graduate from college, so we do not see this as an item that would seriously disrupt college life.

Senator CASE. In other words, you expect to get those who do not go to college?

Mr. BURGESS. We would hope not to overly attract those men who would go to college because it would be our preference if we got in that National Reserve plan and got the increases for our ROTC program that those men would go into the ROTC program.

That is why we would like to have them. We would not want to set up a simple convenient schedule that would attract those men away from the very worthwhile program we have spent so much time building in the armed services.

Senator CASE. I interrupted, though. You started to give two answers and I cut in after the first one.

Mr. BURGESS. I lost track, Senator. I am sorry.

Senator CASE. Is it contemplated that part of that 6-month period would be a service period, not merely a training period?

Mr. BURGESS. It would be a combination of two situations, Senator Case. The first for 4 months would be spent giving the man basic training; the last 2 months we would get him down the road toward an elementary specialty.

That is the minimum period we feel in which to get a man into shape in order that if we should have a call for the Reserve, he would be equipped and ready to go with the least amount of delay to an assignment either in this country or abroad.

Senator CASE. Have you given consideration to planning your program so that you can make the two 3-month periods instead of a 4-month period and a 2-month period?

Mr. BURGESS. We gave a lot of consideration to that.

Senator CASE. You referred to the ROTC. Out of somewhere between 15 and 20 colleges in my State, only 2 have ROTC units.

Mr. BURGESS. If we got the National Reserve plan, that would be increased. We would have wider requirements for ROTC; by 1959 we would have over 2 million participating in the Reserve, as compared to 700,000 participating now.

Senator CASE. I don't believe when you consider the ROTC picture in colleges you can say that the boy who goes to college will have a chance to go to ROTC.

Mr. BURGESS. To the degree that we have a program in these colleges we don't want the men who are eligible officers to be taking a 6-month program.

Senator CASE. That may be, but you were offering the ROTC as the way in which the collegeman can get a training course.

Mr. BURGESS. That is one of the ways. The second way we have to protect is the enlistment program of our services. We have to control a 6-month program carefully so we do not detract unnecessarily those men who would take up an enlistment career in the services.

Senator CASE. You think if a young man can put his Reserve training program into two 3-month periods, that would be sufficiently attractive so he would take that in preference to the regular services?

Mr. BURGESS. That would be one of the services. The second situation is that we can't plan the armed services to take care of men—I would presume your idea of the program would be two 3-month periods in the summertime—that would build up a terrific training establishment to train these men.

Senator CASE. It might be a quarter basis.

Mr. BURGESS. I find that schools are getting more and more to the entry of schools on almost any semester basis. A lot are coming at the midsemester and I don't see this 6-month program for those men who would go to college as being overly disruptive, certainly not as disruptive as the 2-year program.

Senator CASE. Do you think the primary purpose of Government is to have people support the Army or the Army support the Government in the general economy?

Mr. BURGESS. At this time we have to give attention to making certain that the military is well provided for, sir.

Senator CASE. I would like to question you further along that line but I don't think I will at this time unless the committee—

Chairman RUSSELL. If any member of the committee intends to offer that Reserve plan, we can go into that now.

We will go into it on its own merits.

It is my view that we should not attach that on this legislation unless we have full and complete hearings. It was my advice and suggestion originally that we consider this military program together but it was determined to do it on another basis, therefore I do not propose to go into it on this bill unless some member of the committee desires to propose it as an amendment.

If they do, then as chairman of the committee, I would probably set it down for full and complete hearings.

Senator CASE. I am glad to have that statement. If it were proposed to go into that I would want to interrogate further; if not I will not pursue that line of questioning.

There is one question that perhaps should be directed to General Hershey when he appears, but I bring it up so if Mr. Burgess wants to comment on it he can.

That is with reference to the present policy which I understand is to take the oldest men first when draft calls are issued to the States.

It seems to me that is resulting in keeping the young men in a period of uncertainty for a longer period of time, taking the oldest men that are subject to draft, rather than taking them at a younger age group.

Do you know why the policy is to take the oldest men that are eligible for draft?

Mr. BURGESS. I cannot give you the details of the policy which General Hershey follows in that respect. I would like to comment on the observation you make. I feel there is no young man in the country whatever age he is going toward that can't cure that problem by making a voluntary move to serve and provide this country with his military service.

The uncertainty which envelops him causes him concern, then, it can be cured by his making the decision that in these particular times he has a very valid obligation to provide for this country.

Senator CASE. What proportion of the men eligible for service under the Selective Service Act will actually be called at the present rate of induction?

Mr. BURGESS. Our present draft calls are running around 10,000 a month. I believe the average figure I give in my statement will be for the draft period, as we now see it, in the neighborhood of fourteen to fifteen thousand a month.

Senator CASE. How many come of draft age per month?

Mr. BURGESS. The annual age, Senator, if I may give it on that basis, we feel we have in the country around 800,000 a year out of a total eligibility of 1,200,000.

Senator CASE. And that 10,000 a month is 120,000, 15,000 is 180,000 per year. Then the ratio is 18 out of 80 will actually serve?

Mr. BURGESS. You have your enlistments, you have your ROTC program, you have your West Point and your Academy situation.

Senator CASE. How many of the 800,000 in a year actually will serve?

Mr. BURGESS. I have our statistical papers, so that I can give you a complete breakdown here.

Senator CASE. Does that show a total?

Mr. BURGESS. In 1955 the total male population reaching 18½ shows 1,130,000; those not qualified for service, class 4, 240,000; divinity students, 10,000. Enlistments in the National Guard under 18½, those men who go into the guard before they reach 18½ and remain draft deferable so long as they provide faithful service, another 30,000. That leaves you 850,000 available for service.

Of that 850,000, we have 140 enlistments in the active service under age 18½, and deferred able-bodied students, 290,000, which leaves you the net addition to the pool for the draft of 18½ of around 420,000.

Senator CASE. And out of that 420,000, about 180,000 can expect to be called?

Mr. BURGESS. That would be under this present year, sir, and also there would be some ROTC persons in that group.

Senator CASE. I see.

Chairman RUSSELL. In which figure do you find the people who enlist in the Navy and Air Force and Marine Corps? Where do they appear?

Mr. BURGESS. That would be under the enlisted in the active forces under age 18½, the 140,000 I mentioned.

Senator CASE. That has nothing to do with those who are inducted?

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir. That would not be those inducted.

Senator CASE. One hundred and forty thousand who enlist?

Mr. BURGESS. That is right, sir.

Senator CASE. It seems to me that some thought ought to be given to shaping the liability to the needs. I don't think it contributes to the national economy to maintain an era of uncertainty for as large a proportion as that, that at least a third of the eligibles are never going to serve or perhaps more than that if you take into consideration the 290,000 students.

That is something I want to pursue a little further with Mr. Hershey when he comes to testify.

Is the Selective Service Act operating today, Mr. Burgess, in such a way that the Army is becoming an army of people taken under selective service, while the Navy and Air Force and Marines are becoming enlistment groups purely and simply?

Mr. BURGESS. We are having a good enlistment and reenlistment experience in the Army, Senator, and one of the things—of course the Army can use 2-year men to a much better advantage than the Navy and the Air Force can because of the nature of their particular operations.

As you well know the career incentive acts, and reenlistment bonuses and so forth, are being used to the maximum extent by the armed services to get closer and closer to the concept of career forces.

The draft situation does provide the Army with the difference between what they have in the enlistment picture plus those that they need to meet their strength.

The thing that cannot be overlooked is the fact that the existence of the draft is a guarantee, has a very affirmative effect of our ability to meet our enlistment quotas in all service cases.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, I don't have the answer, I am sure but I think if I had the responsibility of manpower for the military services, it would bother me tremendously if I thought that one branch of the service, towit the Army, was becoming primarily the

group of men brought in by induction whereas the others were volunteers.

I don't know the answer.

Mr. BURGESS. The converse of that, Senator, would be that if under no circumstances we could meet our requirements by volunteer means, we would certainly have to resort to the draft in those particular situations.

The extent to which the Army and the country can become alert and awake to the fact that the subject of military service and obligation is something that able-bodied and healthy young men have to provide, the Army would not be using that except as standby authority.

Senator CASE. It seems to me that some thought ought to be given to making enlistment in the Army attractive enough so you got a reasonable proportion of enlistees in the Army.

Mr. BURGESS. I will be glad to supply you a statement sir, showing the exact enlistment and reenlistment experiences as of this date as compared to the draft picture.

Senator CASE. For all the services?

Mr. BURGESS. I will be pleased to submit it for all the services.

Senator CASE. It would be a good thing to have it up to date. We saw some tables on that.

Mr. BURGESS. I will be pleased to supply it to the chairman.

Senator CASE. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Duff?

Senator DUFF. I would like to remark, Mr. Chairman, the more I see of this the more impressed I am by the very extraordinary complexities of the overall picture.

We had testimony yesterday that the Russians at the present time are supplying about two and a half times more people for technical and scientific training than we are in this country.

And I think we have to reorient our thinking in a good many of these problems not only on the matter of improving our forces on a qualitative basis but also putting ourselves in a position to be able to compete with the Nation that is having two and a half times as many of the youth go into scientific training as we are at the time we know when that science may be the determinative factor in the whole business.

In view of that fact, in view of the former idea that we have all had of equality of services and of risk, I think we have to begin to examine fundamentally some of the concepts that underlie the whole business. The first thing we know we may have the military forces but we won't have the scientific ability to compete with these people who may make a guided missile that would do away with half an army if we were attacked by that and they had it and we did not.

That may not be entirely relevant with respect to this particular discussion but it certainly is immensely relevant with respect to the overall result.

Chairman RUSSELL. It is relevant because we are dealing here with the question of the Selective Service Act and the very word selection indicates that we would select those that could be better spared.

I have been concerned greatly about the Russian technological program.

But I am not as much frightened by some of the aspects as are some of the witnesses that came before the committee.

We are making considerable progress in our own technological field.

We should accent it and see that there is no question that we have superiority. Because we are depending largely on that to maintain our freedom.

Senator DUFF. The other matter of interruption of medical men in midcareer, I will discuss with Dr. Berry.

Chairman RUSSELL. I understand he is to follow Secretary Burgess to the stand.

Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. I have just one question.

Is not the state of uncertainty to which Senator Case alluded incapable as long as we do not have a system under which all are compelled to serve under exactly the same conditions?

Mr. BURGESS. Senator Ervin, I don't know of anyone who according to the laws and the rules and regulations under which national selective service operates, who under the present law, starting at certain dates and thinking about the long term liability that these men have up to age 35, I don't know of anyone who is preferentially missing that obligation.

The only thing I would like to say, sir, is this, that if we could get a predictable national program based on our active requirements and our reserve requirements and could make the choices and the term of service which would be widely known and get across the philosophy that an equitable type of service has to be provided, we can get more men through on a normal basis and get them into the Reserves where we would have active screening processes and relieve them of certain types of obligations—if they were in the scientific field as has been mentioned—that we could do a better job in the foreseeable future.

Senator ERVIN. I have a lot of complaints due to the state of uncertainty in which the men subject to the draft are left in and have thought a good deal about it.

But as long as some men can escape military service by not enlisting and as long as some are called and some are not called, there is going to be a continuance of that state of uncertainty, isn't there?

Mr. BURGESS. I think this is the answer to give to your point. The young men who have this uncertainty and the parents who are concerned about some escaping and others not, I think that is a condition of thought rather than a condition of fact.

As I tried to point out a moment ago, the former condition can be settled pretty quickly if his parents and the young man and his environment will decide that he should analyze and give us his service.

Senator ERVIN. That is true. But how many will decide that. What parent will insist on his child going into the Army when the child next door, the same age and under the same conditions is never called?

Mr. BURGESS. He is liable to be called.

Senator ERVIN. I have a lot of complaints about——

Mr. BURGESS. I hope that individual does not get through without service.

Senator ERVIN. But they do. Many are subject to call but only a part are chosen.

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir; because this period of liability extends for a young man from 18½ to 35. In any program you get you will have

a group. One of the things we have to do is keep that group at a workable size. We have to keep up a group of eligible young men who are waiting to serve.

We have to keep that group anxious, willing and able to go into military service.

Senator ERVIN. If you had them like that, you would not be bothered. You would have volunteer enlistment. You disagree with me however that you think this period of uncertainty can be eliminated without requiring everybody to serve.

Mr. BURGESS. The major amount of my time, Senator, in the last 7 months since I have been on this job has been directed to just that point, sir.

If we can get to what the Defense Department and the National Security Council and all the people who deal in these things set up and study is the program size of the defense requirement in our active forces and in our Reserves and follow a well-thought-out plan that takes care of the scientific situation, education situation and even on down to hardship cases, that we will have this uncertainty reduced to the very minimum.

It is only until we can get a program like that that I can give you some assurance of curing this problem of uncertainty.

Senator ERVIN. If you can get an ideal program, it will contribute much to an ideal world in which there will be no problems existing.

Mr. BURGESS. To the greatest extent possible in a democratic country we think we have this program.

Senator ERVIN. That is all.

Chairman RUSSELL. The Selective Service has been in operation now for a number of years. We have had a great deal of experience with it, with deferments for various purposes, including educational deferments. We say we are stabilizing our armed services now. The size of them is being stabilized now.

We have done what we could to try to assist in getting career men in the armed services by having the highest paid military forces that the world has ever seen.

No other country on earth would have ever even dreamed of any pay scales such as we have in our military services.

They so far exceed the others that there is no comparison, even on the very highest, Canadians and others that might have the same form of government that we have.

It seems in view of all these factors that it ought to be possible now to get a chart and just take this 1,100,000 young men that are becoming 18 and a half each year and follow it out as to how many will go into the services as volunteers and how many will be drafted and how many will escape service so we can give, or get some idea about it.

Mr. BURGESS. I can give you a chart on the system we have today and the system we are trying to work toward.

Chairman RUSSELL. I would like to see it.

There is no reason why, with the collaboration of the Selective Service that has had a great deal of experience in this field that we should not get a fair picture.

Mr. BURGESS. It would have to be based on the assumption of the stabilized forces.

Chairman RUSSELL. It can't be exactly accurate because there is discrimination.

Mr. BURGESS. We have much of that information right in this book, not in chart form but statistically there, that is what it is.

Chairman RUSSELL. There is discrimination in all fields of living and until human institutions achieve perfection and there is nothing in human history to cause us to believe they ever will, we will have some.

You can't write a tax bill that don't put some few people out of business. It is impossible. Some people will be compelled to contribute more to their country than others in military service, taxation, and other fields.

We strive to get it as low as we can, but we can't eliminate it. If you can get these charts sometime before these hearings conclude, if we can look at them, I would like to see what will happen to the 1,200,000 men that come of military age each year.

Mr. BURGESS. We will have something for you shortly.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington, do you have another question?

Senator SYMINGTON. I think you answered my question by your statement of putting the two bills together.

Chairman RUSSELL. I hope we don't go into that unless the Reserve bill is proposed as an amendment to this bill. That will require hearings of its own.

Senator SYMINGTON. I feel about the same way that Senator Case does and I will be glad to be guided by any position that the Chair takes on it. The problem is going to be a little difficult based on what I hear from home to explain to the Navy veteran, a 4-year veteran of the Navy, why he has to get in his car to drive a hundred miles to attend drill, at the same time the administration is discharging tens of thousands of volunteers out of the service.

I suppose it can be done. Fundamentally if the idea is to cut this cost, it can be achieved by cutting heavily the regulars and then submitting the reserve plan that can't get through the Congress.

There is one other point. I remember the figures yesterday in support of Senator Duff's position, about the scientific people.

The scientific engineering manpower commission executive secretary and a gentleman with him from the General Electric Co. gave some figures which I thought were right startling as I remember them.

There were 19,000 engineering graduates in this country this year, an estimated 54,000 in the Soviet Union.

Inasmuch as nuclear physics requires a high education, they noted that 4,500 men in the United States were getting doctors degrees in science and the estimate of the Soviet was 7,300 as against 4,500.

In addition Mr. Boring said that he went to Europe and to the best of his ability in the satellite countries and so forth, studied the situation based on his vast experience that he has had in this field that the education of the Soviet engineers was a higher education from the standpoint of basic education and research and so forth than that that was given in this country at this time.

Am I correct in that?

Senator DUFF. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is indeed frightening if it is true. The quality of technical education in Russia is that much better than that which we're able to give here. That is alarming. We should direct our attention to that.

Mr. Secretary, if you are prepared, you may go ahead with your own statement.

This has been on Secretary Wilson's time up to now and we give you your opportunity.

Mr. BURGESS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF CARTER L. BURGESS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: The Department of Defense firmly believes that H. R. 3005, along with the other major defense measures which were included in the President's Special Security Message of January 13, 1955, to the Congress, are essential keystones to the overall strength and combat effectiveness of the Active and Reserve Forces of our Nation.

BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Defense is charged with the basic responsibility for the military security of the United States. In the discharge of this responsibility it is at all times directly accountable to the Chief Executive and the Congress. To be fully prepared we must have the authority commensurate with our responsibility.

Our basic concern is, and will continue to be, how we may best provide this country with the balanced defenses and military resources which it requires for safety in this trouble era of history with due regard to our economy, our young people, our industries, and our honored institutions.

We are here today, therefore, to support measures which we consider to be of vital interest to the country as a whole, and to all the services—not any one in particular. We are here to support the extension of induction authority for the Armed Forces and to support as strongly and as clearly as my heart and mind will permit the realistically conceived and equitable Reserve program of the President—the National Reserve plan.

INDUCTION AUTHORITY—TERMINAL DATES

H. R. 3005 would extend induction authority from its terminal date of July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1959. If this authority is permitted to expire, it will place reliance for procuring the military manpower requirements not filled by enlistments and appointments on those persons who have had a military obligation under the law and have been deferred from military service.

CURRENT DEFERMENTS

Authority to induct individuals who are currently deferred will not be affected by termination of general induction authority. Individuals who are or have been deferred are liable for induction until age 35.

It has been in the national interest to grant the deferments now in existence. Abrupt cancellation of these deferments would be necessary if induction authority is not extended. Even so, those in de-

ferred categories, who are militarily qualified for active duty, would not fill the military manpower requirements during this 4-year period.

LEVEL FORCES OF FUTURE

Our national strategy visualizes the maintenance of an active duty force of approximately 2,850,000 for the indefinite future. Our desire is to have the maximum possible percentage of this force come from volunteers. However, our postwar experience indicates that without the existence of selective service the maximum volunteer force we have been able to maintain has been approximately 1,500,000. This is only one-half of our present and future requirements.

INDUCTIONS STIMULATE ENLISTMENTS

We realize that the very existence of induction authority stimulates individuals to enlist. This has enabled the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force to maintain their authorized strengths without resorting to the draft. The Army obtains the majority of its needs by voluntary means. In the next 4 years our projections indicate that to maintain an Army of approximately 1 million men we will need about 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 15,000 monthly. This is in addition to a requirement of 1,770,000 enlistments in the same period.

These figures are subject to modification as the influences of the Career Compensation Act, reenlistment bonus, and other factors give us the desired improvements in enlistment and reenlistment experience. The Congress has been most helpful to Defense's high priority personnel program of developing career forces.

TERM OF SERVICE

Current enlistments in the Navy and Air Force are for a minimum of 4 years; in the Marine Corps the minimum is 3 years; in the Army the statutory minimum is 2 years. The longer enlistments are made possible through the pressure of the draft. Without the draft, all services would be forced to lower their enlistment tours, as they did in 1947, in order to increase numbers volunteering. This is a situation that would be unacceptable as advanced technical equipment and missiles continue to be introduced into the services.

These longer enlistments raise the quality of our force as well as its quantity. Shorter terms of service mean lower level of skills are developed; personnel turns over faster; training loads increase; and costly movement of personnel increases. These all mean greater costs in manpower and dollars and less security for the dollars invested.

TERM OF SERVICE FOR INDUCTEES

The present 24-month period of induction is the minimum acceptable tour of duty. I realize full well that 2 years is a long interruption in the life of a young man—a young man whose health and mental qualities permit this interruption. But, when I look at the kind of country in which he lives, and the way of life in which he makes an investment with his military service, I feel that this may be one of the most rewarding investments of his lifetime. I will never regret

the benefits I received from the military service I performed before and during World War II.

EFFECTIVE SERVICE

Approximately 7 months of a 24-month tour of an inductee are consumed with basic training, leave, travel to and from duty stations in the United States and to and from overseas stations. This means that the period of effective military service is not 24 months, but nearer to 17 months. Any reduction in the total 24-month tour cuts into these effective 17 months. The 17-month cycle is a costly one and greatly increases the problems of training, rotation, overseas service, and quality of forces. For these reasons we stress the necessity of a 24-month tour as a minimum.

UPPER AGE FOR INDUCTION

The upper age at which induction may take place for deferred persons should not be lowered from the current provision of law of 35 years. Lowering of the age at which liability for service ends would result in temporary deferments being extended into permanent exemptions. Escape from liability for service is not intended for any qualified person not exempt by statute. This would be contrary to the concept of equity which the law contains and for which America stands. In this connection, statistics show that in fiscal year 1954, 6.1 percent of inductees were over the age of 26.

INDUCTION AUTHORITY AND RESERVE FORCES

The extension of induction authority and retention of the present requirement for 8 years total military service are the foundations necessary for the development of an effective Reserve program. Trained manpower is essential if we are to have the combat-ready Reserves we need backing up the Regular Establishment.

I should also stress here, as part of the Reserve program, the necessity for the continuation of the ROTC programs. Many of our young men are entering this program today primarily for the desire of fulfilling their military obligation as officers. This program would certainly suffer if induction authority lapses.

DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT

Before commenting on proposed amendments to the existing law, I would like to urge extension of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 until July 1, 1959. Unless extended, the Dependents Assistance Act will expire on July 1, 1955. The Department of Defense considers that the extension of this act is an essential corollary to the draft.

The base pay of enlisted personnel is simply not enough to enable those who are married, or who have other dependents, to provide adequately for their dependents. Under this law, the Government and the inductee, as well as the enlisted man, each contribute to the allotment of pay which goes to assist in the support of his dependents.

To permit the Dependents Assistance Act to expire on July 1, 1955, would result in serious financial hardship to the dependents of personnel who are now in service as a result of induction or enlistment,

as well as those who enter in the next 4 years. Lapse of this law would be a distinct disadvantage for the military services. It would adversely affect enlistments and reenlistments. It would counteract the advances we have made in stimulating career motivation and stability of force through other legislative proposals recommended by the Department of Defense and enacted by the Congress.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS

I should not like to present the Department of Defense position on the amendments incorporated in H. R. 3005. We interpose no objection to any of these amendments, except for a modification to the age amendment proposed by the House Armed Services Committee and contained in section 4 of the bill.

THE AGE AMENDMENT

Section 4 of the bill would permit young men who entered the National Guard before age 18½, or who subsequently join before reaching that age, to complete their military obligation at age 26. This would amend existing law under which such individuals, by virtue of being deferred have their liability for induction for training and service extended to age 35.

Neither the Department of Defense nor any of the military services were afforded sufficient opportunity on this amendment prior to its adoption by the House Armed Services Committee. We do not believe the amendment is fair and tried to go on record accordingly.

Under the amendment, individuals entering the National Guard just before age 18½ would complete their 8-year military obligation in 7½ years.

INEQUITABLE TREATMENT

It is unfair to those who were inducted and served with the Active Forces during hostilities in Korea and acquired an 8-year obligation, that their contemporaries who enjoyed draft deferment during that same period may, in the final outcome, have a shorter military vulnerability.

Furthermore, this same consideration would apply to current and future situations where young men who enter the guard and spend no extended time away from home or civilian pursuits, may acquire a lesser military vulnerability than young men drafted for 2 years or those who enlist for longer periods with Active Forces.

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ENLISTMENTS

There is a strong likelihood that the opportunity of discharging the military obligation in a 7½-year period, with no active service, would prove harmful to recruitment for the Active Force.

STATE DUTIES PERFORMED

As partial justification for this amendment it has been stated that in the course of a 7½- to 9-year obligation, a National Guard man might participate in suppressing 10 or 12 civil commotions while in a purely State status. The implication is that guardsmen spend an

amount of time performing State militia duties which are equivalent to a normal tour of active service.

Based on reports received from 43 States, there were 370 instances during the 7-year period 1947-53 in which either Army National Guard or Air National Guard personnel were called out to perform State duties. This is an annual average of 1.3 emergencies per State.

These reports further indicate that the number of men involved averaged between 50 to 60. Assuming an average National Guard strength of 6,000 per State during that 7-year period, this means less than 1 percent of the National Guard were employed each year in the 1.3 emergencies.

Thus at the most the average number of the National Guard could expect to be involved in not more than 1 emergency during a 7½- to 9-year term of service.

TRAINING STATUS

The second major basis for our opposition to this amendment is the question of the training status of National Guard units.

By law, the National Guard constitutes part of the first-line defenses of the Nation. Accordingly, it must be regarded as available for early deployment in an emergency. The law further provides, however, that no member of the military forces may be sent outside United States territory unless he has had the equivalent of 4 months basic training, that is, some 600 hours.

No young men who enter the National Guard are required to undergo initial active training. Their normal National Guard training of 48 drills several week-ends and 2 weeks summer camp provides about 185 hours of training annually. It is apparent, therefore, that it would take some time for these men to receive the equivalent of 4 full months of basic training.

The effect of shortening the period of required membership of such personnel in the National Guard would be to increase the percentage of young men who had not been in sufficiently long to receive the equivalent of basic training. Such inadequately training men would have to be eliminated from their units under emergency conditions requiring early deployment of the National Guard.

AGE 30 RECOMMENDED

We are, therefore, proposing an amendment to section 4 of the bill which would set the age of draft liability for young men entering the National Guard at age 30 rather than at age 26, as proposed in H. R. 3005 or at age 35 as provided in current law. The Department of Defense realizes that liability of men in the National Guard to age 35 is excessive and undoubtedly contributes to the high turnover rate among young men entering this program. Our amendment will provide a reduced period of service for the young man in the National Guard more in balance with all pertinent considerations.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICERS

We have had discussions with the Department of Commerce on the status of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. We are in agreement that statutory recognition be given to the service

performed by commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and that after 24 months of such service they should be exempt from induction. This recommendation could be effected by inserting the words "or as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey" after the words "Public Health Service" on page 3, line 6, of H. R. 3005.

While on active duty these officers are not required to be registered with Selective Service and are relieved from liability for training and service. This provision would clarify the status of officers who might resign after their service and would permit the establishment of a consistent policy which could be used when interviewing prospective candidates for appointment.

After a declaration of war or national emergency these officers are subject to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces by Executive order. In World War II, 94 of an authorized force of 171 officers were so transferred and were exposed to the normal hazards of military duty.

OVERALL ENACTMENT OF DEFENSE MEASURES URGED

H. R. 3005 is vital legislation for the good of the country. Its enactment is necessary and I ask your support of it.

But the Department of Defense continues firm in its conviction that this single piece of legislation standing by itself does not provide the other critical defense measures strongly recommended in the President's special message earlier this year and so clearly reaffirmed in his public statements of just 2 days ago.

The Department of Defense urges this committee to consider the National Reserve plan along with H. R. 3005 just as the President's security message to this Congress contained both of these proposals.

You are familiar with the special situation which now exists with respect to this legislation.

In the responsibility which devolves on me and the seriousness with which I take my Senate confirmation, sponsored by this committee, I earnestly hope you will take up this additional and critical defense legislation which is so fundamentally related to the extension of the draft law to 1959.

I feel this even more when I consider the many months of effort and close attention which have been given to the whole National Reserve program by our President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other concerned departments and agencies of the Government. At the same time, I must not overlook the many national and patriotic organizations who worked on the plan so valiantly all along the way.

The Senate Armed Services Committee's own studies of recent date on the inadequacies of the Reserve programs of all the services were basic and invaluable to all of our determinations which led to the final plan.

I now stand ready to be at this committee's disposal to present the National Reserve plan so that we will not overlook this integral part of the protection of America and the free world.

We must have adequate active forces and a strong Reserve and further delays must be halted so that we can get on to providing greater predictability and wider choices of military service for our young men.

Chairman RUSSELL. I don't propose to go into the Reserve matter at this meeting for reasons I have already assigned, but I am interested to know, Mr. Secretary, when you came to the opinion that it was a good thing, to have them joined together.

Mr. BURGESS. They came up in the same Presidential message. We kind of hoped that they would be joined up here, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. I was of the opinion that you had agreed to separation of them.

Mr. BURGESS. As you know, I am in the personnel field and the National Reserve plan, and everything I have ever issued on it was sent out for the edification of the people have shown that the draft is an important keystone to the edifice of that particular program.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is true, but I am speaking about the legislative aspect. I was of the opinion that the Department of Defense had agreed to have them separated.

Mr. BURGESS. No, sir. I don't think that is the situation. Of course we send bills up here and we arrange with the White House and in my talks with the President and so forth that these things were all intertwined and one depended on the other to a large extent, and we hope that the joining of those bills as being appropriate by you would take place up here, sir.

That was our great hope.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, your statement is very impressive, and comprehensive as to the views of the Department with respect to the pending bill, Mr. Secretary.

I may say that I share your views that the National Guard service in the bill proposed in the House version should not eliminate a man from his liability.

He has not contributed enough to the defense of his country.

Mr. BURGESS. That was a great contribution in our Reserve plan to get those men trained so we would have every one in the Reserve with at least 6 months or more and in a unit.

Chairman RUSSELL. We don't know whether this committee will change it. The National Guard is a very potent factor.

Mr. BURGESS. And very potent.

Chairman RUSSELL. Potent in more ways than militarily. I was not referring to its military strength. I had more reference to its political strength than its military strength.

I think that is going too far to reduce it when you consider the number of hours they contribute to military work.

Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington?

Senator SYMINGTON. I would like to ask one question.

At the end you say, "We must have adequate active forces and a strong Reserve." You would also believe that we should have strong active forces too, wouldn't you?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Inasmuch as under the present plans as of next year the Army of the United States will be tens of thousands of combat troops smaller than the Army of South Korea, would you be justified in saying that that is a strong active force?

Mr. BURGESS. Yes; I think it is a strong active force. The growing size of the Air Force and the rest of the technological advances have to be considered in that field.

Senator SYMINGTON. It doesn't worry you that we are tens of thousands of combat troops smaller than the little army of South Korea?

Mr. BURGESS. I would have to look at it this way, this tiein with Air Force and Marines and Navy and the whole picture surrounding that before I could give you a comparative statement on that point.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Duff.

Senator DUFF. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Ervin?

Senator ERVIN. There is one regulation recently called to my attention where a lot of these boys have gone into the National Guard—I have a case in mind—where as National Guard men they would be deferred until they finished college. He went to the artillery school at Fort Sill and was qualified for commission in the National Guard and was called into the service.

He was called in as a private because as of last year if he was called a few days earlier he would have gone in as an officer, now he goes in as a private.

That is a waste of training.

Mr. BURGESS. I would like to know about that situation.

Senator ERVIN. He was very outstanding. He saw me personally. He made a fine impression on me.

Mr. BURGESS. Would you get the details on that and furnish them to me?

Senator ERVIN. I will write you.

Mr. BURGESS. That is the kind I like to get ahold of.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is a remarkable case. I would be interested in knowing the outcome myself.

If there are no questions, we thank you, Mr. Secretary for your presentation.

Mr. BURGESS. Thank you.

Chairman RUSSELL. We will now have Secretary Berry.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRANK B. BERRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, HEALTH, AND MEDICAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, General Armstrong will join me. I believe you have my statement. Unless you wish to have me read it, I won't read it.

Chairman RUSSELL. There are a great many ramifications of this doctor draft and if you cover this ground pretty fully in this statement, it is not long, I think that for the first time in my career as chairman of the committee, I will ask you to read it.

Most of the time I am hoping and praying they won't read it. But the committee has many questions about the doctor draft.

Mr. BERRY. All right.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health and Medical.

Title I of H. R. 6057 would extend until July 1, 1957, the present authority contained in Public Law 779, 81st Congress, as amended, to induct physicians, dentists, and allied specialists into the Armed Forces. Title I would also continue in effect until July 1, 1957, the various additions and modifications to Public Law 779 which were contained in the 1953 extension of that act.

Only by an extension of the doctor draft will the Armed Forces be assured of meeting their requirements for physicians and dentists during the next 2 fiscal years. In referring to meeting our requirements, I have in mind both the total numbers of doctors required and the number of experienced physicians that will be needed in order to meet our medical needs.

There was a brief period last year when, as a result of estimates based on new statistics regarding the number of medical school graduates vulnerable under the regular draft and on further reductions in the size of the Armed Forces, there appeared to be some possibility that we could meet our needs for physicians through the regular draft much sooner than we had previously estimated. However, a careful analysis of all the factors involved soon dispelled our hopes in this regard.

On the basis of a survey recently conducted by the Selective Service System of physicians and medical students who are vulnerable for military service under the regular draft, it is estimated that 6,619 physicians would be available for military service during the next 2 fiscal years under the regular draft if the Universal Military Training and Service Act is extended in substantially its present form and if the present extremely low physical standards for doctors are not raised.

This figure is approximately 1,150 less than the replacement requirements of the Department of Defense and the United States Public Health Service during this same period, which total 7,771. Consequently, it is apparent that even from the standpoint of mere numbers and even with the reduction in the size of the Armed Forces announced last December there are still not enough physicians vulnerable under the regular draft to meet the needs of the Armed Forces for the next 2 fiscal years.

This brings me to the problem of experienced physicians. Throughout my statement in using this term I am referring to those professionally mature general practitioners who have been practicing medicine for some years; to those physicians who have had some formal training in a specialty; and finally to those physicians who are certified in their specialty by one of the American specialty boards.

Under the doctor draft the Armed Forces have received large numbers of experienced physicians without whom satisfactory standards of medical care could not have been maintained. Starting in 1953, as some of these experienced physicians completed their obligated service under the doctor draft and were released from active duty, they were replaced by other, equally experienced physicians procured under the extended doctor draft.

However, if, subsequent to July 1, 1955, the services were to be limited to procuring physicians under the regular draft, each highly experienced physician who completes his 2 years of obligated military service will be replaced by a young, inexperienced physician just out of internship. Under such a system the Armed Forces would

lose, without hope of replacement, approximately 60 percent of the experienced physicians now on duty. Obviously, service men and women could not be provided with adequate medical care under such circumstances.

In an attempt to resolve the specialist part of this problem, the Department of Defense, in cooperation with the Selective Service System, has established a program under which a certain number of young physicians will, upon the completion of their internships, be further deferred for residency training in the various specialties required by the Armed Forces. Upon the completion of their specialty training, the individuals concerned will then be required to perform their obligated military service. Without an extension of the doctor draft only a token number of young physicians will be deferred for this program.

As I have previously indicated, without deferring a single physician it is estimated that the number of physicians available under the regular draft during fiscal years 1956 and 1957 would be approximately 1,150 short of our requirements. It is further estimated that if this specialty training program is to be effective in providing us with experienced physicians so that after 1957 we can do without a special doctor draft, approximately 900 young physicians should be deferred to enter residencies in each of the fiscal years to which I have referred. If this number were deferred and all of the other young physicians were brought to duty, our shortage of physicians available under the regular draft during these 2 fiscal years would amount to approximately 2,700.

The figure, 2,700, I have just mentioned would then represent the approximate number of older physicians we would expect to procure during the next 2 fiscal years with an extension of the Doctor Draft Act. To obtain this number, it is estimated that we would have to go into the priority III group in their early forties, an age group which, insofar as dentists are concerned, we first reached over 2 years ago.

Having mentioned dentists, I might point out here that our problem with respect to dental procurement under the regular draft would not be as serious as the problem of procuring physicians. This is true mainly because only a small fraction of specialists are needed in our dental service compared with the percentage of experienced physicians required for our medical service. From an overall numbers standpoint the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service will need a dental input in the next 2 fiscal years totaling 4,017. The estimated number of young dentists available through the regular draft during this same period amounts to 3,496. We would consequently have a shortage of approximately 525 dentists during the next 2 years if the Doctor Draft Act were not extended.

The question of volunteers has often been raised in connection with the necessity for extending this legislation. On the basis of our past experience, however, voluntary procurement can be expected to be in the future a relatively minor factor in meeting overall Department of Defense requirements for physician and dentists. We have today slightly more than half of the total number of medical officers authorized for the regular corps of the three services, and in spite of intensive procurement programs, annual gains in the regular services have been relatively small; in addition, we have only a handful of career medical

and dental Reserve officers on active duty. I believe this brief summary of our past experience with respect to voluntary procurement makes quite clear the fact that the three services will be primarily dependent for the next 2 years upon the regular draft and the special procurement authority contained in this legislation if adequate medical services are to be maintained.

Another question frequently asked is, why do we not employ more civilian physicians? The answer to this question is that the number of qualified physicians who—under civil service regulations and pay scales—will accept civilian employment at places where their services are needed is so small that it remains a negligible factor in our overall procurement program.

We are not unmindful of the possible impact of our requirements on the civilian medical economy, particularly as we draw closer to the older priority III group of physicians. I would like to point out in this connection, however, that during the next 2 years we will, as a result of the recently announced reduction in the size of the Armed Forces, be returning to the civilian medical economy, upon the completion of their obligated military service, more physicians than we will be taking out of that economy.

There is a feeling in some quarters that most of the older priority III physicians are filling essential positions in their communities. I would agree that undoubtedly many of them are. However, I feel reasonably certain that out of the more than 10,000 priority III physicians now in their early forties or younger who have never performed any military service, 2,700 qualified physicians could be found whose temporary removal from their civilian communities would not seriously interfere with meeting the medical needs of such communities.

In concluding my statement regarding title I of this bill, I should like to reemphasize my firm conviction that a 2-year extension of the doctor draft is an absolute necessity. Without such an extension we could obtain neither the total number of physicians needed nor the experienced physicians required to maintain an adequate medical service.

Title II of H. R. 6057 deals with the extension of the \$100-a-month special pay now authorized physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. Prior to commenting on the provisions of title II, I would like to summarize the history of special pay.

Concern over the pay of military doctors is almost as old as the Army itself. In 1777 George Washington addressed a letter to the Congress expressing his concern regarding this matter, and in 1814 the 13th Congress enacted into law legislation to provide for additional pay for military doctors. For approximately 100 years following the enactment of this legislation varying amounts of additional pay were authorized for doctors who served with the Army.

This problem became acute again following the close of World War II as the Armed Forces experienced great difficulties in the procurement of doctors. Many members of our small peacetime corps were eligible for retirement. Many others resigned to obtain more remunerative civilian positions. At the same time because of the unparalleled opportunities in civilian practice the procurement of new officers dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

The loss of officers through retirement and resignation and the diminishing procurement of new officers would have caused much

concern even if our military forces had followed the traditional pattern and rapidly reverted to small peacetime forces.

Instead, the heavy responsibilities the Armed Forces had to assume immediately after the close of World War II required that we maintain relatively large forces spread throughout the world. The situation was more than serious; by 1957 it had reached a critical stage. The Medical Services could not maintain on a voluntary basis a Medical and Dental Corps able to furnish even a minimal standard of medical care to our Armed Forces.

In 1947 Congress examined ways and means of meeting this critical situation. Investigation into the cause of the shortage of doctors revealed that such persons had to be willing to make a considerable financial sacrifice if they chose to accept a military career. In an attempt to provide at least a partial solution to this problem Congress in 1947 authorized \$100 a month special pay for physicians and dentists. The provisions of this legislation have twice been extended and at the time of the latest extension veterinarians were also authorized special pay.

All the reasons advanced in the interest of the passage of such legislation in 1957 have equal if not increased validity today. For example, the financial sacrifice I referred to a few moments ago is even greater today than in 1947. According to the results of a survey published in the May 1943 issue of Medical Economics, the 1951 net income of physicians in private practice in the United States was \$15,262. Even the most dedicated young service doctor receiving \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year can hardly help but be influenced by the disparity between his income and that of his civilian counterpart.

It does not appear to be logical to deny to the career doctors who enter the service after June 30, 1955, and to the doctors who enter the service for 2 years under the Doctor Draft Act the same consideration given to doctors entering the service prior to that date; nor does it appear to be logical to deny to our future doctors some recompense for the heavy expenses they incurred in securing the education and training they are required to have to be eligible for appointment in the Armed Forces.

Having given you a summary of the history and justification for special pay, I would now like to say a few words about title II of the bill presently under consideration.

Briefly, title II of H. R. 6057 would amend section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by extending until July 1, 1959, the date by which Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps officers must enter on active duty in order to be entitled to special pay. Unless the Career Compensation Act is amended, doctors entering on active duty after June 30, 1955, would not be entitled to special pay, while doctors who entered on active duty on or before that date would continue to receive this pay.

In conclusion, I should like to affirm my complete conviction that to deny special pay to doctors entering the Armed Forces after June 30, 1955, would have a damaging effect upon the procurement of career personnel and would be grossly unfair to the older doctors being brought into the Armed Forces under an extended Doctor Draft Act.

Senator ERVIN (presiding). Dr. Berry, I take a certain amount of consolation out of your thesis that doctors like other people acquire

wisdom and capacity by experience. Some of our doctors yesterday who oppose extension of the doctors draft intimated that when a doctor came from internship without any experience other than his internship that he was fully qualified, and that if all doctors were of that group, those with experience should be excluded.

Senator CASE, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. On that same point, 2 things ought to be considered, 1 was on the level of experience that you would have in the medical services of the Military Establishment and the other would be on the effect on enrollment in medical institutions.

On the first I used to think that doctors had internship before they had general practice. I got the impression yesterday that the doctors thought that it would be all right for the young doctors to get the internship with the Army.

Mr. BERRY. Doctors are deferred for internship so they don't enter the armed services until after the internship.

Senator CASE. But they would have no general practice?

Mr. BERRY. That is right. The internship has been reduced from formerly a 2-year internship which was well rounded and during which the young doctor could advance in maturity. Since World War II it is for only 1 year. I think most of the hospital administrators and educators—I have talked to many of them, and I share their view—look forward to the time when we may be able to resume the 2-year internship but we have not been able to do so up to the present time.

Senator CASE. Before assigning them to the military?

Mr. BERRY. Before turning them loose so they could go their own way, either in residency training for their specialties or to enter into practice.

Senator CASE. There is another question which might not seem to immediately concern the medical staffs of the Military Establishment but eventually might, what would you think would be the effect upon enrollment, in the medical institutions if young men were told that the first couple of years you were through with your training, including your internship, you would be required to serve the Military Establishment if they were comparatively considering the choice of a medical career against a scientific career and in the scientific career they had no relative certainty of an assignment under the doctors draft law or under the general draft law, what do you think would be the effect upon enrollment in medical institutions?

Mr. BERRY. Immediately after their internship?

Senator CASE. Would they be likely to study to be doctors or would they prefer to become scientists?

Mr. BERRY. In 1948 there were 25,000 applicants for admission to medical schools in this country. In 1955 there were 15,000.

Senator CASE. What were those figures?

Mr. BERRY. In 1948 there were 25,000 applicants for admission to our medical schools. In 1955 there were 15,000. I think that the prolonged course in medicine and its specialty and the great cost thereof, plus the 2 years in our armed services adds very materially to the educational period of a young man.

In other words, 3 to 4 years in college, 4 years in medical school, 1 year in internship.

Two years in the Armed Forces at one time or another, and then 2 to 5 years in a residency specialty, which carries a man pretty much up to 30 or above.

That is long and expensive education cost. I believe one of the reasons for this decline in application for membership is the fact, coming now to your question, that only those who sincerely want to go on and be doctors carry through with that desire.

Many of the others will be satisfied with the allied sciences with a doctorate in philosophy, engineering, chemistry, and so forth.

About 85 percent of our teachers of science are not doctors of medicine but are doctors of philosophy who have stopped their career then go into a shorter course.

In the conference of Columbia University celebrating its 200th anniversary, Dean Rappley of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia made the statement that the quality of the applicants for admission to the medical study schools are going down. Although 6,800 were taken into medical schools last year, there was a noticeable diminution of the quality over what had been 5 years ago.

One of his remarks was "Aren't we scraping the bottom of the barrel?" And one of his fellow educators said, "Haven't we gone through?"

Senator CASE. On a percentage basis that is a tremendous drop.

Chairman RUSSELL (presiding). May I ask a question?

Senator CASE. I was under the impression that the large hump you referred to in 1948 accumulated because of men who took training under the GI bill and wanted to be doctors and they found out they could not because the medical colleges would not accept them.

They would not expand their facilities to any degree to increase the number of them. Naturally after these men had had their premedical training couldn't get into medical schools that discouraged a number of other men who wanted to take the training.

There are many more who have had premedical training than the colleges will admit.

Mr. BERRY. I have said that. That was with the tailing off of those from World War II under the benefit of the GI bill of rights.

So part of that drop was due to that also. There were vacancies present in our medical schools in this last fall that were not filled, positions for students.

Chairman RUSSELL. Excuse me. I did not understand that last sentence.

Mr. BERRY. There were vacancies for medical students that were not filled this last fall.

Chairman RUSSELL. I am amazed to hear that.

Mr. BERRY. That again, Mr. Chairman, comes into our different State laws in regard to the State-owned medical schools. Some States do not admit any men outside of the State to their medical school. Then there is a great differentiation in tuition in some of the medical schools from a very nominal amount to the inhabitant of the State to a very high amount up in the neighborhood of \$2,500 to out-of-State inhabitants. So we don't have similar conditions.

Chairman RUSSELL. I am surprised to hear it. We have 2 medical colleges in my State, 1 at Emory University and the other the University of Georgia Medical College.

I get also from parents frequently who are under the illusion that a United States Senator has something to do with the operation of a medical school and wants me to get their sons in the medical school.

I don't have anything more to do with it than the parent does, of course. But they write me. I don't think that condition exists in either one of those schools.

Mr. BERRY. No; I have just seen the new buildings at the University in Augusta and realize how much the State of Georgia has taken the responsibility upon itself in expansion.

The State of New York is doing likewise. As soon as it can get enough faculty and facilities—that is expanding both of its branches of its medical school. During the next few years we have eight new medical schools being opened in this country.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is significant. I know in my own State, although we are not a wealthy State, the State has put up 20 to 25 million dollars to improve the medical school in the last few years. I am sure Emory is heavily endowed and had no difficulty with their finances.

Senator CASE. Yesterday, Mr. Chairman, we heard the suggestion made that if we were not to extend the doctors draft law that we could get something over 6,000 doctors by letting the regular draft law operate and take the men in by induction.

That was also dependent largely upon assuming that a young man graduates from the medical school and through his internship becomes eligible for induction if he does not have medical service.

It would seem to me if we did that I thought it would be discriminatory because in some places the draft call would be filled first by calling the young men who had medical training.

That would be calling them under a general draft but calling them for a special service.

Mr. BERRY. You are quite right there. If the special draft is not extended, amendments similarly protective and protective amendments would have to be offered as are now embodied in the present law so as to assure an even and sufficient call of the doctors.

But we would still be short and we would be getting only the group coming out of there, out of internship.

Chairman RUSSELL. I think you still would be short but assuming you did it that way, then it seems to me the inevitable psychological reaction among young men would be the surest way to be called under the draft would be to be graduated from a medical school.

Mr. BERRY. That's right.

Chairman RUSSELL. Once you have that that would accentuate the drop in the medical school.

Mr. BERRY. Except for the few that are physically disqualified which runs in the vicinity of 15 percent of all the doctors who served.

I disagree with those who think it is bad for them to serve.

I served 5½ years myself. First in World War I. My only complaint in World War I was I was never allowed to get to the front. I kept writing requests to be allowed to do that. In World War II I put in over 4½ years. My 4½ years were not only taken out of private practice, I was over the age and did not have to go, but I found they added very much to my knowledge and experience, not only knowledge of the world and through meeting other people, but in the whole subject of surgery.

Chairman RUSSELL. I think most of the people that I have met who have had military service in one way or another, after it is over, no matter what their attitude was before they went, they testify to many benefits from that service.

Mr. BERRY. I am reminded by General Renfrow that the rejection rate of doctors has been running at 25 percent rather than 15.

Chairman RUSSELL. Did that arise due to physical disability?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is rather high among college men.

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Assuming that a young man is brought into the service through the operations of the regular selective service but he is a doctor, does he automatically receive a commission or any special rate of pay if he is assigned to medical duties or does he—

Mr. BERRY. If he receives a commission.

Senator CASE. Does he automatically receive a commission?

Mr. BERRY. There are two ways I believe. General Hershey and General Armstrong can correct me if I am not correct.

He has the right to apply for commission either before he receives his notice of induction or immediately upon receiving the notice of induction that he will be called.

Then he is held up until he has been screened and looked over from a safety standpoint and then he is ordered into service.

If he waits until he is drafted and is picked up under the draft, then he will not be given a commission unless he applies for it. I believe Dr. Bertelsen who was here yesterday testified on that.

Senator CASE. A year ago Secretary Wilson presented an amendment to the law which this committee considered and Congress passed which authorized the Secretary to assign doctors or dentists to special duties as an outgrowth of the Peress case. How has that worked?

Mr. BERRY. Do you know? General Armstrong may be able to answer that.

Senator CASE. When we had that situation a year ago?

General ARMSTRONG. If I interpret the question correctly, Senator Case, that has been worked out satisfactorily.

The physician who for some reason or another does not receive a commission either because he has not applied for one or has been turned down for some reason for a commission but still is inducted, is assigned to the Medical Service and we in turn assign him to duties that are in a nonsensitive place, so that he does perform the duties for which he was trained in his professional school, that has worked out quite satisfactorily.

Senator CASE. Dr. Berry, when you were speaking about the salaries, you compared the average net income of physicians in private practice with that of the young service doctor.

I think you gave the figure \$15,262 as being the average net income of physicians in private practice.

Was that limited to young doctors?

Mr. BERRY. No, sir. That is the gross average. I can tell you what the resident gets who has completed his residence, in one of our major specialties, medicine, surgery, and so forth.

If he starts out he is offered a position in a going clinic such as the Mayo Clinic or the Leahy Clinic or Palo Alto Clinic with groups of

doctors and he will start out in the vicinity of \$800 to \$1,000 a month, that is after he has completed specialty board training.

Those clinics set up the same type of annuity and insurance provisions that our large corporations do.

Senator CASE. Then a more comparable figure for this dedicated young service doctor receiving \$7,000 or \$8,000?

Mr. BERRY. Should be compared to \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Of course the young man coming into the armed services even with his living and subsistence and moving benefits, if he starts as a lieutenant his whole total first year's pay will be about \$5,500 to \$6,000.

As a captain, about \$7,000.

Senator CASE. Does that include all of the marital benefits?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. On page 3 you referred to the probable shortage of meeting requirements if they came in under the regular draft, the figure 1,150.

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Does that include the calls or requirements of the Public Health Service?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. I see.

Mr. BERRY. May I speak about that, sir?

Senator CASE. Yes.

Mr. BERRY. As to why we have included the Public Health Service. They come out of the exact same manpower pool. They have the right to apply for a commission in the Public Health Service which is a governmental service and does have excellent and fine work and is responsible for large areas of preventive medicine throughout the world.

What is now happening is that, well, some of these young men receive a call for induction before they have the right to apply for a commission in the Public Health Service, so it is essentially all the one pool that we have to think about there.

Senator CASE. The question was raised yesterday as to whether it was constitutional to induct for service in a civilian agency.

Mr. BERRY. They are not inducted. They apply for this commission, sir. If they do not apply for that commission in the Public Health Service—and many of them do, to escape duty in the military—then they would be inducted into the military.

They are not inducted into the Public Health Service.

Senator CASE. But you get the psychological threat of induction?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir. Because they would be inducted for the military.

Senator CASE. Have you ever examined the breakdown of the assignments of the Public Health Service as to the hospitals or the agencies of Government to which they are assigned?

Mr. BERRY. I acted as a consultant to 2 in New York at 1 time in the tuberculosis work. I know the extraordinary amount of research work they are doing. I have met them in all parts of the world as advisers in our point 4 programs.

Senator CASE. Do you know what portion of the eight-hundred-odd which I understand the Public Health Service wants now, what proportion of that will be assigned to the Indian Service hospitals?

Mr. BERRY. No, I don't sir. I visited last year in Alaska. Colonel Morrison might be able to tell you. In Alaska last summer I was not only impressed but gravely disturbed about the situation on tuberculosis which is probably one of the worst situations from the standpoint of tuberculosis in the world.

They have one of the highest rates. We in the United States have one of the lowest.

Senator CASE. I am concerned about the shortage of medical services in the Indian country. There happen to be several reservations in the State of South Dakota.

When we passed the bill last year to transfer the medical service to the Public Health Service, one of the arguments advanced was that this would make it possible to insure an adequate number of doctors in attendance generally in the hospitals on the Indian reservation.

At that time nobody pointed out that that might be as a result of the operation of the doctors and dentists draft law.

I foresee some difficulties if it should happen that a doctor living in the town adjoining in which he is practicing finds himself confronted by the possibility of being drafted and to avoid that applies for a commission and finds himself assigned to the Public Health Service and by the Public Health Service assigned to the reservation hospital only a few miles let us say from where he was enjoying a general practice.

Mr. BERRY. I would not say that would be a very probable thing.

He might be assigned to a hospital, but I think his chances—I can't speak with authority, but his chances of being assigned to a nearby hospital would not be very great.

Senator CASE. Somebody would have to be assigned if they fill them.

Mr. BERRY. It would be just by chance that if that vacancy happened to be opened there, it would be by chance that he might be assigned there.

Senator CASE. That may be. I don't know whether it made much difference whether he came from Brooklyn or from South Dakota.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. MANLEY G. MORRISON, CHIEF, MANPOWER CONTROL BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE ARMY SURGEON GENERAL

Colonel MORRISON. The figures which the Public Health Service have provided us on their replacement requirements for these 2 years indicate that 179 of those 845 will be trained in internships in Public Health Service.

Five hundred and forty-nine are for assignments as staff replacements in regular Public Health general duty assignments and for service within the Indian Affairs.

They do not have a separate category for that. Seventeen are replacements for their specialists losses.

Senator CASE. I would like to know just how many are going to be assigned to the Indian Services.

I want those hospitals manned as long as that promise was made.

Chairman RUSSELL. I don't believe either of these gentlemen are with the Public Health Service. They will be glad to get the information.

Mr. BERRY. Colonel Morrison says he can obtain the information.

Senator CASE. I can see some sharp reactions if the operation of the doctors draft law is relied upon to fill those positions in some of the

reservation hospitals that they have not been able to fill by offering them the maximum salaries under the Classification Act.

Chairman RUSSELL. As a practical matter, it is my own 2 cents worth that it is going to have that effect and I don't doubt that whoever drew the law expected it to have that effect because they could not get the contract doctors to look after the Indians but with the draft being in effect the young fellows would go into the Public Health Service and I don't think there is any question but what the doctor draft furnishes those doctors to the Public Health Service.

It will be my guess that the Public Health Service will have a lot of difficulty for filling those places when and if the doctors draft expires.

Mr. BERRY. That is the difficulty that many of the others will have.

Many go into the Public Health Service with the expectation that they will be assigned to a large hospital and not go overseas.

Chairman RUSSELL. They prefer the Public Health Service rather than the armed services. They would not go into either one unless the doctor draft was law.

Senator CASE. I have another question. That is with reference to the extra compensation. You compare the situation or the position of those doctors who enter on active duty after June 30, 1955, with those who have been on duty before that.

Isn't that comparable though in principle to what we have done in changing the entitlement to GI rights after the war was over?

Mr. BERRY. I say this from personal knowledge. A great many have written and have talked to me that they have made their plans and made their way through medical school and have made their plans entirely on the extra \$1,200 a year to help them pay off their debts.

About a third of our doctors getting through medical school are under heavy debt running from \$1,500 to \$10,000 a year.

Senator CASE. I think there would be some difference on that score. We did establish a cutoff date for the GI rights for the average soldier.

Mr. BERRY. I don't think it would be a good thing for morale and I think it would detract from service career or any volunteer if the \$100 was eliminated.

Senator CASE. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman RUSSELL. I was called away for just a moment and I don't know whether you were asked about this or not.

We have had testimony here yesterday complaining of the fact that the services, medical services of the armed services were treating dependents and a million civilians. I had no sympathy whatever with the complaint about the dependents.

I think that is proper and should be done but I am somewhat shocked to know that they were treating a million civilians and I would like to get your statement with respect to that.

If that is true, I want to find out about the matter because I think it should be corrected.

Mr. BERRY. Just a word about the dependents. As you know, there has been a bill to authorize for the care of dependents before the last and this session of Congress. We have made honest efforts to get that matter straightened out. It is estimated that about 70 percent of the dependents are cared for by the armed services and 40 percent are not.

Of the 60 percent General Armstrong can give you the breakdown and also the breakdown on the civilian situation.

Chairman RUSSELL. I would like to strengthen the dependents' care but I am in favor of divorcing this civilian employee care from the armed medical services. I don't think because a civilian happens to be employed by the Armed Forces that he is entitled to any medical care than if he is employed in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BERRY. Except emergency.

General ARMSTRONG. I can clarify that because it is chiefly a misconception. We are speaking primarily of civilian employees of the Department of Defense. They total 1,182,426.

Now of that group, 12 percent are serving with the Armed Forces overseas. In that instance they are given the same medical care as any other United States citizen that is on duty with the military unless there are medical services available in the civil economy that we think is comparable to a United States citizen, to what he is entitled to. There are a few instances, for example, in Paris and London where that has been determined. In those instances we do not furnish the medical care. Otherwise for this 12 percent we do. That leaves the bulk, roughly 1 million civilian employees of the entire Department of Defense in the United States. The only care that those million people are given is that set up by the Congress in Public Law 658 of the 79th Congress. It was known as the employees' health services. It was basically a preventive medicine program. And specifically it was limited to treatment of on-the-job illness requiring emergency attention, preemployment and other routine health examinations and referral of employees to private physicians and dentists.

In that whole program for a million people, in last year we employed a total of 196 physicians of whom 101 were civilian contract physicians.

In most instances those 95 military were naval physicians who were handling this health program in an area where they could not employ a civilian physician.

So what I am trying to point out is that this is not the kind of a medical show that is being pictured.

Chairman RUSSELL. Suppose I am a grade V clerk and employed in the Pentagon or employed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

I have a virus attack of some kind. What are my rights as to medical service from the hands of the Army doctors?

Mr. BERRY. None whatsoever. Except that if you want to get advice you might go to the dispensary which is provided for civilians and say I think there is something wrong; I don't feel like continuing my work, what should I do? That person, if the physician who examined her, felt that she needed to receive medical treatment would be referred to her private physician.

Chairman RUSSELL. Wouldn't do more than take her temperature?

Mr. BERRY. That is correct.

Chairman RUSSELL. You estimate that required—

Mr. BERRY. One hundred and ninety-six countrywide—and that same program—

Chairman RUSSELL. That is doctors, or is that on a man-hour basis, distributed among all of your doctors, or do you have 196 assigned to it?

Mr. BERRY. One hundred and ninety-six total assigned to that particular type of work.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is based on the number of personnel and not on the number of man-hours devoted by all of your doctors?

Mr. BERRY. That is generally correct; 101 of those are civilians, civilian doctors.

Chairman RUSSELL. I understand that they were on contract. There was testimony likewise that although we were in time of peace and the health of the country was improving, or at least we hope that it was, that you were increasing the ratio of the doctors to the number of troops. Why is that so?

Is that correct? Why have you found it necessary to do that?

Mr. BERRY. That is not so. During World War II, the ratio of troops was 5.6 per thousand. The ratio now is approximately 3 or 3.04 in some service, 3.26 in the Navy, 2.9 for the Air Force per thousand. All requests are very carefully screened by the Health Resources Advisory Commission, known as the Rusk committee.

Chairman RUSSELL. So you are not increasing the ratio?

Mr. BERRY. No, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. I can't find all these statements in what I have before me, if I am not mistaken, it was testified that it was increased since Korea more.

Mr. BERRY. No, sir.

General ARMSTRONG. I think that reference that the chairman is thinking about had to do with dentists. Just roughly our ratio of physicians prior to World War II was running roughly 4.5 physicians per thousand troop strength. During World War II it ran about 5.6.

Chairman RUSSELL. During the period of actual hostilities you would think it would have to be a little higher. People are getting shot.

General ARMSTRONG. Today we are at the lowest ratio we have ever been in decades.

Chairman RUSSELL. How about the dentists?

General ARMSTRONG. As far as the dentists are concerned, we have been operating in three departments, Army, Navy, and Air Force for many years on roughly a two-dentist-per-thousand ratio. The fact that was mentioned yesterday that in planning for these 2 fiscal years involved by this proposed legislation, used the figure 2 for our planning is nothing new.

We have always used that for planning. Unfortunately we never attained that. I cannot remember when any of the departments have ever had that many. There is always a certain amount of attrition that goes on with the result that we usually run 1.8 and at times one particular department may get them as high as 1.9. It was pointed out during the Korean war we got along with 1.7. Perhaps at one point we did drop to that, but it was not a planned figure because we always have tried to hold as near 2 per thousand as possible.

With that ratio, we have never been able to provide full dental treatment.

I grant there is an overall shortage of dentists, that is very true. It is proved by the condition to which General Hershey and his cohorts deliver these boys to us. We ran a survey and on the average the people who come to us through selective service each new inductee requires the services of a dentist for 8 hours in order to get him into what we call rehabilitated or A-1 condition.

Chairman RUSSELL. That was my next question. I don't recall the specific testimony but there was an inference either that General Hershey selected those that had bad teeth or you did a whole lot more dental work on these draftees than the average civilian got, that they required a great deal more time.

Is there any reason for that?

General ARMSTRONG. It would be very difficult for me to say how it compares with what the average civilian receives. The average civilian gets whatever dental care he wants to buy within limits. Dental work is not quite like medical work. Many of us develop dental conditions, if it is something we can put off, we do it. I put it off because it hurts. Others put it off because it costs money. It is not an emergency thing like the medical field. If you get a fever and get sick you go to see a doctor.

Chairman RUSSELL. You don't think you are greatly overstaffed with dentists?

General ARMSTRONG. No, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Does the head of the Dental Corps share that opinion?

General ARMSTRONG. Yes, definitely. We give only emergency dental care to our dependents. We are not giving the dental care that we give them in the medical field.

Chairman RUSSELL. How about civilians?

General ARMSTRONG. That 12 percent overseas get emergency treatment the same as our dependents.

Chairman RUSSELL. The average civilian in this country does not get any dental care.

General ARMSTRONG. No, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. Now there was a very grave charge, as I understood it, as to the lack of coordination between the several branches of the service in dealing with these doctors. It seems that the Navy turned back a large number of them who had volunteered for service in the Navy and a large number of them in the Air Force.

They could not use them at all. At the same time the Army was going out here and drafting these men that were established in the medical profession. What do you have to say to that allegation?

Mr. BERRY. The special call No. 24 was put out in December 1954, on the estimated need, projected need. We did not obtain permission from the Health Resources Advisory Commission until later in March or early April to permit temporary overstaffing in ratio to strength, both of dentists and doctors for those who—particularly with the dentists—who wanted to come on July 1.

It is a very difficult problem for the services to handle the complete output of the dental school, as graduation day comes for them to handle them all at once.

Chairman RUSSELL. This was dentists instead of doctors we are discussing?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir. All of us are extremely sympathetic with the importance of trying to accomplish this because of the fact that most of the dentists either have to go into practice with expensive equipment or else in many instances they have to wait until they get called.

Now the Navy had a program which operates in the senior year of dental school so their needs were filled in which they enlist the young

men as ensigns. This was an administrative tieup. Due to the fact that the draft call had already gone in of several months and we were not given permission to take the entire output of the dental schools as of July 1, orders went out and there was a pile up which has since been corrected.

Every dentist has been ordered who has applied for a commission to be on active duty by November 1955.

That was explained and the American Dental Association had a letter from my Deputy Director Cushing dated April 19, 1955, which is in the full committee hearings of the House, April 28, 1955, on page 2748.

Chairman RUSSELL. Have steps been taken to prevent a recurrence of that in the future?

Mr. BERRY. Now that we know that we are going to have that permission from the Rusk committee, we will have that permission regularly in the future.

Chairman RUSSELL. It is very tough on a young dentist and doctor if he sets himself up and gets some office equipment and all this expensive machinery that they have to have to then drag him out after he has been trying to practice about a year.

The armed services automatically ought to go to rather extreme lengths to see that those men——

Mr. BERRY. They weren't permitted to. That in turn was approved by the Health Resources Advisory Committee.

Chairman RUSSELL. But that has been approved now?

Mr. BERRY. That has been approved.

Chairman RUSSELL. I have one final question. We hear a great deal about the Soviet superiority in all the other technical fields. Do we have any information as to their medical schools and reserve specialists as to how far ahead they are of ours?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir. They graduate about 20,000 doctors a year. This year we will graduate about 6,800 doctors of medicine. We have access to all the literature they write. There is nothing new. In fact there is much of old that appears in their literature. It is noted that when we meet in conferences that we have in Paris of the blood association, blood banks, blood research, and blood developments, that they are very anxious to sit next to our members and copy down everything they can. The doctors with whom we have come in contact are not the equal from an educational standpoint with the doctors we graduate. I sat on the quadripartite Public Health Commission when I was in Berlin. I sat with them and I can attest to that fact.

Chairman RUSSELL. They graduate about three times as many a year as we do.

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Chairman RUSSELL. I would assume then that the ratio of their doctors of medical people to their population was much higher than ours.

Mr. BERRY. I don't know the backlog. I don't know the total number. I don't know how long they have been graduating 20,000. Last year they did. In the prerevolutionary days and in the twenties the number of graduates was far lower. I believe something in the neighborhood of 2,000 to 3,000, very much lower.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do we have any information as to whether they have kept their student population relatively low as we have done or they do it on a mass basis?

Mr. BERRY. They do it more on the mass basis under the older style of didactic teaching rather than teaching in smaller groups and encouraging individual research on the part of the students.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do we know how many years training they give?

Mr. BERRY. No.

Chairman RUSSELL. When I was coming up as a boy in Georgia none of the doctors had more than 2 years of training. They graduated from medical school with 2 years' training. Some of them have good skills, very good doctors.

Mr. BERRY. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do you have any further questions, Senator?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Chairman RUSSELL. If not, we will stand in recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 p. m., the committee recessed to reconvene at 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Present: Senators Russell (presiding), Symington, Case, and Saltonstall.)

Chairman RUSSELL. The committee will assemble this afternoon to receive testimony from our very distinguished visitor of Selective Service, General Hershey.

I never shall forget the first time I met General Hershey. He probably does not remember it, but I remember it very well.

It was back in 1939 or 1940, when the world was just on fire, and I called up what was then the War Department and told them I wanted somebody who knew something about a draft to come up and talk to me about a bill to put this country in some kind of a posture of defense.

General Hershey—I believe he was a major then, he could have been a lieutenant colonel—but I think a major appeared at my office that afternoon and told me he had already worked one out with Senator Burke, of Nebraska, and Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, and that bill, which contrary to the general impression, did not have a definite administration sponsorship, was finally enacted into law.

The general has appeared before these committees many times during the last 15 years, and I know few men upon whom the Congress places greater reliance in his statements and judgment.

During the course of our discussion I hope this afternoon that the general will see fit to express his comments or concurrences with respect to the several amendments on these two bills which relate to deferments.

I note that the House has amended the bill so that any regular registrants who have been rejected by Armed Forces induction stations shall not remain liable for induction after attaining age 26. A comparable amendment to the Doctor Draft Act would provide that special registrants who are turned down for commissions on grounds of physical disqualification shall not remain liable after attaining age 35. There is also an amendment relating to the National Guard which has been discussed here, which would terminate the age

of liability at 26 years instead of 35 years, as in the present law, and we also expect that the general will comment on the statistics furnished by the Assistant Secretary of Defense this morning relating to the numbers of men in the manpower pool apparently in excess of our military requirements.

Before General Hershey proceeds, however, I might say that the Department of State has previously requested to be heard with respect to an amendment which they are proposing to the regular draft bill. I do not see why this amendment was not presented by the Government witnesses representing the Defense Department, or whether it was approved by the Defense Department, but, of course, that does not foreclose the Department of State from presenting its testimony and urging any amendment that they see fit.

We have here Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton, of the State Department. We will be glad to have you present any matter that you wish, Mr. Morton.

STATEMENT OF THRUSTON B. MORTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, ACCOMPANIED BY LOUIS HENKIN, BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MR. MORTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. This statement is concerned itself with the amendment to exempt certain friendly alien veterans under the Selective Service Act.

In general, there has been resentment that the United States has been the first to deviate from established international practice not to draft nationals of other countries. There was objection in particular from some of the countries with whom we have treaties providing for the mutual exemption of the nationals of the other state from military service. Most serious, however, has been the reaction against conscription by the United States of nationals of friendly countries with whom we are associated in mutual defense arrangements where the individual has already served in the armed forces of his own country.

The strongest reaction has been in France, where the French Parliament has adopted legislation which would have the effect of conscripting Americans in France. The legislation by its terms is fully reciprocal, so that Americans would be exempt on whatever basis that the United States might exempt French nationals. There is no doubt that this legislation is intended to be retaliatory and was drafted in such a form that there would be no conscription of Americans unless the United States conscripted French nationals.

The House of Representatives last year adopted H. R. 9007, to exempt from service any national of a country with whom we have mutual defense arrangements, who served in his country's armed forces for 18 months. Since this legislation was introduced, the selective-service officials agreed to defer the drafting of aliens who would be exempt by such legislation until the conclusion of legislative action. Such postponements were requested by the State Department in individual cases only at the behest of the local Embassy. In all, since August of 1954, postponement was requested and granted for 136 aliens.

In the meanwhile, France, too, has postponed induction of Americans under its legislation, pending the outcome of legislative effort.

Recently, however, since the United States appeared not to be taking steps to exempt French nationals, France has indicated that it is moving toward the actual induction of Americans in France. It is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,500 Americans in France would be subject to induction under French law, but would be exempt if the United States adopted reciprocal legislation like that contained in H. R. 9007.

A representative of the British Embassy has also raised in particular the problem of the possible application of the Selective Service Act to British subjects in the United States who served in the Korean war.

The language to meet this problem, exactly as approved by the House of Representatives last year, is available for the committee. It can go as a new ultimate, or penultimate, paragraph to H. R. 3005.

The Department of Defense has informed the Department of State that it concurs in and supports this proposed amendment. The selective-service organization has indicated that it has no objection.

I might, Mr. Chairman, just read the last paragraph of a letter signed by the director of legislative program, who is Richard A. Buddeke, of the Department of Defense, to the Deputy Undersecretary Murphy of the Department of State:

For the reasons stated above, the Department of Defense supports Department of State legislative proposal.

That letter is dated May 4 and the entire letter is available to the committee staff.

Chairman RUSSELL. Who did you say wrote that letter?

Mr. MORTON. The director of legislative programs of the Department of Defense to the Deputy Undersecretary of the Department of State.

Chairman RUSSELL. He is authorized to speak for the Defense Department in this field?

Mr. MORTON. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, as a matter of comity, I have no particular objection to it. I do not know whether I am much impressed by the threat of the French to draft our people. If they want to play that way, ours could come home and theirs could go home and neither would suffer any great loss; but as a matter of comity and goodwill between nations I see no objection to it.

Mr. MORTON. I might say, sir, that there were no provisions in the conscription laws of a lot of the NATO countries that aliens serve, to take aliens and several of the NATO countries began protesting to us when we attempted to draft aliens who had served their required military service in their own country.

In this one case, the case of France, I think what happened, sir, is that we attempted to draft the son of a member of the French Parliament and he introduced a bill and it passed the French Parliament.

It is not a reciprocal bill and they have not enforced it, and it does not come into effect if we put in our legislation a provision which exempts those who are veterans of their own country, in those countries with whom we have mutual defense agreements.

There is a proviso in the suggested language which confines it to a reciprocal arrangement, provided that no exemption shall be granted

to any person who is a national of a country who did not grant reciprocal privileges to the citizens of the United States.

Chairman RUSSELL. Whatever happened to this man's son?

Mr. MORTON. We got him deferred——

General RENFROW. We inducted him and he was discharged by the services. They asked to take him home.

Chairman RUSSELL. How long did he serve in the French Army?

General RENFROW. Eighteen months; a little longer than that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, one question.

Chairman RUSSELL. Certainly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Morton, this bill came over to the Senate last year or the year before, as I remember, and we did not act upon it and I cannot remember why there was objection to it and why we did not act on it. Do you know why we did not act on it?

General RENFROW. I can answer that question. It was because at that time we suggested that when the regular bill came up that this bill be amended to include that, at that time, rather than bring up the alien question last year under the amendment of the bill, it was suggested that would probably be the better way to do it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you think it would be good legislation to put this exception in the overall draft bill?

General RENFROW. Yes; we do.

Chairman RUSSELL. Why can't you handle this administratively? Why do you have to spell this out in the bill?

General RENFROW. The law says that all aliens shall be liable.

Now, they are here only on a permanent visa; unless they are on a permanent visa, they cannot come as a student or a visitor as under the old conditions and, therefore, they are liable under the law.

Chairman RUSSELL. Is that inherited from the wartime when there were so many aliens here?

General RENFROW. That has been in the law, the 1940 and 1948 act all the way along.

Chairman RUSSELL. I know it was in there originally, because when we passed the draft the country was flooded with people, refugees who had to fight or at least should fight somewhere in the war, and I thought perhaps this was handed down from that original bill.

Mr. MORTON. If I might add I think that if we make it a matter of law now, we will somewhat put to rest the uneasiness that exists among the 1,500 to 2,500 Americans, United States aliens, who are now students or living in France.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right, do you have any further questions, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Chairman RUSSELL. General Hershey you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG. GEN. LOUIS H. RENFROW, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SELECTIVE SERVICE

General HERSHEY. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, for the last 15 years I have been appearing before your committee in support of selective-service legislation. I regret that world conditions necessitate my appearing before you again today to request further extension of this legislation.

Without compulsory legislation I know of no way in which the Armed Forces of this country can be raised and maintained in sufficient numbers to insure the security of the Nation.

During the past 12 months the Selective Service System has inducted 227,000 of the 637,200 men who entered the Armed Forces during the period from May 1954, to April 1955, inclusive. It is common knowledge that without selective service the recruiting programs of the several services of the Armed Forces could not have obtained the number of men which they did.

I also fully support the President's request for the extension for a period of 2 additional years of the so-called doctor draft law.

Several months ago, I had hoped that the required number of medical and dental personnel could be secured from regular registrants with extended liability to age 35 and that request for the further extension of the special doctor draft bill would not be necessary.

In order to ascertain the true situation with respect to the supply of medical and dental personnel who were regular registrants, the Selective Service System conducted a survey of all such persons registered and classified as available for service by the system, as well as a number of such persons in dental and medical schools, and those being graduated. The study disclosed that there were definitely not enough doctors and dentists to insure an adequate supply of medical and dental services for the Armed Forces, therefore there is no other alternative than to extend this legislation.

In connection with the legislation which you now have under consideration I would like to bring to your attention two matters affecting the operation of the Selective Service System.

The first of these problems is one which has arisen since I appeared before the committee of the House in support of this legislation. It concerns certain recent Court decisions involving the procedural handling of cases of those persons who claim to be conscientiously opposed to any type of service. These decisions are seriously affecting selective-service operations, and I urge the committee to consider amending existing law in two respects—first, the requirement for the referral to the Department of Justice of appeals taken from the local board to the State appeal board by persons who claim to be opposed to any type of service, and secondly, to spell out the intention of Congress by restating the basic principle that in determining the classifications of each individual, local boards are authorized to consider all facts touching upon the individual case.

The other matter which I would like to call to the attention of your committee is one of interpretation of existing law, insofar as it provides for the call to active duty with the Selective Service System of members of the Retired Reserve or those in retired status.

Section 10 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, authorizes the call to active duty, with their consent, for assignment to the Selective Service System, officers of the National Guard of the United States and officers of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces. Section 10 (b) (4) of such act further provides that any such officer who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position with the Selective Service System shall perform the functions of such office or position without loss of or prejudice to his status as an officer in the Armed Forces or a Reserve component. The Retired Reserve is a Reserve component of the Armed Forces.

The officers assigned to the Selective Service System are, by and large, older officers with many years of selective service experience and know-how. Some few of these older officers, including several State directors who, as you know, serve under presidential appointment upon the recommendation of the governor and at his pleasure, have either been retired or shortly will be placed in a retired status.

Some few of these individuals may be utilized effectively in their key positions with the System even after retirement, and under existing law their utilization in these positions would in no way affect the National Guard or other reserve components.

Under existing law officers assigned to duty with the Selective Service System are not counted against the strength figures for active duty personnel or the Reserve. Salaries of these officers are an obligation of the Selective Service System and the compensation of these officers in no way affects the budget of the Armed Forces.

That is not quite true because it saves them paying them retired pay.

So far, I have not been successful in convincing the armed services involved that there is ample authority in existing law for the recall to active duty of certain older officers who occupy key positions in the System and who have been placed in the Retired Reserve or in a retired status. I am convinced that under the provisions of existing law there is ample authority for the recall of such officers.

Now, I have been asked, Mr. Chairman, to comment on certain things that either are in the present bill that has come over from the House, or I testified to this morning.

First, I want to comment on the question of the National Guard amendment which extends, from 26 to 30 years the obligation of those who enlist prior to 18½—

Chairman RUSSELL. You mean the proposed?

General HERSHEY. The proposed.

I assured the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House I agree with that amendment, and I still agree.

Chairman RUSSELL. You mean the House amendment?

General HERSHEY. Mr. Vinson's amendment, not the amendment of the Defense Establishment to Mr. Vinson's amendment.

Chairman RUSSELL. In other words, extending the 26-year limit.

General HERSHEY. I do. Secondly, I was asked to comment on the question of overage 4-F's.

Now, I have no objection to a man who is put in 4-F and not taken until he is 26 shall no longer be liable.

The only exception I want to make is the special registrants, and I will state specifically what that is.

As I am sure the committee remembers, the House amendment deals only with the 4-F who was rejected at the examining station, and I believe that if we are going to defer, if we are going to remove liability from men who have been turned down once or more, we should include all 4-F's who have been rejected for obvious disability as well as rejected in the examining station, and so I have no objection to the present House amendment, but I think it should include all 4-F's and not include the special registrants whom I shall speak of separately.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is the so-called Jonas amendment?

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Now, on the special registrants, on page 2 of the House bill, is an amendment which says that after the 35th birthday of a special registrant, he shall not be held if he has been rejected heretofore.

I would recommend that in the 14th line, the last two words, "he has," be struck and there be substituted for that "he thereafter," and change the word "applied" to "applies" in the 15th line, and strike the word "was" in the 16th line and make that "is".

That would mean that if he is hereafter rejected——

Chairman RUSSELL. Just a minute. Where is the section you are referring to?

General HERSHEY. Section 102.

General MUDGE. Page 13 of the committee print.

General HERSHEY. Yes; right here.

In the seventh line, I am changing that to read:

If he hereafter applies for a commission in one of the Armed Forces and is rejected for such commission.

The reason I am making that recommendation is this. The standard of acceptance has changed materially since wartime, and just after wartime, and to get some equity between those who have been heretofore examined and accepted, I think that the man ought to be reexamined and rejected under present acceptability rather than past ones.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you have lowered the standards and therefore a man who was rejected and who passed his 35th birthday under this would not be liable?

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you say is, he ought to be examined again?

General HERSHEY. That is right. That is the purpose of it.

In regard to the State Department, I think we have already said we offered no objection.

We are postponing about 140 people at the present time, and have since last year, we postponed them until legislation could be effected.

I have them by countries, if you want them.

Chairman RUSSELL. I think that might go in the record.

General HERSHEY. It is short, we can read it.

Chairman RUSSELL. All right.

General HERSHEY. British, 81; Canadian, 8; Norwegian, 3; Belgian, 8; French, 22; Danes, 5; Netherlands, 1; Italian, 3; Greece, 1.

Those are the ones we have postponed, believing that they came under the legislation which passed the House and we postponed them until the Congress could act on it.

Chairman RUSSELL. In explanation of what I have just said, I have no objection to the basic principle involved. I do not like to legislate under duress or pressure from some other countries, what they are going to do.

General HERSHEY. I would say that the primary interest of the State Department—we did not object to the legislation, and inasmuch as the House had passed it, we tried to implement the legislation as we understood it, of the House, until such time as the Senate could, normally approaching the extension of this bill, consider it.

I was asked to comment on the manpower pool.

I would like to say in introduction, that the manpower pool is not a pool. It is more like a river because it ebbs and flows, it has high water and low water.

Had I been here 2 years ago, I might very well have been here requesting the Congress to lower the age, or raise the age, or do something to increase the pool, because at that time, it was getting desperately low.

Now, since 1953, conditions in the world, at least for the moment, have changed, and men are coming to age more rapidly, and they are being taken and, therefore, at the present moment we have approximately 1,700,000 who have been put in one age and, of course, that is in excess of our needs, providing that we train no one in the Reserve.

Now, 2 years ago, a great many people who wanted a Reserve program, said we could not have one because we did not have any men, and it was literally approaching the truth.

So, when we think of 1,700,000, in the first place, right now, I cannot justify it, but in our past, many times in our past, we have been down at the bottom of the barrel, and if we took any considerable number of individuals out for Reserve purposes, no matter what kind of way you got them, you would very rapidly depreciate that pool.

And I must call your attention to the fact that out of the 1,700,000, there are 1,400,000 that have not been examined, and two-thirds of those, at the very most, will be the only ones who can hope to pass the physical, the others will be lost, and for other reasons they must come out of the other 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent, so instead of having 1,400,000, we will be much nearer to having just short of 1 million who will pass the physical, and then, of that number, probably 5 or 10 percent is going, inevitably, to be very hard to get hold of for a lot of reasons.

Now, I can probably use up an afternoon talking about a manpower pool, but it should be something that our experience would tell us how to handle it with something approaching stabilization, but until the world becomes more predictable, the manpower pool will be no more predictable than the world, because a manpower pool is controlled somewhat by the birthrate, which tended to make us very short in the forties, because the birthrate in the twenties was low, and it is going to tend very high in the sixties because the birthrate in the forties has been high—but, after all, the jeopardy and uncertainty of any boy in that pool cannot be assured until some one can tell him how stable this world we live in is then.

And I think probably—and I am willing to pursue the pool to any extent that the committee wants, but it is true that at the present time we have more than we are using today.

But remember, the called are only a relatively small part of the demand because—

Senator SALTONSTALL. Here is a question that has been bothering me a great deal. Mr. Chairman, may I ask?

Chairman RUSSELL. Certainly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Assume the military forces are stabilized at around 3 million people, and assume the National Guard was maintained and the Reserve plans went into effect in some form, so that there were, we will say, 2,900,000 more men in the Reserve.

If those two things were carried through by volunteer and by the draft, how, in your estimation—how many men coming of age and

susceptible to military service and who are capable of meeting the physical examination, might be able to escape all military service? Have you ever estimated it?

General HERSHEY. Yes. You must make your estimate, of course, this way: In the first place, even during the war, when we were taking low—presumably taking at the lowest standards that we could, physically, we did quite well to get between 55 and 60 out of each 100.

Therefore, even during wartime, we had to face the loss of from 40 to 45 percent. Now, those individuals who are—33⅓ percent of them were rejected outright for physical reasons, and we never got better than 34 percent during the war.

Now, the other 10 or 12 percent are the ones that get lost in the hardship cases, and they get lost from some kind of occupation losses, exceptional things, and a few of them are going to get lost in deferments for farmers, even though we never get them from liability, they outlived their opportunity to get hold of them, and somewhere between 5 and 10 percent, you can almost feel you are going to lose.

I never saw a sawmill that, no matter how well you turn out the lumber, but that you had a lot of sawdust and sawdust is a measure of inefficiency in sawing, and, in society, when we deal with masses, we are going to have a loss in spite of all that we can do, even if you make every one liable, you are going to have a 5- or 10-percent line loss, just as sure as the world.

Chairman RUSSELL. Do I understand you estimate there will not be more than 10 percent of the qualified physically fit of the 1,100,000 who come of age, that will avoid service?

General HERSHEY. As I understood Senator Saltonstall, he said that if we had either by enlistment or otherwise a development of what I consider a Ready Reserve program—now, maybe I—

Senator SALTONSTALL. No; what I was trying to say, Mr. Chairman, was, assume you have 3 million in the Regular services, assume you had a Reserve training program of 2,900,000, which is contemplated, including the National Guard and Reserves, and assuming you had the draft, how many men who are physically capable would not have to serve?

General HERSHEY. I again say that somewhere between 5—around 5 and 10 percent—is about what you will lose.

Now, I have to look at this proposed legislation of the Defense Establishment a little bit differently than they do.

In other words, I know the pressures, and I know if you get 6 months for the boys who go in for 6 months and the 4½ years or so in the Ready Reserve, they are going to spend the last 3 years in the Stand-by Reserve and if you are going to call all 3 million, it is very doubtful if we have manpower enough to do it.

I am not saying that to detract from the bill, but one way of keeping these large figures up is to keep people longer than they will stand for.

Chairman RUSSELL. We have not done a Reserve bill yet.

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Chairman RUSSELL. And assuming we did have one, there will be quite a few of this year's class that will not ever serve?

General HERSHEY. That is right, except we won't find out for 17 years whether or not the boy that comes in this year was or was not going to serve because his liability extends to 35, provided he is deferred.

Chairman RUSSELL. Yes; but I am presuming no increase in the armed services.

General HERSHEY. That is right. And, at the present moment, if you take last year as fair evidence, we had 600,000 some go into the Armed Forces, they probably missed by around 100,000 or 105,000 the numbers that could have passed the physical examination, but that 105,000 has got 10 percent in it, which is probably 70,000 or 80,000 that we probably won't get any of, and I believe we have an excess of manpower that is more evident than real, because any time you have the forces going, if they really mathematically handled their calls, they would send out minus calls, but instead they sent out very small ones, but where the Army stabilizes, then the Army call is going to have to come back up.

One of the reasons they don't need so many is because they are discharging people, but when they get down to where they are going, if it is 90 percent or what, then it will be——

Chairman RUSSELL. And that is not offset by the attractiveness of the incentive, incentives of a career and all that?

General HERSHEY. Since I became a National Guard man in 1911, I have been hoping that we could find some way to recruit people and I still have not been able to find it.

I started in the National Guard in Indiana in 1911 and I have been trying to find out some way of getting people to get into it.

Chairman RUSSELL. I was of the opinion that you were in the National Guard, otherwise I could not quite account for your advocacy of this 26-year amendment.

Why is it—now, the National Guardmen, the officers—and they are gallant soldiers and spring to the defense of our country, they drill, but they do go home nights, and they go home a couple of weeks in the summertime—why should those fellows have an advantage over fellows who have done three years overseas?

General HERSHEY. I wouldn't in the first place—I am prepared to support, any time, anyone who asks me to give the Reserve exactly the same privileges we are giving the National Guard and, as far as that is concerned, the man who comes back from Korea under the proposed legislation of the Defense Establishment, unless he got in after 1953, has no obligations in the Regular Reserve under that bill, none, he goes immediately to the Standby Reserve.

Chairman RUSSELL. You keep talking about a bill. We haven't got one.

General HERSHEY. That is right, and that is one of the reasons why I am willing to support the National Guard, because the National Guard is going to be more important if we have no Ready Reserve because they are the only ones that we have.

Now, why do I support them? In the first place, it was not the National Guard's fault, who enlisted in 1950, that it did not go to Korea but he has been 5 years waiting each day, not knowing where he will be sent—talk about uncertainty—and not only that, but he must stay until 35 under the present law, under that state of uncertainty.

Chairman RUSSELL. I think that is too long.

General HERSHEY. And, therefore, if we are going to get 8 years' service out of each person we will have a much stronger force, Mr. Chairman, than now, and when I have 1,700,000 people who have done nothing—why prevent some of those 1,700,000 from having service by

holding for 4 years more a man in the guard—I want to see some of these 1,700,000 forced into the Guard, and they will not be forced if we have people they are holding—and I think if a man serves 8 years that is a good substantial time, and, of course, we would——

Chairman RUSSELL. Do you think that the Guard makes a man as efficient as 2 years in the Army?

General HERSHEY. In the first place, I am told—and I did not get this quite from the air, but I got it from—the man that told me I think knows and he says about 30,000 of the Air Guard out of whatever the number is—30,000, 40,000—have already served 10 weeks on active duty—in other words, you have got pretty nearly a trained group of people there.

Obviously, I am in favor of 6 months—I would like to get to the place where people won't call me a recruiter, but I would like to see 1,000 hours as a minimum in the organization I belong to——

Chairman RUSSELL. How many would you say have had 1,000 hours?

General HERSHEY. I don't think very much of them have but I don't think it is the fault of the men in the Guard; it is the fault of the Government because they have not given it to him, because in the first place I think you could keep them in the National Guard, if required 6 months, otherwise, the draft would get you. I have got more faith than some people have.

Chairman RUSSELL. I have got a lot of faith myself, but there seems to me to be a slight disparity.

General HERSHEY. I think a disparity, at the time of Korea——

Chairman RUSSELL. And other considerations.

General HERSHEY. That is true, but there is a lot of difference whether a boy spent 2 years in Korea or whether he spends 2 years now——

Chairman RUSSELL. If he spent 2 years in Germany, he did not go home every night. He had his military duties, he went out on patrol——

General HERSHEY. I realize that. I have a daughter that, for 3 years over in Germany, didn't know what night the whistles were going to blow and she had 1 small child——

Chairman RUSSELL. She was not in the National Guard.

General HERSHEY. No, but on the other hand, two divisions of the National Guard went over there to relieve them, and the reason that the others are at home is not their fault.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is true. Of course, there is nothing to keep them from going. They can enlist if they want to go that bad. I don't blame them if they are not going but I say if they are anxious to go there is nothing to keep them from enlisting and going.

General HERSHEY. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not happen to have a wide choice; I have a choice between a man in the National Guard standing by, and a man outside doing nothing; 1,700,000 of them, and, therefore, I want to get just as many through that guard that I can.

Chairman RUSSELL. Of course, I have been for universal military training all the time that I have been on the committee. I think it is the only solution for the problems we have even now, but I still, while I am a great supporter of the guard, and I fought for them with the

Regular Establishment to keep them from running over them; they have consistently disregarded them and have implied that they would rather have 1 fellow in the Regular than 40 guardsmen, and most of the people that I know in the Regular feel that way, but I still feel that the fellow who has done 2 years in the Regular Army is entitled to more consideration than in the National Guard; I think he is entitled to more.

General HERSHEY. Mr. Chairman, at the present time the man who has had 2 years in the service is not doing anything in the Reserve and I do not think it should—

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL. Yes, but he is subject to call.

General HERSHEY. Well, the more people in the guard, the less likelihood of calling this poor fellow who has been a veteran whose interests I have very strongly at heart.

Chairman RUSSELL. Getting away from that, I assume from Senator Bennett's testimony this morning that Selective Service approves both his point of view and by virtue of the fact you do approve it, I suppose I am correct in assuming there are not many of those boys escaping service by virtue of that temporary exemption.

General HERSHEY. Well, of course, I do not want to be looked at as an advocate for the Latter-day Saints, but remember the Latter-day Saints do not draw on a manpower pool which precludes all ministers, or whatever they are—they are the only creed that I know of that settles for 2 years and, therefore, if we only got 50 percent, why that is just 50 percent more than we get of anyone else.

Now, I am not quarreling, and my belief in freedom in religion is very deeply ingrained in me, and I don't believe in having people worship like I want them to worship, but just the same they have been some of the finest people I know, they are the only people I know of during World War II and the war in Korea who stopped their inherent rights in ministers, and it took none and waited until the armistice.

Chairman RUSSELL. Well, my admiration goes to them. The Mormons believe in taking care of their own and not let Washington get them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You agree with Senator Bennett's statement?

General HERSHEY. That is right, and I want to say one thing in his favor, that the things that he is doing, he is doing out of consideration to me and while you can get at the very serious things like everybody else—but the problem does take quite a little supervision—and I think that the problem is much better than it was 2 years ago, and this will help, the problem is in good shape, though.

Chairman RUSSELL. General Hershey, are you familiar with the general terms of the so-called Flanders proposal relative to the scientists and technicians?

General HERSHEY. Yes.

Chairman RUSSELL. I wish you would comment on that.

General HERSHEY. Well, I suppose the bill—and I do not want to be misunderstood about it—I not only have a very great interest in doing something about the scientists, but part of the things we have been doing has been waiting for legislation, and I will tell you very frankly that I am not waiting much longer, that I am going to make what might be a questionable effort, the effort in trying to do something about the scientific situation.

In the first place, I want to be perfectly honest. The scientific situation is much broader than the draft, and it goes back to the eighth grades, the seventh grades, the high school, and the college.

We have, as a Nation, slept on innerspring mattresses; he have had hot and cold water and automobiles and a great many things, but we have let our education, I am afraid, get soft; we have been tending to graduate people without the toughness of mathematics and other things, and part of our trouble—a lot more is involved than the draft: it is creating people, individuals, so that they can become engineers and scientists.

Now, in the first place, don't misunderstand me. I do not want the numbers that the Russians have got, not matter how good, if we have to use their system to get it. I don't say that all boys who are 5 feet 6 inches with blue eyes and red hair must be engineers, and I do not even want a boy—if he gets to be an engineer and wants to be an executive—I do not want to say that he has got to be an engineer—and I just suspect that their graduates, their engineers have been through some incentive—well not a little of the whip—and I do not want to see any law that says that somebody has got to be an engineer.

On the other hand, in our small way, while it does not affect as many people as some say, it does affect some people—and I think that provisions in the law here in the House to do something toward taking care of it.

I think Selective Service will take administrative action which is very much like the action we took in the State Department business.

I intend in the very near future to presume that Congress is going to try to make arrangements for strengthening, if not innumersing, in military service individuals and then allow them to proceed to do what they were doing—in other words, I think that after a short period of military service, and I think every person in this age probably ought to know something about basic training, I can see their scientists, engineers next in their places of employment provided that they are engaged in something that is in the national interest. Incidentally, I made a study of about 13,000 of them in one State and as near as I can find out 1 out of 7 or 1 out of 8 is engaged now in anything that has to do with that and that is one of the problems: We are not utilizing—and I don't know how to utilize, because I am against laws to compel men to work in certain places, so I am sympathetic—this bill, I think, was an effort to try to make the Selective Service System selective rather than universal.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are "agin" it?

General HERSHEY. I am.

Chairman RUSSELL. General, you are familiar with the bill introduced by Senator Young? That would defer—exempt veterans who had been employed by the Department of Agriculture 24 months.

General HERSHEY. Yes, and I have no objection to it. We were in that picture.

Chairman RUSSELL. Don't you think they ought to have to accept Reserve commissions?

General HERSHEY. Well, we believe they should belong to the Reserve. Maybe I am in error about the—

Chairman RUSSELL. There is nothing in the bill that would require that.

General HERSHEY. Well, we felt they ought to be Reserve officers.

Chairman RUSSELL. They would be exempted if they accepted Reserve commissions, so they would be available for call in time of national emergency.

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Chairman RUSSELL. So, with that provision you will approve it?

General HERSHEY. I will.

Chairman RUSSELL. Have you now given your views on all the various amendments that are in the bill, H. R. 3005, General?

General HERSHEY. I believe I have. The only thing I would possibly like to impose upon the committee a little bit, is to support Dr. Berry, what he said this morning on this shortage.

As I said in my statement, I lived in hope for a year or two we would not have to reenact this special bill, but my experience with two groups has led me to the belief that you have got to be careful of statistics.

There are about 7,000, approximately, young men coming out of the medical schools, and somewhat near that same number, I think, out of internship every year and I think that figure has been bandied around as supply.

That is not supply. We had about 7,156 priority 1 men who registered when this was originally prepared.

They were individuals who with some exceptions passed the physical examination and were accepted and were therefore selected because in V-12 and ASTP we had been over 4 years trying to get them and at the present time we got just 66 percent of them into the service, and I am counting over 100 that are not in yet, which I think it will be.

Chairman RUSSELL. You mean you have not had all of the V-12 and ASTP—

General HERSHEY. We have probably had all we will ever get, but the point I am trying to say is that when someone says there are 7,000 finishing internship, and why can't we get them, they take 6,000 vacancies and I think that we will do well to get 3,300 or 3,400 out of a graduating class because the graduating class has veterans in it which this group did not have.

In fact, I have another study here. We studied 1,200 doctors this spring, young doctors, and of the 1,200 we had in I-A just under 500. We had 150 of them in IV-F, we had 150 of them married, we had 227 that had got overage, that is overage 26 before the law was changed, and who, therefore, would not be liable under the regular act, as has been told to this committee yesterday.

Now, you see when you get 150 and 150, 300 and 227, and that is 500 and some of this 1,200 that you just will not get without a special act—and most of them you won't get anyway.

Now, we have got just about 2,000 out of that 7,000 that are IV-F, we have got 200 or 300 of them still in II-A, and I don't believe we can get them out of that, because we are not only selecting doctors for the Armed Forces, we are operating a distribution system of medical people to areas that normally cannot get doctors, and who are held there by something besides just the economic factor.

Chairman RUSSELL. In other words, you are completely convinced we cannot furnish adequate medical and dental care to the men in the service, unless we extend the doctor draft.

General **HERSHEY**. Completely. And my experience is not based on estimates, it is based on experience.

We only got 63 percent priority 2, and we got 69 percent of the priority 1 dentists, but only 55 percent of the priority 2, and those were young men, those were men who had no service, those were men who had been accepted for military service but you have got hardship, you have got distribution loss—and you get some doctors 50 or 60 miles from any other doctor and you just cannot take them.

Chairman **RUSSELL**. You suggested two amendments to the bill which you think are necessary because of recent court decisions. Do you have the language of them?

General **HERSHEY**. I am prepared to submit those to you.

Chairman **RUSSELL**. We will have that printed in the record at this point.

(The suggested amendments are as follows:)

(j) (1) Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to require any person to be subject to training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is found by his local board to be conscientiously opposed to participation in any form of war. Religious training and belief in this connection means an individual's sincere and devout belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code. Any such person shall, in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces under this title, be ordered by his local board, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, to perform for a period equal to the period prescribed in section 4 (b) such civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as the local board may deem appropriate and any such person who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any such order from his local board shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 12 of this title, to have knowingly failed or neglected to perform a duty required of him under this title.

(2) Any person who, by reason of religious training and belief, is found by his local board to be conscientiously opposed to participation in combatant training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States but not conscientiously opposed to participation in any form of war shall, if he is inducted into the Armed Forces under this title, be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President.

(3) In determining the sincerity and good faith of the conscientious objections to participation in any form of war by reason of religious training and belief claimed by any person, the local board may give consideration to, but shall not be limited to the consideration of, such matters as the type of secular activities in which he has engaged, his conduct and reputation, his lack of humility, his willingness to participate in theocratic wars or wars approved by a religious sect, his willingness to use force in defense of himself, his church, or his associates, and the time of his conversion to conscientious objector beliefs.

(4) Each person whose claim of conscientious objection is sustained shall be listed by the local board on a register of conscientious objectors.

Chairman **RUSSELL**. Now, General, just what are we doing with conscientious objectors?

General **HERSHEY**. The Congress provided that anyone who is found to be a conscientious objector, if he would accept employment in the national interest, that that would be taken in lieu of military service.

Obviously, we were very much restricted in employment for many reasons. He could not work for an employer who made a profit, he obviously could not work in any employment that paid too well, and so he'd been driven to employments that have been provided by the so-called peace churches, hospitals, some rehabilitation work abroad, and things of that nature.

I believe that under the limitations under which we operate, it is operating, putting it into the words of the weekly paper back in Angola, Ind., "as well as could be expected." That is what it normally says about people who are ill, "progressing about as well as could be expected."

And we are practically current, in other words, our inductions are slow enough that the turnover just about takes up the people——

Chairman RUSSELL. Do some of them go into public works, like highways?

General HERSHEY. Yes. Of course, one of the difficulties is if there is a shortage of people you can get them jobs but if there is any surplus or balance of jobs, no one wants to hire them with public money if anybody wants the job, and we would like to get a provision with the appropriations people, that we could spend up to \$10,000 next year to try to reimburse governmental agencies for providing positions for individuals whom we could not place anywhere by any of the normal means that we have tried.

Chairman RUSSELL. Senator Symington?

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

General Hershey, yesterday there was some testimony before the committee that 40,000 additional engineers would be needed by Atomic Energy Commission, according to the AEC, in the next 2 years to handle the program, and that there were only 60,000 engineers all told that would be available from the schools at that time.

Then, later on in the testimony—and I want to correct the figure I mentioned this morning, I said 4,500 people in the fields of science we graduate, and 7,300 that the Soviets did. It is 4,300 that we do and 7,500 that the Soviets do, engineers in the field of science.

Then, on page 128 a representative of the General Electric Co., which we all know has tremendous interests in the defense effort, said the total demand for engineering graduates for the company was 1,800, and they have been able to get considerably less than 600.

Then, on page 130 I asked Mr. Boring, who is chairman of the Engineers' Joint Council and manager of the technical personnel division of the company, the General Electric Co.:

Do you believe that the war effort is being impeded as the result of a lack of scientists and engineers?"

And he said: "Definitely, sir."

Then I asked him:

Do you think that is true of many other companies besides your own that are interested in war work?

And he said:

I saw a communication, as an example, recently, from a board that flatly stated they would grant no deferments, period, punctuation.

And then I said:

If that is true, it must be getting worse as it goes on.

And he said: "It is getting worse."

And then he said that he went to Europe last fall and contacted people in the fringe countries to the Soviet Union, the Finns, the Swedes, the Danes, and other folks and he felt that—

it is very clear that the quality of Russian education is considerably better than ours

Now, I got quite interested in this subject when I was with the National Security Resources Board. Perhaps the most experienced man in the field who studied it as much as anybody I know is Philip Powers, the head of the Monsanto Chemical Co., who formerly served on the staff of the President's Scientific Research Board, was an adviser on Scientific Personnel to the Atomic Energy Commission, and was manpower specialist with the National Security Resources Board.

His testimony very much confirmed the testimony of Mr. Boring and Mr. Meyerhoff and Mr. Cavanaugh on this all important subject of engineers, and I was just marking this when Chairman Russell left, and this man is now with the Monsanto Chemical Co. I asked him:

You heard previous testimony that industry was short of scientists and engineers. The gentleman testifying to that effect was from the General Electric Co.

So, do you find the same thing in the Monsanto Chemical Co., that is, do you have a difficult time?

And he answered in some detail, but the first three words are the most important. He said: "We certainly do."

And then I said:

Under the present law do you believe if the head of Selective Service would interpret the law differently—and you believe he can interpret it differently—and I am at that point referring to his written statement, I did not originate the idea—

that your problem would be considerably reduced?

And he said: "I certainly do."

And then he goes on to detail why he does and he said that he hoped that the Congress would make it clear—well, I better read this now:

I can't understand how he can interpret the law to mean universality of service, when the word "selective" is taken out of the title. As I read the bill myself—I do not see this intent to shift universality of service, but I would hope that the committee might make this clear.

And then he said:

I have had the privilege personally of discussing this with General Hershey in committee meeting here in Washington, and it is my understanding that he believes that he is doing what the Congress has asked him to do in trying to bring everybody into the service. In his attempts to do this he keeps taking older and older people, and we are developing the problem that we face now.

And then I asked him:

But you disagree with his interpretation of the legislative history based on your study of it, is that correct?

And he said:

That is correct. We disagree with this interpretation.

Now, that about sums up a problem that has been on my mind for a good many years, primarily due to the apprehension of good Americans like Dr. Thomas, formerly head of the American Chemical Society and who chaired a committee of eminent men on national resources.

Now, I am absolutely sure, based on my knowledge of the industry, and having still some connection with that great segment of our economy, that we lost a great many more men in Korea than we would have if we had had adequate engineering facilities, or rather engineer-

ing supply of people, and I am completely certain that was true when I was on the manufacturing side in World War II, for example, we just did not have the men to put automatic firing on fighters, we had them—they were working on bombers and ships. I just came from hearing General Gruenther who denied the fact that he had ever said at lunch that we had a jet power that was superior to the Soviets, although he did say he felt that we had superiority in intercontinental planes—I don't agree with him about that, based on the latest information coming out through pictures from the Soviet.

But in any case, I think we will both agree that war is getting more and more technical all the time.

These figures this morning, or rather yesterday, are pretty fantastic, 19,000 men graduated from accredited institutions here and 54,000 estimated in the Soviet with the testimony from 2 witnesses that their education was equal, if not superior, to what we give our boys.

How can we avoid ultimately being behind in the sciences of war, like nuclear fission and electronics, ballistic missiles, and so forth, if they take great care to select boys with scientific aptitudes, and we adopt—which everybody that I have heard of believes they are now doing—and we at the same time adopt a policy of universality?

Or, making it more specific, don't you think that the time has now come when we must do something about these boys who show an aptitude for the sciences, from the standpoint of your activity?

General HERSHEY. Well, may I say a word or two about where—I mean it may be a little—

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you pardon me for being so long in my questions, but I did not want to talk on the basis of yesterday's testimony without the background.

General HERSHEY. What I wanted to say, I wanted to point out what the disagreement was on.

In the first place, is disagreement about what the law says.

I took two facts as having something to do with the law, one was that the Congress did strike the word "selective" when it passed the Universal Military Training Act in 1951; not only that but increased the liability for anybody who had been deferred from 26 to 35—and I could not see any purpose in extending liability from 26 to 35 without trying to make it universal.

And the other thing I have done and explained to Congress on at least half a dozen occasions was exactly how I interpreted the law, and they had the opportunity to change and they did not—and that does not prove anything. But as an administrator I have got to stay somewhere near the law.

Now, in the first place I happen to be the trustee of an engineering school. I am not the best trustee in the world but I know something about the problem training men to be engineers, and also a great problem using them, and we do not use engineers for defense—we got—

Senator SYMINGTON. If I can interrupt there, how do you correlate that statement of 1 out of 13 for defense with the statement of the Secretary of Defense that he made, which was around 50 to 60 percent, as I remember it, out of the engineers in the country now are devoted to defense problems?

General HERSHEY. Well, in the first place, this study was made in one State. We screened 375,000 registrants and ended up with 13,000

men who had been born between 1922 and 1928 which we cut off at 1928, because—and I shall discuss it a little later—the boy who is in college is another problem.

I am talking about the boy who is old enough to be in industry. We had 1,000 individuals who had had some sort of technical education—chemists, physicists, biologists, engineers of many, many kinds.

We used a questionnaire method which I am quite aware has its shortcomings because it is possible that the man did not know he was doing anything that had to do with defense.

One of the questions we asked him was whether he was engaged in defense. It was 1 out of 7 or 8—not out of 13.

Senator SYMINGTON. I beg your pardon.

General HERSHEY. There was a question of teachers and I think perhaps a fairer thing would be 1 out of 6 if you cut out 3,000 teachers because they would not realize that they were the key people on defense if they are teaching mathematics and science, well, in high schools and in colleges.

But just the same there was 1 out of 5.

This is always dangerous, but a man who must always take other parents' sons, I have to wonder how many engineers' hours were spent on the automobiles now on our streets that came out this year.

I have to wonder how many engineering hours went into the television, into air conditioning and many other things, all fine, I like them. I participate in all of them. But I don't believe the Russians are spending any of their engineering science and skill in that particular field.

That is neither here nor there. I have tried to evolve a solution. I don't think it is necessarily a good one. I don't think all of it, all the difficulty was in deferment because in the first place since 1951 when we announced our educational program to go 4 years to school, if you could pass our test, which wasn't too bad, which was about 70 or be in the upper half of your freshman class or in the upper two-thirds of your sophomore class or the upper three-quarters of your junior class, I would like to see the people who were taken out of the school after they met those standards.

So the blame we should have should come after college, after at last the baccalaureate in the field of the graduate student or in the field of the man who is at work. So we have tried to attack that problem.

Senator SYMINGTON. Let me put it back this way. Here are two experts on the problem who testify before the committee that they disagree with your interpretation of universality with respect to the law.

Whether they are right or wrong, inasmuch as the problem is getting so critical, because certainly two companies like GE and Monsanto Chemical are well cognizant of what the defense program is. And when you have a company saying it can only get less than one-third of the engineers it needs like GE does, then the problem is getting really serious especially because of the relative strength as against the Soviet and the Communists. What can the Congress do—let me put it to you this way. Do you approve of the Flanders bill?

General HERSHEY. I don't happen to approve of it; no, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you know about the Hinshaw bill?

General HERSHEY. Yes.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you approve of that?

General HERSHEY. With certain reservations which I am glad to tell you about. I have a plan of my own.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you a bill of your own?

General HERSHEY. It isn't my bill, it is in the defense bill.

Senator SYMINGTON. What do you think we can do to reduce, if not eliminate—certainly we want to try to reduce this tremendous and increasing shortage between scientific students and ultimately engineers and scientists in this country as against what the Communists are now developing.

General HERSHEY. Personally I don't believe that you can accomplish by selective service even if you abolish it, any more in graduating baccalaureates among the engineering because we have deferred them for 5 years. In fact you have probably more engineers now than you would have had if you had no deferment system and no draft because we have kept people in school and got engineering degrees because we deferred them.

That doesn't solve the problem. I realize that.

Senator SYMINGTON. Nor does it—I am not saying you are not right. It does not agree with the testimony of the experts in this field who have testified before the committee. I am not saying that you are not right and they are right.

General HERSHEY. Did they say it was because anybody was drafted that the number of engineering graduates was low?

If they did they happen to be experts in something besides college graduates.

Senator SYMINGTON. They said—and I don't know if I can run into it quickly. They said that in some places that people simply announced there would be deferments.

General HERSHEY. That is true. I have 4,000 local board and they are liable to announce a great many things as you know better than I do.

Senator SYMINGTON. Here it is.

This is the GE man speaking:

I saw a communication recently from a board that flatly stated they would grant no deferments. That is not selective.

General HERSHEY. No and they were not talking about students. I say that very positively because I know that there are one of two things happened. Either he is talking about something that could not happen once in a million times. I know that GE troubles mostly are with people who have graduated 2 or 3 years ago.

I am very sympathetic in trying to do something about them. But I wanted to get settled first that I have a very great respect for the gentlemen you have mentioned in the scientific field but in the field of law I don't yield a great deal to them. I think I can read the act the same as they can.

You said what do we suggest? What we have suggested and while it happens to be another bill there is nothing sacred as far as I am concerned.

You have to sell the public and to do that you will have to require something in the way of the minimum, 6 months we have suggested.

I am not going to quarrel with anything from basic training up.

Senator SYMINGTON. General Hershey, have you anything in writing in that respect as to what you would like to do on this?

General HERSHEY. Yes. I think an amendment that I will support was presented to this committee yesterday by one of the scientific people.

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, I want to say I was not here in the beginning of the hearing this morning.

General HERSHEY. I have not said anything today.

Senator SYMINGTON. Have you a prepared statement today?

General HERSHEY. Yes, but not on this subject.

Senator SYMINGTON. General Mudge or a member of the staff, do we have something presented to this committee yesterday. General Hershey said he would support it.

General HERSHEY. The thing that Mr. Meyerhoff testified he would support. It is the 6 months proposition. It is in the Reserve proposition that is over in the House. It is in Mr. Meyerhoff's statement.

Senator SYMINGTON. I have his statement here.

General HERSHEY. You will see the two amendments that have to do with 4 (d) (3) of our act. In fact I am going whether you pass laws or not, to permit the individuals too who are in critical skills—and that under the interpretation includes all these people—to apply for that duty with the hope that some way can be found to give them a minimum of service and the rest of their service in the Standby Reserve, provided they continue to do things that have to do with the defense of this country and not as is the habit now of men who are not liable——

Senator SYMINGTON. I want to stick on the specifications if I may. As I understand it, regardless of a man's ability, you think that he ought to have at least 6 months service?

General HERSHEY. That is right. At least basic training.

Senator SYMINGTON. At least 6 months basic training?

General HERSHEY. I am not going to argue too much. If I found something that the Congress was going to enact that included basic training, I am not going to quarrel about a week or two one way or the other.

Senator SYMINGTON. Let me ask you what is the matter with the Flanders bill? I have never discussed with Senator Flanders.

General HERSHEY. It says we go back to selective service and put the Director of Selective Service in the place where he has to go to a dozen people to find out what selectivity is. I would like to see Congress be more specific if a man takes basic training or 6 months, and will then stay in the critical things we want done, he shall remain in the Standby Reserve until he has completed his other seven and a half years.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you think, in the past that the law was all right from the standpoint of selectivity?

General HERSHEY. In the first place——

Senator SYMINGTON. If you want to speak to the general, you can speak to him; I will wait until you're through.

General HERSHEY. They remind me about the Flanders bill. Another thing we just don't happen to agree with is that you select a person on the basis of skill because we believe that you defer on the basis of skill but as soon as you start on selection by skill you get into the same thing you are in with the doctors.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator yield?

Senator SYMINGTON. I would be glad to yield.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Flanders' bill reads in the proviso—
And under which men are selected for deferment or for induction in accordance with both need and skill as the national interest may require—
then goes on about scientific research.

That makes it a decision by somebody as to what is skill and what is need.

General HERSHEY. We have always deferred by skill and by need. We think that is sound. The trouble that the Congress is having and we are asking—were attempting—to draft a very well-defined group such as doctors and the difficulties that have gone into that makes me have no desire to get into plumbers and carpenters and toolmakers and 17 kinds of engineers because I think from a—

Senator SYMINGTON. Based on some of the jet engine work we have done as against the British and Communists, I think your plumbers analysis is quite sound.

General HERSHEY. I don't know about that.

Senator SYMINGTON. But on the other hand when we find the Communists operating an intercontinental bomber with 4 engines where it takes us 8 engines and realize that they have that advance over the British who in turn are ahead of us on thrust in jet engines, then I think it is something we should worry about.

The scientists—let me finish my point—the people in industry that I know who are good Americans, respected, worked in the war, in the atomic field and in the field of engineering, are very, very critical of the selective-service processes with respect to engineers and scientists and I would hope some of the Flanders bill you don't like—

General HERSHEY. I don't like the induction by skills.

Senator SYMINGTON. Some of the Hinshaw bill as I understand it—

General HERSHEY. The only trouble with the Hinshaw bill is that it created a superorganization to make selections and while we go along on advisory, we believe that you can't make two different organizations responsible for the same job.

Senator SYMINGTON. So you would prefer to have it in your department and not in a supplemental department?

General HERSHEY. Or fire us and have a whole new department but we think when you have it, let the selection be in one department because otherwise you will have what you had in Korea, you will have one group taking reserves under one plan and selective service taking people under another.

You will have a great deal of discontent. And while it is not my business whether you can sell the thing to the public or not, I believe that what little service we can meet the criticism of the public and at the same time, outside of 3 to 6 months give industry what they want.

I think it is practical.

Senator SYMINGTON. Will you do this for the committee and because we are both trying to get the same thing. I happen to believe we are being surpassed fairly rapidly in the technical art of effort for defense and that is most completely corroborated by Mr. Meyerhoff's testimony and the two people he brought in with him and you say that there is something in here that you approve.

General HERSHEY. I think almost 80 or 90 percent of what Mr. Meyerhoff recommended we will have no trouble with and I am sure we can't take a hundred percent.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would it be in order to ask so that we can have it in the committee and if necessary on the floor in order to try to do something on this problem instead of talking about it because if anything it not only has not improved since I left the National Resources Board in early 1951 but that is a great deal worse and the developments in the Soviet have gotten a great deal better relatively speaking in the art of modern defense.

General HERSHEY. You are entirely right.

Senator SYMINGTON. If that is true, would you furnish—I am sure if Chairman Russell was here he would say it would be in order—would you furnish the chairman a letter as to what the selective service organization under your leadership thinks as the best possible plan to reverse this sickening trend with respect to our relative scientific graduations as against the Soviets, could you do that?

General HERSHEY. We can lift a paragraph out of the Reserve bill because it is in there. I do want to say and want to be on record, Mr. Senator, because unfortunately that will help and I will call for it but we have a long record if we are going to produce scientists, somebody will have to study, somebody will have to work and there is going to have to be a lot done by them beside deferring 8 to 10,000. That is the simplest thing to do.

Senator SYMINGTON. I don't disagree with you on that. I do say that 90 percent of the outstanding industrial executives that I knew who came up through the engineering branches feel that the basic trouble is in your particular part of this problem and not in any other. If they are wrong, at least the thing to do is to get your position in the matter and stack that against their thinking instead of both staying apart. That is where the Congress might be a catalytic agent to help the matter.

General HERSHEY. We are prepared to see that the people you are talking about are not disturbed until you legislate.

Senator SYMINGTON. I did not understand that.

General HERSHEY. The individuals that they are talking about whom we have in 1-A or in a deferred status I will see that they are not moved until you have an opportunity to legislate.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is fine.

General HERSHEY. We are moving on that. That is not today's decision.

Senator CASE. General Hershey, I want to ask a few questions with regard to this whole picture of years and liability and so forth. First of all as I understand it at the present time if you join the National Guard you have a liability of induction unless you complete 8 years in the National Guard.

General HERSHEY. No, sir. At the present time you have a liability until you are 35.

Senator CASE. Regardless of service in the National Guard?

General HERSHEY. If you joined the National Guard before February of 1951 or if you join the National Guard before you are 18½, your liability extends until you are 35.

If you join the National Guard after you are 18½ or subsequent to '51, you are drafted out of the guard, because that is not a deferment.

You have an amendment if that is what you want me to speak to. You have an amendment from the House which says that a boy's

liability ceases at 26. I have supported that amendment over in the House and I have told the committee here that I supported it here, which happened to be a little different this morning.

Senator CASE. Under this proposed Reserve program as I understand it, if the person were drafted and served 2 years he would then have a remaining 6 years of liability for participation in the Reserve.

General HERSHEY. In the Ready Reserve.

Senator CASE. When you say Ready Reserve, what does that mean?

General HERSHEY. That means you are with an established unit which has weekly drills, 2 weeks in the summer, or there is a place in the bill to convert to weekly drills into a month in the summer.

Senator CASE. Suppose you happen to live in a place——

General HERSHEY. Where there are no units?

Senator CASE. Yes.

General HERSHEY. That is what the months in the summer were for.

Senator CASE. That does not make an equal choice?

General HERSHEY. Well, of course trying to equate weeks against 48 drill nights, I don't know.

In the first place you get 48 days for drilling 48 times and you would only get paid for 2 weeks for going 2 weeks. It is a little difficult to compare which is the most difficult, whether to be pestered for 1 month and have it over or whether you go for 2 weeks and have 48 more weeks to go.

Senator CASE. It would make a lot of difference if you could not get off your employment for a month.

General HERSHEY. That is right. Having gone to drill. In fact I walked 8 miles to drill. Sometimes that gets mixed up with school teaching even, which I was doing at the time I was drilling.

Senator CASE. But everybody looks at this from situations with which he personally is familiar. I can think of a great many places out in my country where you might have to go a hundred miles or 150 miles.

General HERSHEY. I think you would be driven to the month. I don't think there is any question.

Senator CASE. You would be driven to the month if you enlist and you are in 3 years you are having your Reserve liability reduced to 5 years under the proposal.

General HERSHEY. That is right.

Senator CASE. That would be in the Ready Reserve.

General HERSHEY. The 5 years.

Senator CASE. Yes.

General HERSHEY. No. I have not got that table in front of me and some of the gentlemen back here might have the information a little better.

I get lost when you start going from 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 because first of all the Ready liability against him begins to shorten and you begin to get part of your time in the Standby Reserve, so I am not as familiar as I should be with that conversion table.

Senator CASE. Isn't it a fact that most of the difficulty over the Reserve has been the participation in the Ready Reserve as against the Standby?

General HERSHEY. I don't believe I think so, although if you were to come back quickly and said what is it, I don't know that I can answer that one either.

I have to answer in honesty, no, because in the first place if you don't create a Ready Reserve by this bill there is no use passing it. If you are going to create a paper Reserve you better not pass anything. Unless you are going to have units that have equipment, have men and are trained and are ready—and I mean ready and the equipment must not be in the arsenal, it has to be in the community because otherwise they can't get it, then there is no use of talking about a Ready Reserve because we will be doing what we have done ever since I can remember and that is talking about it.

If we are not going to create units that are ready then I would say to Congress, don't kid the public and don't kid yourself by passing something that you call a Ready Reserve and waste a good word, the word ready, and make it something that the dictionary says it is not. I realize there are some complications in it, but unless you do something that creates what you want, there is no use doing anything.

Senator CASE. But if your Reserve, however, were composed of men who had had some service?

General HERSHEY. Yes.

Senator CASE. Then they could certainly be more readily whipped into a useful organization than taking raw recruits who have never had actual service.

General HERSHEY. That's right. That is exactly what the Standby Reserve should be. It should be men who are trained who will only need little orientation and can either join the unit to be individual replacements or perhaps create one. But the Ready Reserve has to be something else or it is worthless.

Senator CASE. I want to try an idea that I have been toying with over some time.

General HERSHEY. I am only speaking for the Selective Service System and without clearance as we say with the Bureau of the Budget. The Department of Defense might be very far different from what I am saying. But that happens to be what I believe and that is all I can tell you.

Senator CASE. It seems to me that we are building up some public misunderstanding and consequently public opinion against Selective Service and the old, the whole military program as it is now operating by continuing this liability for induction from 18½ to 37. We are doing it, I think, partly because for the most part, when the draft calls come now it results in picking up these older men, who have not had active service.

If you run clear up to 35 they are men who have become established in something or other. I have thought of proposing first of all that instead of having an induction liability from 18½ to 35, that that might be changed to 19 to 31. That would sharpen the period of responsibility or liability for induction and consequently make either more certain, that you were going in or more certain that you were not.

That would create a general period of 12 years of liability. And then I thought if we were to make clearer the real release or reduction of liability for active service, that we might have better results on enlistment and also a better public acceptance.

Under that basis I would suggest that for the draftee he have 2 years of inducted service and 8 years of Reserve liability in what you call the Standby Reserve.

General HERSHEY. You mean 8 or 6?

Senator CASE. I mean 8 for the draftee.

But the total of 8 years for the enlistee who would put in 1 year of service. One year of service and 7 years of Reserve liability for the enlistee who enlisted for 2 years, 5 years of Reserve liability. For the 3-year enlistee 3 years of Reserve liability. For the 4-year enlistee, 1 year of Reserve liability.

That works out this way. For every year of active service you would cut off 2 years of your Reserve liability.

The man who put in 4 years would only have 4 years of Reserve liability but that would be in the years when he would be potentially most useful, the freshest. If we put in 3 years, 3 years of Reserve liability, 2 years, 5 years of Reserve liability, 1 year of active service, 7 years of Reserve liability. I suggest 8 years on the draftees so as to make a distinction between that. I think that would place a premium on enlistment and I think some of the disparity between the Army and Air Force and Navy in their enlistment record would disappear.

I would be glad to have your comment on that.

General HERSHEY. Senator, there is a lot of philosophy in there, with which I would have agreement. It is just quite a lot of figures for me to comment on. I would rather think it over a little bit.

Senator CASE. Suppose you look over the transcript and then give me some comment on it.

General HERSHEY. All right.

I happen to have probably some feelings that I probably believe people ought to go into the Standby Reserve a little quicker than a great many other people do. I probably believe that we should put premium on periods of service. I mean actually with the colors. With that I probably wouldn't have much quarrel that the man who enlisted for 3 years, I might be quite willing to trade you standby time and no Ready Reserve.

Senator CASE. It is about the same psychology.

General HERSHEY. You did not divide your Reserve into Standby and Ready. For that reason I am not quite certain of what the man would have to do. If he were in the Standby Reserve, he would not do very much about it. In the time he spends in the Ready Reserve if it is going to be any good, he will do a lot of things.

Senator CASE. Your National Guard will provide your principal Ready Reserve?

General HERSHEY. I am getting into something about which I have little information, but I don't believe you will have a National Guard large enough to have adequate forces for the ground services; I say that as a friend of the National Guard.

Senator CASE. If you have a compulsory Reserve why shouldn't it be?

General HERSHEY. Because the National Guard places some responsibility on the States and I am not prepared at this time to seize them from the States. As long as they have those responsibilities the State has to pay for them. There is a limit what the States can pay in providing National Guard. If I were in the State I would not want to surrender some of the prerogatives that I gain by furnishing some of the money.

Senator CASE. I am not ready to federalize the National Guard.

That is about the only symbol of State identity that there is left.

General HERSHEY. Selective Service.

General CASE. Practically all the others have been absorbed here in Washington. Whatever little rights the States have they have become mere satraps of the Federal Government. They give them most of the money for the road. They talk to them about where they will locate the road. They have to talk to the man who owns the land anyway.

General HERSHEY. May I suggest that the Selective Service System in still a State system.

Senator CASE. With the exception of Selective Service and National Guard, I don't know of any State functions that are left. The rest have all been seized by the Federal Government. I am one of those who will fight to the death to see that the States retain what control they do have left of the National Guard.

General HERSHEY. That is why I think some way around a half million is what the States can afford to participate. I can't speak for the guards, the States and the Federal Government, so that gives me a lot of freedom.

Senator CASE. I would like to suggest that you think about this. If you have a 1-year enlistment period, you would have more potential usefulness in the Reserves. You would get more there then you will if you have a 6-months' training period. You would increase the number who would go through the process of being in the services for a year.

General HERSHEY. Generally, Senator, we have had a year's service so, well, I was a captain for 17 years. I don't want to hastily disagree. I like the rest of your suggestion on the whole I fear better than the year.

That is too long for training and too short for service in my experience. If you are going to serve especially scattered all around the world, they would have to do all their service in the United States. You couldn't move them, you wouldn't have time.

Chairman RUSSELL. Without a single exception so far as I recall every military man who has ever appeared before us on any hearing on UMT or Selective Service has said that 1 year's service was wasteful and uneconomical here.

General HERSHEY. I don't want to be caught with everybody else so I did not do it for that purpose. When I was at Camp Pike, Ark., for 2 or 3 years, for 2 years we ran a unit with noncommissioned officers and most of our men were only 1-year men.

Senator CASE. Now you are talking about a 6 months training.

General HERSHEY. That is for training.

Senator CASE. That is not enough for specialization. You get no service out of it. You don't get distribution of the responsibility of service. I think with the 1-year enlistment period one of the advantages would be that there would actually be a greater number of young men who would actually put in some time in service.

It may be if you want to take the position that you have to have 6 months' service before you can use them but I think for the 1 year enlistee that you could give him a 4 months' training period and have 8 months and cut out your furloughs or this leave business and have 1 year of real service, that you would get some benefit out of it and you would stop this business of having a great many of young men not know where they are for 16½ years.

General HERSHEY. I have not anything considerable in the way of a family. I have observed youngsters most all my life and I am starting on grandchildren. I don't believe there ever was a time when you did not have uncertainty. I believe you and I and our fathers had greater uncertainty than now. The uncertainties we had were not pleasant. We were certain that we could not do about 99 percent of what we wanted to do. We had to work like old Harry to get the 1 percent. The kids are much better than their parents; one of the things we are talking about is privilege and interference instead of obligation. When you and I were young, if you grew up on the farm you knew there was not an excuse at milking time and horse feeding time. You did not feel well but you did it. I am a little afraid that we are trying to make engineers without anybody working.

Senator CASE. I don't think it would be quite so bad if you told these young men you had to put in a definite time and they would be done with it. In the sort of twilight zone of stringing the thing out I think you wreck a lot of careers that ought not to be wrecked.

I think that makes a lot of difference in their planning as to their vocation, as to their college plans and business plans and so forth.

The greater the certainty the more acceptable would be the program.

General HERSHEY. Senator, I know you are going to hate me and I am sure the educators would. I would be much better pleased with the people who go to the college that I am a trustee for if no one went there who did not have to sacrifice a great deal. I don't want them around if it is easy.

Senator CASE. I don't quite get the application of that to this.

General HERSHEY. It is just this. We have too many youngsters who go to college for no other reason than that they are safe. They ride along. They look for some of the courses they do anything to get through. They have not invested a nickel. Dad furnished the check. I went to a college where almost everybody had to earn his living.

A lot of times they went two terms and then had to earn money. They knew whose money they were spending.

Senator CASE. I could give an oration about that. I know everything about waiting tables and a lot of other chores. Nobody fed me through college. I can't see the connection of that to this.

General HERSHEY. That has a lot to do with this. The fellow who is demanding certainty is not facing up to the responsibilities of his time.

Senator CASE. No; but he does not have a responsibility to have 16½ years when the Government says sometime along here we will tap you and we may not. It seems to me he could very well accept a more definite responsibility and he would be more inclined to do it if he could say, All right, I will go in for a year. I will cut down 2 years on my Reserve liabilities if I were drafted.

If I go in for 2 years on a voluntary basis I can cut that Reserve period to 5 years. If I go in 3 years, I will cut it in with 3 years.

General HERSHEY. You are getting into what I agree with pretty thoroughly in the last part. I worried about the year. But the certainty business——

Chairman RUSSELL. The only trouble with that, Senator Case, is that if that argument is valid, we have had no uncertainty because everyone knew they could go in for 2 years and knew they were through.

We have known that all the way through.

But they have not gone. They have waited and been deferred until they have gotten to be old. It was within the complete control of every physically qualified young man to extinguish any uncertainty about his status. All he had to do is enlist and in 2 years there wasn't any uncertainty.

Senator CASE. He had 6 years Reserve liability.

Chairman RUSSELL. Ninety percent of them did not know it and they don't know it yet.

Senator CASE. Until we had the extension of the draft of the World War II, we did not have a peacetime conscription.

Chairman RUSSELL. That is true.

Senator CASE. And in the minds of most parents they have assumed that sooner or later this selective service was going to expire.

Chairman RUSSELL. I wish we could get back to the days where they did not have to have the draft but we aren't there yet. We have to have in some form this arrangement.

General HERSHEY. In colonial times when the Indians were across the clearing we had to keep the gun pretty close. Now they are still closer and whether we like our times or not, we have them.

I don't believe personally that I am going to live long enough to see the daily threat we live under removed. There is no certainty. The certainty lies in other people's hands and the only way I can control it is to build up our defenses so he is afraid to come.

Senator CASE. When you go over the transcript I would like to have your comments here.

General HERSHEY. I will be glad to do that. There are a lot of things I would be glad to buy in that.

Senator CASE. In view of the fact that you see some point to the 26-year limitation for liability, or for the National Guard application what about 31 for the top year on draft liability?

General HERSHEY. You have me a little on a spot, sir.

In the first place, we have too much cash now. If you call 1A's cash. We ought to be looking for investments that we are certain to have, so if we invested it we would be certain to get it back. Secondly we ought to be looking for investments so we could readily get it back, make a quick sale of our securities.

Now one of the things that I probably would hesitate to go along on shortening the liability even if we did not use it was that if we shorten the liability you drive some Congress in an emergency to do something that by leaving it you won't have to do. So therefore I probably feel that we would be better advised to not use—and I agree with you pretty strongly on the difficulties of these older people—there are not very many of them but what they lose in quantity they make up in difficulty.

You have it and I have it and I am very much sympathetic in doing something about that older situation.

Whether 31 is the age—I don't know. We felt that the manpower divides itself into three parts. The late teens until about 25 years, 25 to 35 and 35 up.

We don't believe that any foreseeable mobilization that the people above 26 unless in the Regular forces or the professional people, semi-professional people of the Reserves will ever be used and therefore industry and agriculture ought to base it on it. We believe every-

body understand 25 is prime military and will have to carry the brunt in any war. We believe the people between 26 and 34 inclusive are going to be selected, starting with youngest and using what we have to; your 31 doesn't quite meet the 26 and doesn't quite meet the 35. That doesn't mean our 35 is any good.

Your 31 might be better. In World War I we had 31 as the top for the first call.

Senator CASE. I believe that the Army and Military Establishment is for the support of the country and not the country for the support of the military.

General HERSHEY. I believe so too, that is right, Senator.

Senator CASE. I believe the logical system to select is one which is adequate but which does not operate on the theory that we have to make the country conscious that we have an Army and a Military Establishment all the time and give that some sort of a special status so that can dip into social, economic and private life at the convenience of the military in normal times. Obviously when you have a war or a national emergency people expect and they are glad to respond there.

I think it is poor public relations for the Military Establishment to get into the position where it makes itself a sort of a nuisance in the lives of the average person.

General HERSHEY. I agree with you wholly but I think the country makes it something even worse when it does not recognize emergencies which you and I both agree that we ought to do something about.

I don't think we have been out of an emergency since 1940. So I don't know just how you are going to tell the public that we are safe when we are not.

Senator CASE. They get the idea because they see about one in 11 of draft liability being drafted.

General HERSHEY. That has been for the last 2 years. Before that time between 1951 and 1953 we were in a place where our pool was disappearing and yet there was no great—at the present time there is a greater percentage of people volunteering for induction than there was in any of those years.

Senator CASE. And they look about and see the boys that go and are drafted and some other way and in every community they make a certain mental judgment of the nature of the emergency by the number that go and then by what they deem to be whims that make this boy go and this boy free.

General HERSHEY. I agree with you wholly, Senator. You are a fiscal expert and you know very well that unfortunately we always have to tax people more than they think they ought to be taxed. I have had that experience right this year. But still they went on taxing.

Senator CASE. I had a pretty good farmer say to me, "The thing that hurts me worse about the income-tax business is trying to figure out how much I owe the Government."

"I would pay them twice as much if I did not have to be afraid that I was violating the law."

General HERSHEY. I can't agree with him. I owe about 60 acres.

Senator CASE. That is all.

Chairman RUSSELL. This will conclude the hearing if there is nothing further.

(Whereupon at 3:55 p. m. the committee adjourned.)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1955

Mr. VINSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training
4 and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is
5 further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it
6 appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

7 SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act
8 of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of
9 March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by
10 striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

A BILL

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

By Mr. VINSON

JANUARY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 4, 1955
For actions of February 3, 1955
84th-1st, No. 19

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported durum wheat acreage increase bill. House conferees were appointed on Reorganization bill. House committee reported selective-service extension bill. Rep. Brown, Ga., spoke in favor of increase in cotton allotment and urged greater effort to sell surplus commodities abroad.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1145, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas for 1955 (p. 964).
2. REORGANIZATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 937). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
3. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959, etc. (H. Rept. 19)(p. 944).
4. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3406, to permit and assist Federal personnel and their families to vote (H. Rept. 20)(p. 944).
5. COTTON ALLOTMENTS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Brown, Ga., spoke in favor of his bill, H. R. 23, to increase the 1955 cotton acreage allotment up to the level provided by the 1954 law for each State whose 1955 allotment is below this level, and urged greater effort to sell agricultural commodities abroad (pp. 935-6).

6. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Following is a House Agriculture Committee release dated Feb. 2:

"Completing organization of the House Committee on Agriculture for its work in the 84th Congress, Chairman Harold D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, announced today the creation of sixteen Subcommittees to study the varied operations and problems of Agriculture.

"Chairman Cooley and Representative Clifford R. Hope, ranking minority member of the full committee, will serve as members of all subcommittees.

"Special action subcommittees were named as follows:

"Conservation and Credit - Rep. Poage (D-Tex.), Chairman, and Reps. Grant (D-Ala.), Bass (D-Tenn.), Hill (R-Colo.), and McIntire (R-Me.).

"Domestic Marketing - Rep. Grant (D-Ala.), Chairman, and Reps. Hagen (D-Calif.), Anfuso (D-N.Y.), Knutson (D-Minn.), Belcher (R-Okla.), Williams (R-N.Y.), and King (R-Pa.)

"Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance - Rep. McMillan (D-S.C.), Chairman, and Reps. Jones (D-Mo.), Watts (D-Ky.), Dague (R-Pa.) and Laird (R-Wisc.).

"Equipment, Supplies and Manpower - Rep. Gathings (D-Ark.), Chairman, and Rep. Abbitt (D-Va.), Thompson (D-Tex.), Hoeven (R-Iowa), and Simpson (R-Ill.).

"Research and Extension - Rep. Abernethy (D-Miss.), Chairman, and Reps. Polk (D-Ohio), Johnson (D-Wisc.), Jennings (D-Va.), Andresen (R-Minn.), Harrison (R-Neb.), and Dixon (R-Utah).

"Foreign Agricultural Operations - Rep. Poage (D-Tex.), Chairman, and Reps. Albert (D-Okla.), Jones (D-Mo.), Matthews (D-Fla.), Hoeven, (R-Iowa), Harvey (R-Ind.), and Lovre (R-S.D.).

"Mr. Cooley created ten Commodity Subcommittees, with the permanent membership listed below. By formal action the Committee provided that all members of the full committee are members of any commodity subcommittee while in attendance at such meeting. These subcommittees follow:

"Livestock and Feed Grains - Rep. Poage (D-Tex.), Chairman, and Reps. Albert (D-Okla.), Jennings (D-Va.), Matthews (D-Fla.), Hill (R-Colo.), Hoeven (R-Iowa), and Harvey (R-Ind.).

"Forest Products - Rep. Grant (D-Ala.), Chairman, and Reps. McMillan (D-S.C.), Matthews (D-Fla.), McIntire (R-Me.), and Laird (R-Wisc.).

"Cotton - Rep. Gathings (D-Ark.), Chairman, and Reps. Poage (D-Tex.), Abernethy (D-Miss.), Simpson (R-Ill.), and Belcher (R-Okla.).

"Peanuts - Rep. McMillan (D-S.C.), Chairman, and Reps. Poage (D-Tex.), Grant (D-Ala.), Albert (D-Okla.), Lovre (R-S.D.), Harrison (R-Neb.), and Belcher (R-Okla.).

"Dairy Products - Rep. Abernethy (D-Miss.), Chairman, and Reps. Polk (D-Ohio), Johnson (D-Wisc.), Knutson (D-Minn.), Andresen, (R-Minn.), Williams (R-N.Y.), and Laird (R-Wisc.).

"Wheat - Rep. Albert (D-Okla.), Chairman, and Reps. Watts (D-Ky.), Bass (D-Tenn.), Jennings (D-Va.), Hill (R-Colo.), Lovre (R-S.D.), and Belcher (R-Okla.).

"Tobacco - Rep. Abbitt (D-Va.), Chairman, and Reps. Polk (D-Ohio), Watts (D-Ky.), Bass (D-Tenn.), Hoeven (R-Iowa), Dague (R-Pa.), and Laird (R-Wisc.).

"Poultry and Eggs - Rep. Polk (D-Ohio), Chairman, and Reps. Thompson (D-Tex.), Anfuso (D-N.Y.), Johnson (D-Wisc.), Harrison (R-Neb.), Dixon (R-Utah), and McIntire (R-Me.).

"Rice - Rep. Thompson (D-Tex.), Chairman, and Reps. Gathings (D-Ark.), Hagen (D-Calif.), Williams (R-N.Y.), and King (R-Pa.).

"Soybeans and Oilseeds - Rep. Jones (D-Mo.), Chairman, and Reps. Abernethy (D-Miss.), Hagen (D-Calif.), Simpson (R-Ill.), and Harvey (R-Ind.).

EXTENDING THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AND THE DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT

FEBRUARY 3, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. VINSON, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3005]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 1, immediately following line 11, add the following new sections:

SEC. (3) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."

SEC. (4) Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection, no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of 24 months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend the authority to induct individuals into the armed services through the operation of the Selective Service System from the present expiration date of June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959.

In addition, the proposed legislation extends the Dependents Assistance Act for a similar period of time.

The necessity for the proposed legislation is evident. The United States must maintain an armed force of at least 2,850,000 men for the indefinite future. Previous experience has proved that the maximum that can be maintained on a voluntary basis is 1,500,000.

To maintain an armed force of a strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal 1959, with 1 million of these men in the Army, will require approximately 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 14,000 inductees monthly. In addition, the Armed Forces will need approximately 2,100,000 voluntary enlistments during this same 4-year period. There can be little doubt, as testified by representatives of all the services, that the existence of the selective-service law is the major factor in obtaining volunteer enlistments for all of the services.

In fiscal 1955 the Army's authorized enlisted end strength will be 979,800. Of this number, 216,800 have been or will be obtained by the induction process, and 252,500 by reenlistments, original enlistments, or voluntary active-duty requests from reservists. In fiscal 1956, with an authorized enlisted end strength of 911,600, the Army will require 144,000 inductees and 223,400 original enlistments, requests from reservists for active duty, or reenlistments. In fiscal 1956, the number of inductees increases to 176,000, drops back slightly to 170,000 in fiscal 1958, and increases to 184,000 in fiscal 1959.

Statistics prove that during the periods when the draft law was not in effect or was not in operation, the armed services were unable to obtain their authorized strength from voluntary enlistments.

According to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, after the 1940 Selective Service Act expired in March of 1947:

Enlistments in all services dropped, and a year later, in March of 1948, the Armed Forces reached a low of 1,400,000. * * * During the first half of fiscal 1948, with selective service not in effect, and not even in the offing, the military services were able to recruit only 65 percent of the quotas they prescribed for their recruiting personnel. The passage of the Selective Service Act in the spring of 1948 immediately stimulated enlistments. Even so, at the end of fiscal 1948, the volunteer enlisted strength of the Active Army totaled 446,000. This was 144,000 below an authorized Army strength of 590,000.

It is obvious, therefore, that the only practical method by which the Armed Forces can be maintained at the proposed strengths for the next 4 years is through the extension of the authority to induct individuals into the Armed Forces.

HISTORY OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The genesis of the present law is based on the Draft Act of September 16, 1940. This act operated throughout World War II and expired on March 30, 1947, and 1 year later the President asked for a new law, stating that voluntary enlistments had failed to maintain the Armed Forces at a level consistent with national safety. On June 24, 1948, the present law was signed by the President. It was a 2-year law scheduled to expire on June 24, 1950. On June 23 the Selective Service Act was extended for a period of 15 days to July 9, 1950, and on June 30, the law was extended until July 9, 1951. On June 19, 1951, the present law was extended for a period of 4 years to June 30, 1955. At the same time, the Congress changed the title of the act from the Selective Service Act to the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

OPERATION OF PRESENT DRAFT LAW

REGISTRATION

The Universal Military Training and Service Act requires the registration of every male citizen of the United States; and for practical purposes, every male person in the United States who is between the ages of 18 and 26. Thus, when a young man turns 18 he is required to register with his local board. Male aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States must likewise register. And male aliens other than those admitted as permanent residents who remain in the United States for a period exceeding 1 year must register and may be inducted unless they make application to be relieved from such liability and thus bar themselves forever from citizenship. Certain aliens are exempt, such as students, diplomatic employees, et cetera.

INDUCTION

Persons may be inducted into the Armed Forces after attaining the age of 18½ except that no person under the age of 19 may be inducted if there are persons within the jurisdiction of his local draft board who are available for induction and who are 19 or over. The present average age of inductees is 21.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STANDARDS

The mental and physical standards now in effect are those minimum standards that were in effect in January of 1945.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Every person inducted into the Armed Forces must be given full and adequate military training for a period of not less than 4 months and may not be assigned for duty during this period outside the United States and its possessions. This is likewise true of volunteers in all other branches of the armed services.

PERIOD OF SERVICE

Persons inducted into the Armed Forces are required to serve on active duty for a period of 24 consecutive months, unless sooner released, transferred, or discharged in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Individuals can volunteer for induction and may also enlist in the Regular Army for a period of 24 months.

RESERVISTS

Enlisted members of any Reserve component who were members of a Reserve component on June 25, 1950, may not be inducted if they apply for active duty and their request is denied provided they continue satisfactorily in such Reserve component.

RESERVE MOBILIZATION

Individuals below the age of 26 who are inducted in the armed services after June 19, 1951, are required to serve on active duty in the

Armed Forces and in a Reserve component for a total period of 8 years unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship.

Each person released from training in the Armed Forces—shall, if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve * * * and shall be deemed to be a member of such Reserve component during such period.

Each Secretary has the right to determine that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to an organized unit of a Reserve component or officer-training program of an armed force can be filled by any member of the Armed Forces with a Reserve obligation. And, if so assigned, it is the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or assignment to such an organized unit or program.

EXEMPTIONS FROM REGISTRATION

Persons who are exempt from registration and induction are: Commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men and aviation cadets of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and the Reserve components for those on active duty; cadets and midshipmen at the Academies; cadets at the Coast Guard Academy; midshipmen of the Merchant Marine Academy, USNR; students enrolled in an officer-procurement program at military colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of Defense, diplomatic representatives, attachés, and consuls.

VETERANS

The following persons are considered veterans. They must register but are not liable for induction:

1. Any individual who served on active duty for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948.
 2. Any person who served on active duty for a period of 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945.
- Training in the ASTP, or similar programs of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, service at the Naval or Military Academy, or Coast Guard Academy, is not considered active duty.

A person who served for a period of 90 days or more but less than 12 months between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, and who is not a veteran because he did not serve for 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, is not liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress if his local board determines he is enlisted or commissioned in an organized unit of a Reserve component of his branch and that it is reasonably accessible to such person without interrupting his normal pursuits and activities, including college attendance; or if no organized unit is available, he is a member of the Reserve component of his branch. Likewise, the local board may hold an individual not liable for induction if the board determines that enlistment or commission in a Reserve component is not available.

The only other veterans by law are those persons discharged from the Armed Forces after June 24, 1948, with 3 or more years of active duty to their credit.

Theoretically, persons released from active duty under present draft law who have been inducted since June 24, 1948, are not veterans under the definition of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. However, they undoubtedly could not be reinducted since they have complied with the law under which they were originally inducted if they served for a period of 24 months, unless sooner discharged under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Some individuals with less than 6 months of service have, however, been reclassified and reinducted under the present law, in accordance with a Presidential directive.

RESERVE EXEMPTION

Members of organized units of the National Guard and all other organized units of the armed services are exempt from induction if they were members on February 1, 1951, and have served satisfactorily continuously since that time. (Note that these individuals are exempt and not deferred and thus are not liable to induction after passing the age of 26.)

RESERVISTS DEFERRED

On the other hand, those who join National Guard units prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months may be deferred from induction so long as they participate in the National Guard but if they leave the National Guard and have been deferred because of their National Guard service, they remain liable until age 35.

Individuals may be deferred from induction who are in the senior division of the ROTC or other officer-training programs provided they agree in writing to accept the commission if tendered and to serve on active duty not less than 2 years after receipt of commission.

These individuals may have an additional year of service added on their obligation if they receive financial assistance while attending a civilian college. Aviation cadets likewise may be deferred from induction for a period not to exceed 4 months after being accepted for cadet training.

GENERAL DEFERMENTS

The authority for all other deferments is contained in section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Under this provision, the President is authorized to provide for the deferment of any or all categories of persons—

whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose continued service in an office under the United States or any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *Provided*, That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status: *Provided further*, That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this Act until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of their birth.

Note that individuals may only be deferred on the basis of individual status and since June 19, 1951, the President has been precluded from deferring anybody because of marriage except in cases of extreme

hardship. The President is authorized to defer individuals with wives and children, or children alone. However, since August 25, 1953, by Presidential regulations registrants not already deferred as fathers could not use fatherhood as a basis for obtaining exemption from the draft unless they can show extreme hardship. Children conceived after August 25, 1953, no longer constitute a basis for deferment.

High-school students must be deferred until graduation or until attaining their 20th birthday. College students are entitled to one automatic deferment to complete an academic year. Conscientious objectors may also be deferred from combatant service and if they are opposed to any type of military service, may be required to perform for a period of 24 months civilian work contributing to the maintenance of national health, safety, or interest.

Sole-surviving sons may not be inducted where one or more sons or daughters of a family were killed in action or died in line of duty while serving in the service of the United States or subsequently died as a result of injuries received or diseases incurred during such service.

REEMPLOYMENT

Inductees are entitled to reemployment rights.

APPEALS FROM CLASSIFICATION

Registrants may appeal their classification after being notified of their classification if they so request within 10 days.

There is a selective service appeal board in each Federal judicial district, as required by law. The appeal boards are composed of civilians and under the law may not be members of the Armed Forces, active or inactive. All members of the appeal boards are uncompensated. Appeal boards consist of 5 members, composed of 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 industrialist, 1 representative of labor, and 1 representative of agriculture. A quorum of three is necessary to consider a case. If there is a dissenting vote, the appeal can go to the President.

Appeal boards are appointed by the President by recommendation of the governors.

No personal appearances are authorized before the board.

There are at present 92 appeal boards, plus 28 panels (extra boards), as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW

The present law is administered by local boards located throughout the United States and its Territories. There are 3,951 such local boards. Selective service operates with 39,793 uncompensated employees, and 7,195 compensated employees. Since inductions started in fiscal 1949, and up to January 1, 1955, the cost of administering the Selective Service System has amounted to \$184 million. And so far, 1,966,526 men have been inducted. There are 16,153,000 living registrants; 96 percent of them have been classified.

EXPIRATION DATE

The authority to induct individuals, except those deferred, will expire on June 30, 1955, unless extended by the proposed legislation.

STATUS OF REGISTRANTS

As of December 31, 1954, there were 16,153,861 living registrants under the Selective Service System: 423,232 men were under the age of 18½ and 15,730,629 were 18½ or over; 5,993,694 were past the age of liability, leaving some 9,736,935 individuals who were liable for induction, including those who have been deferred since June 19, 1951, and thus remain liable for induction up to age 35.

As of December 31, 1954, 96.2 percent of the total men registered 18 years of age and above had been classified. Of this number, 240,909 had been examined and found acceptable; 1,317,057 were classified as I-A but not yet examined (including a few conscientious objectors who were available for nonmilitary service); 71,923 were deferred to complete high school, and 3,937 were deferred in order to complete an academic year in college; 44,026 were deferred for agricultural reasons; 17,733 received occupational deferments other than agricultural, and 165,812 received occupational deferments as students; 1,128,775 were classified as III-A because of dependents; 61,444 were classified IV-D and thus exempt from service as divinity students or ministers; 1,992,376 were classified IV-F as physically or mentally unfit for service; 298,688 were exempt or deferred as members of the National Guard or Organized Reserve units and the remainder have been inducted, are now serving on active duty, have completed their obligated service, are conscientious objectors required to perform work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, or are classified as aliens, Government officials, or sole-surviving sons.

DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT

As previously indicated, the proposed legislation also extends the Dependents Assistance Act. Under this act, enlisted personnel of all of the Armed Forces receive allowances if they have dependents. Dependents include wives and children, and mothers and fathers who are dependent upon the enlisted man for more than one-half of their support. Under the provisions of this act, enlisted men in pay grades E-1, E-2, or E-3 must contribute \$40 of their own pay and then are entitled to a quarters allowance for their dependents in the amount of \$51.30 for 1 dependent, \$77.10 for 2 dependents, and \$96.90 for more than 2 dependents. These are the amounts the Government contributes as a quarters allowance in addition to the amount allotted by the enlisted man.

In pay grades E-4 and E-5 enlisted men must contribute \$60 of their own pay and are then entitled to a quarters allowance of \$77.10 if they have not over 2 dependents, and \$96.90 if they have over 2 dependents. In pay grades E-6 and E-7 enlisted men must contribute \$80 of their own pay and are entitled to the same quarters allowance as E-5's and E-6's. Thus, under the Dependents Assistance Act dependents of enlisted personnel receive monthly sums ranging from \$91.30 to \$176.90. As stated by the Secretary of Defense:

The allowances that are provided by this legislation have greatly alleviated financial hardship among the dependents of our enlisted personnel during this emergency period when military service has been compulsory. The existence of this authority is considered necessary to the morale and welfare of our enlisted personnel.

As of November 30, 1954, 1,110,861 enlisted personnel of the armed services had class Q allotments in effect. The estimated fiscal cost for class Q allotments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, insofar as the amount contributed by the Government is concerned, amounts to \$946,226,104. Had the Dependents Assistance Act not been in effect enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces would have received quarters allowances in the sum of \$461,756,799. It is apparent, therefore, that under the Dependents Assistance Act enlisted personnel of our Armed Forces are receiving, in the form of quarters allowances, approximately \$485 million a year more than they would have received had this law not been in effect.

In fiscal 1956, it is estimated that class Q allotments, insofar as the Government's cost is concerned, will amount to \$875,277,769. Without the existence of the Dependents Assistance Act this amount would be reduced to \$413,520,970, which would be the amount that enlisted personnel of only the higher pay grades would receive under other provisions of law. It is obvious that so long as it is necessary to induct men for service it will be necessary to provide additional financial assistance for their dependents.

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Armed Services amended the proposed legislation in two places.

The first amendment reduces the liability for induction from age 35 to age 26 for young men who under the provisions of existing law are permitted to enlist in organized units of the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½.

An individual who enlists in the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½ will be classified by his local board as I-D as soon as he reaches the age of liability for induction. Under another provision of existing law, any individual deferred for any reason since June 19, 1951, remains liable for induction up to age 35. This provision of law was intended to make it impossible for a person to escape liability for induction by obtaining a deferment until age 26 and then leaving the occupation or pursuit which justified his deferment. The effectiveness of this provision can be seen in the fact that 6.1 percent of the individuals inducted in fiscal 1954 were over the age of 26.

However, since young men who join the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½ are deferred, they likewise become liable for induction up to age 35 even though they will have served a minimum of 7½ years in an organized unit of the National Guard by age 26. The Committee on Armed Services feels that this is unrealistic and unreasonable since these young men will in many cases enlist at the age of 17 or prior to the age of 18½ and thus will complete a minimum of 7½ years, or as long as 9 years in an organized National Guard unit. During this period, they will be subject to call to active duty or subject to call by the governors of the States to quell civil commotions, etc.

Members of the National Guard are considered to be a part of the first line of defense of the Nation and if young men continue to remain liable until age 35 even though they have served continuously in the National Guard up to age 26 there will be no incentive for early enlistment in the National Guard.

Members of organized units of the other services, including the National Guard, who were members on February 1, 1951, and have continued to serve satisfactorily in such units are exempt from induction and thus upon attaining the age of 26 may leave such organized units without being liable for induction. But an individual who joined or joins the National Guard after February 1, 1951, becomes liable for a period of obligated Reserve service from the date of enlistment until age 35. The proposed amendment reduces this period of obligation to age 26. Should an individual leave the National Guard prior to attaining 26, however, he will immediately become eligible for induction.

The second committee amendment amends existing law with respect to the definition of a veteran for the purposes of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Under existing law, an individual who served on active duty for 90 days or more between the period December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, is a veteran and may not be inducted except in time of war or national emergency. Likewise, an individual who served for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, is likewise considered a veteran and not liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency.

With other minor exceptions, the only other veterans are those individuals discharged from the armed services after June 24, 1948, with 3 or more years of service.

During the Korean war many individuals were inducted with prior service who did not qualify as veterans. This group included individuals who in some cases had 2 or more years of service but who did not have 12 months of service prior to June 24, 1948, or 3 years of service upon discharge after June 24, 1948. In addition, under a Presidential directive, individuals who have been inducted under the present draft law are reclassified if they served for less than 6 months and thus many have been reinducted. Technically, no person who is inducted into the armed services after June 24, 1948, and who is thereafter discharged with less than 3 years of service is a veteran. While obviously an individual who is inducted for 24 months and who completes 24 months of service may not be reinducted under existing law, nevertheless such an individual could be reinducted under existing law if he was discharged with less than 24 months of service. The proposed amendment clarifies the situation for all individuals with prior service or all individuals who may hereafter be discharged with 6 months or more of honorable active-duty service in the Armed Forces. It should be noted that the amendment which classifies an individual as a veteran with 6 months or more of honorable active duty applies only to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The 24 months' provision in the amendment which is applicable to the Public Health Service was inserted at the request of the Public Health Service in view of the fact that since June 10, 1952, the Public Health Service have not been considered members of the Armed Forces. Therefore, there is no method by which members of the Public Health Service, consisting of an officer commissioned corps, may be required to serve in the Public Health Service. Thus, if the 6 months' provision were made applicable to these individuals they could leave the Public Health Service after 6 months of service

10 EXTEND UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

and not be liable for further induction or call except as special registrants under the doctors' draft law. Since they would have prior service, however, they would be classified in most instances in priority IV, unless they were deferred to pursue their professional studies during World War II or participated as students in the Army specialized training program or similar programs administered by the Navy during World War II.

Thus, if the proposed amendment is adopted, it will preclude the future induction of any regular registrant who has completed 6 months or more of honorable active duty service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. This will be applicable to present registrants not now on active duty who have completed 6 months or more of such service and to those who are hereafter discharged having completed 6 months or more of active honorable service.

The following witnesses appeared with regard to the extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and the Dependents Assistance Act:

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System
Hon. Carter Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel
Hon. Hugh Milton, Assistant Secretary of the Army
Maj. Gen. Donald Booth, Department of the Army
Hon. Albert Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Mr. James Goode, Deputy to Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Maj. Gen. Morris J. Lee, Department of the Air Force
Rear Adm. David Price, Assistant Surgeon General, Public Health
Maj. Gen. Ellard Walsh, National Guard Association
Mr. Miles Kennedy, the American Legion
Hon. Carl Hinshaw, Member of Congress from California
Hon. Burr Harrison, Member of Congress from Virginia
Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Scientific Manpower Commission
Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, University of California
Mr. Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation
Mr. Roy Battles, the National Grange
Mr. John W. Swomley, Jr., National Council Against Conscription
Mr. E. Raymond Wilson, Friends Committee on National Legislation
Mrs. Alexander Stewart, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Mr. Ralph E. Smeltzer, Church of the Brethren
Dr. C. N. Hostetter, Jr., Mennonite Central Committee
Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, National Women's Christian Temperance Union
Dr. E. Raymond Schmidt, International Order of Grand Templars
Mrs. Agnes Watters, Washington, D. C.
Mr. David Whatley, attorney at law, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Armed Services unanimously recommends enactment of the proposed legislation as amended.

The proposed legislation is also strongly endorsed by the President of the United States, as indicated by his state of the Union message, and by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, as indicated by the following attached letter:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 and the Bureau of the Budget advises that the proposal is in accord with the program of the President. The Office of the Secretary of Defense is the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation is designed to implement that portion of the President's message to the Congress on January 13, 1955, relating to the necessity for an extension of the present statutory provisions authorizing the induction of young men by the Selective Service System for 24 months of training and service. This proposal would extend for a 4-year period the authority to induct certain persons who are required to register pursuant to section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. In addition, it would extend the dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, for a similar 4-year period to July 1, 1959.

The present authority to induct into the Armed Forces persons under 26 years of age who have not been deferred will expire on July 1, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Authority for the induction of deferred individuals is not affected by this termination provision. To permit the provision authorizing the induction of men under 26 not deferred to expire would place sole reliance for meeting Armed Forces strength requirements on those persons who have been deferred from military service. The pool of deferred persons would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces beyond a few months.

With no concrete basis for predicting improved world conditions, we must maintain strong, effective armed forces. It is doubtful that the world situation or technological advances will, in the next 4 years, make the draft unnecessary. Our basic manpower needs cannot be met by voluntary measures alone.

The inability to meet fully military manpower requirements during the period following the expiration of induction authority early in 1947, made it necessary to reinstitute the Selective Service System in mid-1948. While there is no way to determine accurately the size of the active forces which could be maintained at present on a voluntary basis, it is estimated that barring a basic change in economic conditions we could not hope to maintain voluntary forces appreciably in excess of a million and a half. Planned strength goals for the end of fiscal year 1956 total 2,850,000.

Authority for induction must be continued if we are to maintain the minimum adequate numerical strength of the active forces, and the minimum 24-month period must be retained if we are to maintain their combat effectiveness. When amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948 were being considered by the Congress in 1951, the Department of Defense requested an induction period of 27 months. From a combat readiness and dollar standpoint, a longer period would have been, and is, desirable. The Congress, weighing the many other factors involved, established an induction period of 24 months. The Army has found it difficult to maintain combat-ready forces and to meet its overseas commitments with this period of service. The excessive turnover has been disruptive and expensive. There is considerable difficulty in maintaining sufficient numbers of qualified noncommissioned officers and specialists, even with promotion criteria reduced to the minimum acceptable.

It is essential that a term of service of at least 24 months be retained. After processing, travel, and the basic training and leave required by law, this period results in about 16 months useful service, which is below the desired minimum with which men can be profitably deployed overseas. Any reduction in the term of the draft would result in a disproportionate reduction in the period of useful service. As an example, reducing the induction period to 20 months, or by 16 percent, would reduce the term of useful service by 25 percent. Any such reduction coupled with the present alarmingly low reenlistment rates, would

12 EXTEND UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

drastically reduce the combat readiness of our active forces and diminish our ability to maintain the strategic deployment of our forces required by national policy.

The proposed extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which otherwise would terminate on July 1, 1955, coincides with the proposed extension of the induction authority. This is necessary to enable enlisted members of the uniformed services with dependents to continue in receipt of increased allowances for quarters thereby assuring adequate financial assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, inducted or enlisted in the future as well as those now on active duty. Many members cannot be released from active military service prior to July 1, 1955, since the period of time they must serve in the active military service will not expire until after that date. Included in this category of personnel are members of the Reserve components who have been ordered into the active military service for a period of 24 months and those who have been inducted into the service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Termination of this legislation will impose undue financial hardship upon reservists and others who are ordered into the Armed Forces involuntarily. Additionally, to allow this legislation to expire would act as a deterrent to those who might otherwise volunteer for military service.

The Department of Defense strongly recommends the enactment of the attached proposed legislation.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

The enactment of this proposal will cause no apparent increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing laws which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill.

EXISTING LAW

(Public Law 759, 80th Cong.)

SEC. 17 (c). Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, no person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces after July 1, 1955, except persons now or hereafter deferred under section 6 of this title after the basis for such deferment ceases to exist.

(Public Law 771, 81st Cong.)

SEC. 16. This Act, except sections 10, 11, and 12 hereof, shall terminate on April 30, 1953.

THE BILL

That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955," where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955," where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

[Report No. 19]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1955

Mr. VINSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

FEBRUARY 3, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training
4 and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is
5 further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it
6 appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

7 SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act
8 of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of
9 March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by

1 striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and
2 inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

3 *SEC. 3. Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Mili-*
4 *tary Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended,*
5 *is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof*
6 *a colon and the following: "Provided, That no person who*
7 *has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this*
8 *clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for train-*
9 *ing and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions*
10 *of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-*
11 *sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."*

12 *SEC. 4. Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military*
13 *Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 410), as amended, is*
14 *amended to read as follows:*

15 *"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title,*
16 *except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection,*
17 *no person who has served honorably on active duty after*
18 *September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in*
19 *the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or*
20 *the Coast Guard, or for a period of twenty-four months or*
21 *more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induc-*
22 *tion for training and service under this title, except after a*
23 *declaration of war or national emergency made by the Con-*
24 *gress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."*

[Report No. 19]

A BILL

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

By Mr. VINSON

JANUARY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

FEBRUARY 3, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

(House Version)

A BILL

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT
TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

IN SENATE

APRIL 1, 2009

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 8, 1955
For actions of February 7, 1955
84th-1st, No. 21

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared selective service bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas.

HOUSE

1. **SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** A subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 2123, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. D74).
2. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** The House Rules Committee reported a rule providing for consideration of H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959, etc. (p. 1037).
3. **PERSONNEL.** Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to "amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 1013).
4. **SUGAR.** Received a Utah Legislature memorial urging legislation to enable the domestic sugar industry to have a fair and equitable share of sugar consumption in the U. S. (p. 1045).

5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report of the Special Study Mission to Cuba (H. Rept. 22) (p. 1043).
6. ELECTRIFICATION; TARIFFS. Rep. McCarthy stated that the President's recent overruling of an unanimous recommendation of CAB should "serve to call to mind that similar action has been taken with regard to many other recommendations made to the President," including recommendations on the Dixon-Yates contract and Tariff Commission recommendations (p. 1038).

SENATE

7. VETERANS' BENEFITS; EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report without amendment H. R. 587, to provide that persons in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits to Jan. 31, 1965 (p. D74).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 3654, by Rep. Berry, to provide that coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed farmers and ranchers shall be on a voluntary basis; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 1043).
H. R. 3677, by Rep. King, Pa., to provide that the first \$250 received by an agricultural worker from an employer in a calendar year shall be excluded in determining such worker's coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 1043).
9. POSTAL SERVICE. H. R. 3655, by Rep. Betts, to extend rural delivery mail service to persons desiring such service and residing on or near improved roads; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 1043). Remarks of author (p. 1034).
10. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 3658, by Rep. Celler, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the anti-trust laws; to Judiciary Committee (p. 1043).
H. R. 3659, by Rep. Celler, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act; to Judiciary Committee (p. 1043).
11. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 3662, by Rep. Dondero, to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing the cost of treatment works for the abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 1043).
12. NATIONAL FORESTS. H. R. 3667, by Rep. Green, Oreg., to establish public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1043).
13. WHEAT. H. R. 3669, by Rep. Hand, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat or other grain producers from liability under the act where all the wheat or other grain crop is fed or used for seed on the farm; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1043).
14. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 3671, by Rep. Hyde, to assure the availability of materials essential to national security; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 1043).

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3005

FEBRUARY 7, 1955.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 133]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 133, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 133

[Report No. 21]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 1955

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3005) to fur-
5 ther amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act
6 by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and
7 to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act
8 to July 1, 1959. After general debate, which shall be con-
9 fined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours,
10 to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and
11 ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Serv-
12 ices, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-
13 minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the

1 bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the
2 bill to the House with such amendments as may have been
3 adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as
4 ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage
5 without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 10

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 133

[Report No. 21]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 3005,
a bill to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

By Mr. COLMER

FEBRUARY 7, 1955

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

5. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed, 394 to 4, with amendments H. R. 3005, which extends selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959, reduces the liability for induction from age 35 to 26 for men who enlist in organized units of the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, and provides that no person who has served 6 months or more of honorable active duty in the Armed Forces after Sept. 16, 1940, shall be liable for induction under selective service except in time of war or national emergency (pp. 1102-29).

Agreed to a Harrison, Va., amendment providing that no person who has been otherwise found, on his individual status, eligible for deferment because his employment has been determined to be necessary to maintain national health, safety, or interest, shall be granted a deferment because of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a deferment because of a surplus of any agricultural commodity (pp. 1124-5).

6. EDUCATION. Both Houses received the President's message on school construction containing recommendations providing for Federal aid to States and local governments for construction of public schools (H. Doc. 84); to House Education and Labor Committee and Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (pp. 1047, 1101-2).

Received from HEW a proposed bill to authorize Federal assistance to States and communities to increase public elementary and secondary school construction; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 1145).

7. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Both Houses received the President's message transmitting a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems on its operations from Oct. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, and describing the participation of the U. S. in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the period Apr. 1 to June 30, 1954 (H. Doc. 85)(pp. 1047, 1102).

8. TARIFFS. Rep. Hollohan claimed that Dr. Gallup, from the results of his recent poll, "draws the conclusion that the majority of the American people favor what the President proposes" in reducing tariffs, "yet the figures from which Dr. Gallup draws this conclusion say exactly the opposite" (p. 1132).

Rep. Rogers, Mass., claimed that if the tariff "reduction proposed in textiles is pursued, it will mean almost complete annihilation of both the woolen and textile industries" (p. 113-7).

9. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Feb. 10 (p. 1145).

SENATE

10. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize the Secretary to fix reasonable fees for registrations, renewals, and copies of registration certificates issued to futures commission merchants and floor brokers; to S. Agriculture and Forestry and H. Agriculture Committees (pp. 1047, 1145).

11. VETERANS' BENEFITS; EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 587, to provide that persons in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits to Jan. 31, 1965 (S. Rept. 26)(p. 1052).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 9, 1955
For actions of February 8, 1955
84th-1st, No. 22

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's school construction message. House committee reported durum wheat acreage increase bill. House passed selective service bill after adopting amendment on farm deferments. House subcommittee voted to report bill to repeal ACP tie-in with acreage allotments.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 145, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas for 1955 (H. Rept. 24) (p. 1145).
2. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (H. Rept. 23)(p. 1145).
3. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee submitted a supplemental report on H. R. 3406, to permit and assist Federal personnel and their families to vote (H. Rept. 20, Part 2)(p. 1145).
4. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit approved for reporting to the Agriculture Committee H. R. 1573, to repeal Sec. 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which makes ACP payments contingent upon compliance with acreage allotments on basic crops (p. D79).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, may we be very conscious of the clear and unmistakable leading of Thy spirit, as, in these perilous days, we are considering how best to defend our freedom and maintain the sanctity and safety of our Republic.

Grant that in the midst of all of life's bewildering problems we may be numbered among those who are working zealously and waiting patiently and hopefully for the dawning of a new and better day.

We pray that, when the dark moods of fear and anxiety haunt us and disturb our peace, we may encourage ourselves and our fellow men with the assurance that Thou art our God, sovereign and supreme, transcendent and triumphant.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on February 7, 1955, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2010. An act to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION — MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 84)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

For the consideration of the Congress, I herewith propose a plan of Federal cooperation with the States, designed to give our schoolchildren as quickly as possible the classrooms they must have.

Because of the magnitude of the job, but more fundamentally because of the undeniable importance of free education to a free way of life, the means we take to provide our children with proper classrooms must be weighed most carefully. The phrase "free education" is a deliberate choice. For unless education continues to be free—free in its response to local community needs, free from any

suggestion of political domination, and free from impediments to the pursuit of knowledge by teachers and students—it will cease to serve the purposes of free-men.

STATE AND LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION

A distinguishing characteristic of our Nation—and a great strength—is the development of our institutions within the concept of individual worth and dignity. Our schools are among the guardians of that principle. Consequently, and deliberately, their control and support throughout our history have been, and are, a State and local responsibility.

The American idea of universal public education was conceived as necessary in a society dedicated to the principles of individual freedom, equality, and self-government. A necessary corollary is that public schools must always reflect the character and aspiration of the people of the community.

Thus was established a fundamental element of the American public school system—local direction by boards of education responsible immediately to the parents of children and the other citizens of the community. Diffusion of authority among tens of thousands of school districts is a safeguard against centralized control and abuse of the educational system that must be maintained. We believe that to take away the responsibility of communities and States in educating our children is to undermine not only a basic element of our freedom but a basic right of our citizens.

The legislative proposals submitted to the last Congress were offered by the administration in the earnest conviction that education must always be close to the people; in the belief that a careful reassessment by the people themselves of the problems of education is necessary; and with a realization of the growing financial difficulties that school districts face. To encourage a nationwide examination of our schools, the 83d Congress authorized funds for conferences on education in the 48 States and the Territories and for a White House conference to be held in November this year.

THE CURRENT PROBLEM

These are the facts of the classroom shortage:

The latest information submitted by the States to the Office of Education indicates that there is a deficit of more than 300,000 classrooms, a legacy—in part—of the years of war and defense mobilization when construction had to be curtailed. In addition, to keep up with mounting enrollments, the Nation must build at least 50,000 new elementary and high school classrooms yearly. It must also replace the thousands of class-

rooms which become unsafe or otherwise unusable each year.

During the current school year, about 60,000 new classrooms are being built. Capital outlays for public school construction will reach an alltime high of \$2 billion this year. During the last 5 years, new construction, costing over \$7 billion has provided new classrooms for 6,750,000 pupils in our public schools. During that time more than 5½ million additional children enrolled in school. Thus the rate of construction has more than kept pace with mounting enrollment. But it has only slightly reduced the total classroom deficit.

As a consequence, millions of children still attend schools which are unsafe or which permit learning only part-time or under conditions of serious overcrowding. To build satisfactory classrooms for all our children, the current rate of school building must be multiplied sharply and this increase must be sustained.

Fundamentally, the remedy lies with the States and their communities. But the present shortage requires immediate and effective action that will produce more rapid results. Unless the Federal Government steps forward to join with the States and communities, this emergency situation will continue.

Therefore—for the purpose of meeting the emergency only and pending the results of the nationwide conferences—I propose a broad effort to widen the accepted channels of financing school construction and to increase materially the flow of private lending through them—without interference with the responsibility of State and local school systems. Over the next 3 years, this proposed effort envisages a total of \$7 billion put to work building badly needed new schools—in addition to construction expenditures outside these proposals.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bond purchases by the Federal Government:

The first recommendation is directed at action—effective as rapidly as school districts can offer bonds to the public for sale.

I recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing the Federal Government, cooperating with the several States, to purchase school bonds issued by local communities which are handicapped in selling bonds at a reasonable interest rate. This proposal is sound educationally and economically. It will help build schools.

To carry out this proposal, I recommend that the Congress authorize the appropriation of \$750 million for use over the next 3 years.

2. State school building agencies:

Many school districts cannot borrow to build schools because of restrictive

debt limits. They need some other form of financing. Therefore, the second proposal is designed to facilitate immediate construction of schools without local borrowing by the school district.

To expand school construction, several States have already created special statewide school building agencies. These can borrow advantageously, since they represent the combined credit of many communities. After building schools, the agency rents them to school districts. The local community under its lease gets a new school without borrowing.

I now propose the wider adoption of this tested method of accelerating school construction. Under this proposal, the Federal Government would share with the States in establishing and maintaining for State school building agencies an initial reserve fund equal to 1 year's payment on principal and interest.

The State school-building agency—working in cooperation with the State educational officials—would issue its bonds through the customary investment channels, then build schools for lease to local school districts. Rentals would be sufficient to cover the payments on principal and interest of the bonds outstanding; a payment to a supplemental reserve fund; and a proportionate share of the administrative expenses of the State school-building agency. In time, the payments to the reserve fund would permit repayment of the initial Federal and State advances. When all its financial obligations to the agency are met, the local school district takes title to its building.

I recommend that the Congress authorize the necessary Federal participation to put this plan into effect so that State building agencies may be in a position to issue bonds in the next 3 years which will build \$6 billion worth of new schools.

3. Grants for school districts with proved need and lack of local income:

My first message to the Congress on the state of the Union stated the view that "the firm conditions of Federal aid must be proved need and proved lack of local income." In my judgment, any sound program of grants must adhere to this principle. Some school districts meet the conditions. In them the amount of taxable property and local income is so low as to make it impossible for the district either to repay borrowed money or rent a satisfactory school building.

I now propose a program of grants-in-aid directed clearly and specifically at the urgent situations in which the Federal Government can justifiably share direct construction costs without undermining State and local responsibility. Under this proposal the Federal Government would share with the States part of the cost of building schools in districts where one of the following conditions is met:

(a) The school district, if it has not reached its legal bonding limit, cannot sell its bonds to the Federal Government under proposal 1 because it cannot pay interest and principal charges on the total construction costs.

(b) The school district, if it has reached its legal bonding limit, is unable to pay the rent needed to obtain a school from a State agency on a lease-purchase basis, as described in proposal 2.

The State would certify the school district's inability to finance the total construction cost through borrowing or a rental arrangement. It would also certify that the new school is needed to relieve extreme overcrowding, double shifts, or hazardous or unhealthful conditions.

The Federal and State aid would be in an amount sufficient for a school district to qualify under either proposal 1 or proposal 2 for financing the remainder of the building costs. The requirement that Federal funds be matched with State-appropriated funds is an essential safeguard to preservation of the proper spheres of local, State, and Federal responsibility in the field of public education.

By authorizing this program of joint Federal-State aid to supplement the financing plans set forth in proposals 1 and 2, a workable way will be provided for every community in the Nation to construct classrooms for its children. I recommend that the Congress authorize the appropriation of \$200 million for a 3-year program.

4. Grants for administrative costs of State programs:

In addition to immediate school construction, the Nation needs to plan sound long-term financing of the public schools free from obsolete restrictions. Our State conferences on education will help accomplish this. Out of these meetings of parents, teachers, and public-spirited citizens can come lasting solutions to such underlying problems as more efficient school districting and the modification of unduly restrictive local debt limits.

The Federal Government, having helped sponsor the State conferences on education, should now move to help the States in carrying out such recommendations as may be made. I propose, therefore, that the Federal Government furnish one-half of the administrative costs of State programs which are designed to overcome obstacles to local financing or to provide additional State aid to local school districts.

For this purpose I recommend a total authorization of \$20 million with an appropriation of \$5 million for the first year of a 3-year period.

This program is sound and equitable. It accelerates construction of classrooms within the traditional framework of local responsibility for our schools. It does not preclude other proposals for long-range solutions which undoubtedly will grow out of the State conferences and the White House Conference on Education.

CONCLUSION

The best possible education for all our young people is a fixed objective of the American Nation. The four-point program, herein outlined, would help provide proper physical housing for the achievement of this objective. But the finest buildings, of themselves, are no

assurance that the pupils who use them are each day better fitted to shoulder the responsibilities, to meet the opportunities, to enjoy the rewards that one day will be their lot as American citizens.

Good teaching and good teachers made even the 1-room crossroads schools of the 19th century a rich source of the knowledge and enthusiasm and patriotism, joined with spiritual wisdom, that mark a vigorously dynamic people. Today, the professional quality of American teaching is better than ever. But too many teachers are underpaid and overworked, and, in consequence, too few young men and women join their ranks. Here is a shortage, less obvious but ultimately more dangerous, than the classroom shortage.

The conferences now under way and the massive school-building program here proposed will, I believe, arouse the American people to a community effort for schools and a community concern for education, unparalleled in our history. Taken together, they will serve to advance the teaching profession to the position it should enjoy.

Federal aid in a form that tends to lead to Federal control of our schools could cripple education for freedom. In no form can it ever approach the mighty effectiveness of an aroused people. But Federal leadership can stir America to national action.

Then the Nation's objective of the best possible education for all our young people will be achieved.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1955.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 85)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems submitted to me through its chairman, covering its operations from October 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, and describing, in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the period April 1–June 30, 1954.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1955.

EXTENDING UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 133 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, as the resolution indicates, this is an open rule providing for 2 hours of general debate on the bill to extend the Selective Service Act for a period of 4 years.

We had a very interesting session and gained quite a bit of information before the Committee on Rules when the distinguished chairman and other members of that committee appeared before the Rules Committee seeking this place on the calendar. Briefly speaking, the bill would extend the Selective Service Act for 4 years and provide for some two amendments that were not in the old law regarding which I shall not go into much detail. Briefly they affect the National Guard and the status of veterans. I am particularly interested in the provision affecting the National Guard, because I think it gives that splendid organization recognition which it justly deserves. I am sure these two amendments will be discussed at length.

On the overall picture of the Selective Service Act itself and the necessity for the continuation of that law, I think there can be no disagreement.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. There can be disagreement over the extent of the time to which the law is extended, 4 years, can there not?

Mr. COLMER. Of course, the gentleman or anybody else can disagree with my statement, and I even go so far as to anticipate that there will be disagreement on the time to which it is extended. I can understand that, but that was not what I had reference to; I had reference to the necessity for the extension of the draft law, and I am sure the question of the time limit will be debated. On the other hand, may I say to my friend in that connection that in the absence of some other provision or an adequate re-

serve of military strength I fear that we are going to be burdened with this for many years to come.

In the absence of some other provision for an adequate reserve strength, a military force, for this country, I cannot see that we can extend it for much less than 4 years. As a matter of fact, as just one of the garden variety Members of the House, not one who sets himself up as an expert but one who has given an awful lot of thought and study to this question and who has expressed his convictions on this many times from the well of this House, I cannot see, despite of what we understand happened or possibly I should say what we do not understand happened in Moscow on yesterday or maybe a month ago and we are just hearing about it now, that we are going to be relieved of this intense financial manpower burden in the foreseeable future. As long as that little band of willful men in the Kremlin are in power or those of like ilk, we are going to be faced with the necessity of maintaining a reasonable armed force in this country, and I use the word "reasonable" advisedly because I think the greatest mistake we could make would be to go into an all-out effort to build up the military strength of this country upon an all-out war basis and keep that force indefinitely for the very simple reason, in my humble judgment, that these Russian masters want to require us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy. Therefore we could not play better into their hands than by trying to do that very thing. That is my considered opinion; and I am very much pleased over the fact that more and more of those in authority in our military as well as in our civilian life are coming to this point of view.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I was very much pleased a few days ago when I noted that the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House, the able gentleman from Georgia, came out with a statement that he is going along with the President's recommendation, the recommendation of our Commander in Chief, upon a cutback in the standing Army. I think that is sound and I think our distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services is on sound ground when he says he is going to back the President on that move. That is in line with the philosophy I have been advocating here for some time. Certainly if we cannot trust the President of the United States who is a military man in reference to these military matters, I do not know whom else we can trust.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I was very glad to hear this statement from the gentleman just now because of the fact that as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, with those of us who have been in the recent days privileged to listen off and on the record from the Secretary of Defense and the various heads of our Military Establishment, having heard

also on and off the record statements from our high military leaders, I adopt the same position the gentleman does in establishing the Armed Forces in the pattern to be set forth for the future.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman give us an idea as to where the line of defense will be, or is? I mean, the extent of it.

Mr. COLMER. Of course, my friend, who is so much more learned in all matters generally than I am—and I say that in all seriousness—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, the gentleman's sarcasm is all wasted. I want to know—

Mr. COLMER. I am sorry. I yielded to the gentleman for a question, and I want to yield to him further if he wants to say anything, but let me just finish.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did I not ask a sensible question?

Mr. COLMER. May I finish?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did I not ask a sensible question?

Mr. COLMER. And then I will be glad to yield to the gentleman for a question. I said that I cannot set myself up as a military authority, but I do say to my friend from Michigan that I think this Congress was wise in backing up the President the other day in asking for the authority that he asked upon the Formosan issue. Does the gentleman want to ask me anything further?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes. My question was, growing out of my dumbness, as the gentleman has inferred—

Mr. COLMER. No; I did not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just where are these men who are to be drafted going to be sent, or where are they to fight, in order to maintain what particular line of defense? Where? It was on the Rhine in one war, and now it is on Formosa, apparently. Now, what are these men to do? I mean, how far do they go? how long do they fight? and what is the objective?

Mr. COLMER. Now, if I may reply to my friend's question, I certainly had no idea—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, that is all right with me. I do not care anything about that part of it—

Mr. COLMER. That I was trying to infer that the gentleman was dumb. We all know to the contrary. So much for the personalities.

Now, to answer the gentleman's question, did the gentleman support the resolution that stated the other day that we would defend Formosa?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That we would?

Mr. COLMER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is not the question that I asked the gentleman.

Mr. COLMER. I am asking the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You answer my question first.

Mr. COLMER. I asked him, did he not support that resolution?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, I did not, and I did not vote against it. I did not vote. I want to know what our policy is, whether it is the policy of the Armed Forces or whether, as the committee over in the Senate unanimously reported, the next war is to be run by the politicians. That is what I want to know.

Mr. COLMER. Of course, I learned long ago not to get into an argument with the gentleman, and I would not undertake to get into an argument now.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not want an argument.

Mr. COLMER. If the gentleman did not know how to vote on that question the other day, I do not see how I can answer his question now.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I had my reason for not voting the other day, and I explained it.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi has explained the rule which is presently before us most ably, and I think effectively, and I do not know of anyone opposed to the rule. However, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a report on the presentation to former President Hoover of the silver quill award and the address made in response thereto by Mr. Hoover. I further ask unanimous consent that should the printing require more than the usual amount permitted, that it be printed notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower has apparently come up with the solution to that long-standing problem of Federal aid to education without Federal control of education. The administration's school-construction proposals are as imaginative as they are simple; they are as constructive as they are revolutionary.

Here for the first time, a President of the United States has presented a Federal plan which will function within the historic constitutional concept of State control of education.

For years we have been faced with critical problems in education, of which a shortage of school buildings is not one of the least.

There has been much talk in and out of Congress on a plan to meet the needs of the boys and girls in every State of this Nation. There have been some suggestions presented here. But they have

been defeated because they were unsound.

The President has presented today a new approach to the problem of school construction in this country. It is well to note, first of all, that no violence is done to local and State responsibility.

The local school districts are going to construct and control their school building with a minimum of Federal interference. The States will determine the building standards and will retain authority in local and State bond issues. In the first proposal, only when school bonds are not purchased by private investors will the Government enter into the picture. There is no attempt here to deprive those who want a safe investment from buying school bonds.

Under the lease-purchase plan, the States will set up the agency to build the schools, while the local district rents the building. This is no giveaway program. The rent will include payment for the annual debt service, cost of maintenance, repair, replacement, insurance, and so forth. This is simply helping our people to help themselves.

We must recognize, however, that there are, in this expansive country of ours, boys and girls growing into the full obligations of American citizenship in communities too poor to provide adequate schools by bond issues or by rentals. In these children, too, we are deeply interested. In these cases we propose to cooperate with the States in financing school facilities so that every child maturing in our Nation does secure that great national heritage of an equal opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the President's program is most encouraging in its fresh approach to a complicated and controversial matter. It is a historic departure from past refusals to assist in helping the youth of the Nation. We are proud of the moral leadership demonstrated by the President here today. We must build more classrooms. Here is a simple, sound constitutional plan which preserves local control but helps where help is needed.

Many new schools are being built without any Federal assistance. For that we are proud and thankful. But the President's proposal today is a step in the direction of granting to all children in all the Nation the blessings of an opportunity to learn.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] was addressing the House, I asked a question. In substance, the question was that, inasmuch as he was supporting the bill before the House, he advise the House as to the necessity for drafting every physically and mentally fit young American into the armed services; that is, as to where, for what purpose, they would be used to engage in combat and when, after being so engaged, they might know that their task had been accomplished.

He came back with the statement that, inasmuch as I did not know how to vote on the resolution authorizing the Presi-

dent to use the Armed Forces to retain Formosa and adjacent territory after the Chinese Communists had announced that they intended to take it, he was not able to answer my question.

In my judgment, the two issues are not necessarily connected in any way. However, I have not the slightest hesitancy in giving my reasons for standing silent when the roll was called.

The so-called Formosa resolution was a declaration of war, contingent only upon the determination of the President as to when the actual fighting should begin.

Not only because the Constitution provides that only the Congress shall declare war, but because I believe that the people's representatives should decide that issue, I did not believe that I should shirk my responsibility to my constituents and leave it to a President, acting perhaps upon the recommendations of the State Department to decide when and where we should engage in world war IV.

If, last week, when that resolution was before the House, the Congress was not prepared to declare war, why should it shirk its responsibility, shove the issue over to the President?

Well might I have asked the gentleman and all others who supported the Formosa resolution whether they—yes, each of them—was personally willing to, on that occasion, have declared war. And, in addition, whether they would have declared war against China or against China and Russia?

For myself, before I vote to declare war, I want to know, if that is possible, whether the war in which we are about to engage is to be conducted by the military authorities or by the State Department.

It would also be helpful to know whether our drafted men are to fight under the Stars and Stripes or under the flag of the United Nations—whether they are to be ordered into battle by some officer of the U. N.—who it may well be cannot even speak our language.

We have the unanimous report of a committee from the Senate—4 Republicans and 3 Democrats—which unequivocally states that we did not win the war in Korea because the politicians dictated our policy.

Men died—many—perhaps thousands because that was permitted. I want no more of that.

If we are to fight the Communists; if that is necessary to promote the welfare of our people or make secure the future of our Nation, all right, I will vote for that, but I want no more of a war to fatten the purses of the moneychangers or the ambition of an Old World politician.

Permit me to add that, if we are to declare war, I would prefer that we fight our real enemy—Russia—and not the Chinese Communists.

Before the Congress declares war, in my judgment it should be advised, and fully advised, as to the reasons for the war and as to the objectives sought.

It should also be told in terms which it can understand and which the drafted

men can understand, just what must be accomplished by our Armed Forces before the objective has been attained.

Before I vote for a declaration of war, I want to know where our men are to be sent and the goal they are to reach.

Before I vote to take 8 years out of a young man's life, draft him to fight under the flag of the United Nations for objectives which that organization may have in mind, I must know whether they are to fight for home and country or whether they are to fight for the establishment of the policies of some self-seeking international politicians.

Perhaps what has been said will give you some idea as to why I could not vote for that resolution.

Perhaps you want to know now why I did not vote against it. A vote in opposition to the request would undoubtedly have been interpreted by Communists and their supporters as a repudiation of the administration; that, in my judgment, we should not at any time or for any cause wage war against the Communists.

To that position—that policy—I do not subscribe. There may at any time arise a situation which will make it necessary to declare war against the Communists.

It is my hope that before that day comes—and I hope it will never come—our State Department or whoever speaks for the administration will, as I have before attempted to make clear, tell our people just what objective we seek, and just how far we are going under the direction of the United Nations.

I am all through supporting any and every move which internationally minded politicians may think will best serve their interests.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to get into an argument involving the discontinuance of the draft law at this time. I want to talk on some matters involved in the draft law as it is now proposed to be extended.

I have always tried to be a reasonable man. I have tried to be as practical as possible. I am perfectly aware of conditions in this world. I am aware of the fact that a great Nation such as ours cannot afford to take chances either with its liberty, its institutions, or its people. So the discontinuance issue is not here. I want to discuss something that is closer to the people, that is a practical, every-day matter with which the people come in contact.

My distinguished friend, the chairman of the committee [Mr. VINSON] is a great leader in this House. He can hold hearings in the most quiet manner and in the shortest space of time, but he is very effective. I intended presenting this matter before the Committee on Armed Services. Probably it was due to my carelessness, at least to some extent, but the hearings were opened and they closed

before I knew they were opened. Being a chairman of a committee myself, it is difficult to find the time to either keep up with or do everything I would like. I could not get a copy of the hearings because they did not come off the press until yesterday. So that, in a way, accounts for my imposing myself upon the House at this time.

I think before we begin to talk about continuing this act for 4 years that we had probably better look back behind us and measure a few of the tracks made by Selective Service and the Defense Department—which according to a letter I received today is fast approaching the point of being one and the same.

Personally, the 4-year period I think is unnecessary; and to some extent it is an admission that we must be and must remain upon the brink of war the rest of our lives. God grant that will not become true.

I think the 2 years' stretching was done as another nibble on the program that this House has once before turned down, so when this bill comes into the Committee of the Whole for consideration I shall support an amendment to limit the renewal to 2 years. I think 2 years is long enough, and I have not found any justification for more. Once this House gives away authority, I have never seen it come back. I hope some day I will see a little dribble back. I am sure the American people concur in this hope, for after all when we give away power and so forth; that is, power rights and so forth of the American people.

What brings me here? We have just listened to a message from the President of the United States in which he depicts a pretty bad picture relative to the field of education. We are all interested in education, every one of us. We know the contribution that education has made to America militarily, scientifically, socially, economically, and in every other way. Yet for the last few years we have been guilty of frustrating, stirring up, mixing up, and discouraging boys from attending college, and I think unnecessarily.

When this Nation is at war or in a national crisis and the chips are down, all bets should be called off, certainly, because we should defend America with everything we have, including our lives; and I am for that, make no mistake about it. But I fear that we have not sought very energetically to find a way to help the kid who wants an education for himself in order that he may be able to make a greater contribution to his country, and the welfare of not only his country but the world.

There is no need to talk about freeing the world unless we are going to free the boys and the men and the people of the world from the shackles of ignorance. You cannot do it. If you do free them, it will not be long before they will lose it again.

I have a suggestion I think will work. This morning I talked over long-distance phone with a dean of one of the finest institutions in America and one of the largest. I said, "What is uppermost in the minds of the young men who come in to discuss their problems with you?" He

said, "Congressman, they want to know whether they should stay in or go on and get through the military, or just quit. They have gotten another notice that if so and so and so and so does not happen they leave, and that so often happens just before examinations."

He said, "It is bad, but the colleges of the country have refrained from emphasizing that because there is a great danger of the colleges being misunderstood, and some would think that they are not wholeheartedly behind the program of defense and do not want to make their contribution."

My suggestion now, and I think it is worthy of being explored by the committee, is that we should not take a boy year by year, and say he can be deferred next year if he is in the upper half. Some of the highest ranking generals in the Pentagon would have never been deferred because they were in the lower half of their class. But in the next year, they have to be in the upper half again. Oh, how feeble are we to pass upon and evaluate the contribution that a man can make at so tender an age as 18 or 19, and to say, "If you do not make such and such a grade, the War Department says, 'Out you go, you are not worthy of an education.'" That is the answer.

I do not want the colleges, of course, to become a refuge for anyone to avoid any proper or patriotic service to the country. But listen to this. A boy could go into the service in June and serve 3 months, come out, and then go to college and come out in June, serve 3 months, and at the end of his 4-year college course, he would be a freshly trained man for 4 years. He will have been available for 4 years. If it is necessary for him to go another year, then all-right. But now you say, "Well, can he be trained in that time?" Certainly, he can. The United States Marine Corps can make some of the best soldiers on the face of this earth in 8 weeks. If the United States Army cannot do it, then why not? That is their training period.

There is another point with reference to that. Let me read this to you, and this comes from the Department of the Army, the office of The Adjutant General, signed by William E. Bergin, who is a major general of the United States Army. This is the record of a boy who went in the service on March 6 and was killed in Korea on August 27 of the same year. Listen to this:

He was trained from March 14 to June 20 when he left to go over.

During that time—

Here is how the general gives the description of his training—

His records indicate that he was qualified in the use of M1's, carbines, and light machine guns. While undergoing training with the 8th Infantry Division, he completed the following basic courses—infiltration, close combat, overhead artillery fire and combat maneuvers.

All of that was accomplished in 3 months and 10 days, and he was off and in another month he was killed.

Now I do not have just this one case where they were killed after 4 or 4½ months, even though every one of you

remember the guaranty given this Congress by the Defense Department that no man would be sent into combat with less than 6 months, training, when they were calling for 17-year-old boys. So I say when the high brass tell me they cannot train a man and give him good training in 90 days, then they have to take back all they said about making 90-day-wonder officers—the kind that served over me—and the kind that have served over servicemen right on through the ages. You say, “Why?—just pick out that group?” “No.” You can take any group. The agricultural boy. He can take 3 months in the wintertime when agricultural activities are light and put his time in. You can take the manufacturing plants where the off-season time occurs, and they can select that time also. Why some of them take 2 or 3 months off anyway. Then, too, all of them may have the chance to go in and serve the full length of time if they want to do so. I do not think that it is absolutely necessary in order to make the draft work to do everything against somebody's wishes. We might at least fit it in a little bit and make it as convenient as possible.

Now we have had some other things to come up in this draft, and we might just as well thrash it out right here. There is no sensible, practical, fair or decent handling of hardship cases. I have had some cases called to my attention that made my blood run cold. I have talked to the colonel in charge of the State of North Carolina, and I sometimes think icewater flows through his veins. He apparently does not know what a hardship case is, nor is he interested in knowing what a hardship case is, and I have told him those very words to his face. And may I add this: I am certainly not the only member of the North Carolina delegation who has very little respect for his administration of the selective service law. But he is still head man and if you do not believe it, ask him or General Hershey, who will not only defend anything he does but attempts to justify it. The State selective service director is absolute dictator over the local boards and the local boards who render a patriotic service without pay have to take the blame.

His answer was, “Well, Congress has not given us any money for investigation. I did not know that case was that bad. I had no way of investigating it. We depended on somebody sending up the information.” I must confess he was right. He should have more staff; he should have investigators. I say give him investigators, give him the necessary staff and help. Give him some clear language in the law, in the way of instructions. We are dealing with human beings, their rights, their happiness; and the happiness of their loved ones are precious to them. And there can be no justification for us to leave the law in such shape that would permit the same kind of inconsiderate injustice to continue.

Let me tell you something. This law is like any other law passed by the United States Congress. It will remain on the books only so long as the people of America think it is fair and that they are being treated fairly. For in the final

analysis we may temporarily occupy this hall, but this Government belongs to the people. When you mistreat some poor widow woman back in a community, who is unable to file the necessary papers to take care of herself before the selective service department, then you have irritated and lost the respect of the people around that community. All you have to do to start trouble is to get enough communities dissatisfied with that kind of situation.

There is another angle. You say, “Well, why are you taking up this time when the bill is here for passage?”—I say that this bill needed a pretty thorough going over and some things being called to the attention of the House and the committee that General Hershey would not dare whisper about. There is not any such thing as some of the commands ever getting what they call compassionate reassignment. These matters are human things. That is, giving the kind of attention to human beings that engender respect. So, in my opinion, it is very necessary that we give serious consideration to the matters I have called to your attention in the order I have mentioned.

I do not know what the distinguished gentleman from Georgia is about to bring out later. I understand he has two or three bills. I do not know what they are, as far as that is concerned. We will hear about them when they come up.

I say that in the consideration of this bill it is not sufficient to brush lightly over this question of college students. Where are we going to get our scientists? Where are we going to get those that we depend upon so heavily? The last war was not won by brawn alone; and if we have another, it will not be won by brawn alone. Brains and science must be among our weapons.

Now I want somebody to raise an objection. I will welcome anyone who wants to take issue with the statements that I have made. It is a practical proposal to say that upon the request of a student that he should serve 3 months every year for 4 years and be a freshly trained member of the Armed Forces, trained each year for a period of 4 years. If he is still needed for 6 months or 1 year, then O. K. Give the same privilege to others along with the privilege to volunteer for any length of time. Then not ask but tell the Pentagon to so arrange their schedule as to take care of and level off a regular flow of personnel.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. BARDEN. All I want is someone to tell me what is wrong with that proposition?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. How is it that you did not appear before the committee and present these matters at the time when the bill was under consideration by the committee?

Mr. BARDEN. Where was the gentleman when I started to speak? I told the gentleman that the meetings were opened and closed before I even found out they were holding hearings. The afternoon I found out they were holding hearings I understood they were closed and everybody limited to 10 minutes, I am not fussing with the committee.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman could have found out when the hearings were to be held.

Mr. BARDEN. I am not fussing with the chairman about that; I am just stating what happened.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a consent request to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY].

(Mr. ASHLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support of H. R. 3005 which extends the period of the so-called draft law for 4 years. The bill before us, Mr. Speaker, must be considered solely in the light of the needs of our Nation.

There are few of us here today who view the necessity of pressing the youth of our country into compulsory military service with anything but the most deep-seated abhorrence and regret.

But it is equally true that there are few of us here who do not realize the gravity of the international situation which dictates the need for continuation of the compulsory draft system.

The precise question, Mr. Speaker, appears to be with respect to the period for which the draft should be extended. It is my belief that two very important and persuasive reasons support extension for a period of 4 years.

First, it has been estimated by our most informed military experts that our national defense requires a minimum of 2,850,000 men and women in our Armed Forces. There also has been reliable testimony that voluntary enlistments cannot be expected to provide more than 1,500,000 on a sustained basis to our Armed Forces. Thus, the absolute necessity of continuing the present draft law is clear.

Because the above manpower requirements are based upon efforts of both the executive and legislative branches to stabilize our Military Establishment over an indefinite period of time, extension of the draft for 4 years appears to have ample justification.

Mr. Speaker, continuation of the draft for 4 years allows long-range planning, not only for our Military Establishment, but for our youth as well. The 4-year extension as provided in H. R. 3005 in no manner changes the period of service set forth in our present draft law. The 24-month period of service remains the same. The program continues to be universal in that it applies equally to every American boy, and it continues to be selective in the manner in which draftees are called for duty.

The 4-year extension, Mr. Speaker, presents to our draft-age youth a realistic and honest appraisal of our national needs which they will be called upon to meet. To do otherwise, Mr. Speaker, would be less than candid on our part

and would contribute substantially to the insecurity of this country's youth.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I feel that passage of H. R. 3005 is essential if we, as a country, are to give unmistakable notice to the Communist world of our intention to defend the freedoms and liberties upon which the Nation is based.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3005, with Mr. PRIEST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I am awfully sorry that the Armed Services Committee did not have the information that the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina desired to appear before it. The first information I had about it was this morning when he stated he had a matter that he did not present due to the fact that the committee closed about the time he thought the committee opened.

In reply let me say it was generally known—carried throughout the country in the press—that the Armed Services Committee was going to conduct a hearing on the extension of the Selective Service Act.

It was our privilege in the past to have the benefit of the counsel and advice of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, and I am very sorry we were deprived of the opportunity of having it on this measure. The other Members knew we were having hearings. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] was there. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON] was there. May I say, though, that had the gentleman appeared—and all the facts he has submitted this morning would have been the facts he would have submitted then—I would be compelled to say that I could not find myself then or now in accord with his proposition to only limit the draft to 2 years. I think a 4-year extension is proper.

Mr. Chairman, my fondest hope is that one day I may be able to stand in

the well of the House and say to the membership that a firm and lasting peace in the world, makes unnecessary the further maintenance of a large standing force. I would like to think that the immediate future holds the hope of a world no longer dominated by fear and oppression and the threat of extinction. Unfortunately, that wonderful day is not on the horizon.

The situation in the world today is one that calls for sacrifice, courage, and determination on the part of the American people. We are faced with the inevitable requirement of maintaining an Army, a Navy, an Air Force, and a Marine Corps, for the indefinite future, of not less than 2,850,000.

Recently the President, in a message to the Congress, stated that we could probably attain a force of 1½ million persons in our Armed Forces by volunteer means, but that was a maximum. Regrettably, that statement by itself means that we must make up the difference in manpower by a method of selective service. It is for that reason that the bill before the House today extends the Universal Military Training and Service Act until July 1, 1959.

To maintain an armed force of a strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal 1959, with 1 million of these men in the Army, will require approximately 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 14,000 inductees monthly. In addition, the Armed Forces will need approximately 2,100,000 voluntary enlistments during this same 4-year period. There can be little doubt, as testified by representatives of all the services, that the existence of the selective service law is the major factor in obtaining volunteer enlistments for all of the services.

Now this is not a new subject to the American people; nor is it a new subject to the membership of this House. We have had considerable experience in the operations of the Selective Service System since 1917. In World War I 2,810,296 men were inducted; in World War II, from November of 1940 to March 31 of 1947, when the Selective Service Act of World War II expired, 10,022,367 men were inducted; and under the present law, the Selective Service Act of 1948, now known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, we have inducted 1,966,526 men up to January 1, 1955.

So the Nation has lived with the present form of the Selective Service System almost continuously since September 16, 1940. You may recall that on November 18, 1940, the first selectees were sent to Army induction centers. And it was on August 12, 1941, that the House passed by a majority of only 1 vote, not quite 4 months before Pearl Harbor, an act extending the period of service for induction from 12 months to 18 months. On March 3, 1947, President Truman recommended to Congress that the Selective Service Act be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947, with the understanding that reenactment of the selective-service law would be requested if the Armed Forces would be unable to maintain required strengths through voluntary enlistments.

On March 17, 1948, 1 year later, President Truman requested the Congress to enact selective-service legislation stating that voluntary enlistments had failed to maintain the Armed Forces at a level consistent with national safety. And on June 24, the present law, then known as the Selective Service Act of 1948, was signed by the President. That was a 2-year law scheduled to expire on June 24, 1950. On June 23, the Selective Service Act was extended for a period of 15 days to July 9, 1950. In the meantime, the war in Korea began, and on June 30, 1950, the President signed into law the act which extended the present law until July 9, 1951. On June 19, 1951, Public Law 51 was enacted which extended the Selective Service Act for a period of 4 years to June 30, 1955.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have given this chronology of the history of selective service to recall to the Members of the House the number of times the Congress has discussed this subject, pro and con.

We have a fairly equitable law now in effect. It is understood, and it is administered by local boards who know the conditions in their local areas. I think you would be interested to know that as of December 31, 1954, there were 3,951 local boards, 92 appeal boards, and 28 panels, throughout the United States and our Territories. And while there were 7,195 employees who received compensation, there were 39,793 patriotic citizens contributing their time to the Selective Service System without compensation from the Government. Insofar as the costs of administration are concerned, I think you would be interested to know that since June 24, 1948, up to January 1, 1955, the Selective Service System has cost \$184,194,931; in other words, the Selective Service System has operated at a cost of approximately \$100 per person inducted. This, of course, is not a true cost figure for each inductee since these costs also account for the expenses of registration, appeals, deferments, and more important, includes the costs of selective service processing of many thousands who prior to induction voluntarily enlisted in the branch of service of their choice.

Now I believe the Congress has been very wise in placing the responsibility for induction in the hands of local boards. After all, who knows whether or not a young man should be deferred better than those people who sit on these boards in the areas in which these young men live. Certainly no board in Washington, or no system operating from Washington, could ever have done as fine a job as these local boards have done.

The extension which is proposed in the bill now under consideration will continue in effect the system of induction that we all know so well. Every male citizen of the United States upon attaining the age of 18 must register with his local board; male aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States must likewise register. And male aliens other than those admitted for permanent residence who remain in the United States for a year or more, must register. These aliens may be inducted unless they make application to be re-

lieved from such liability, but if they do so they forever bar themselves from citizenship.

Young men may be inducted into the Armed Forces upon attaining the age of 18½, and up to the age of 26, but no person under the age of 19 may be inducted if there are persons within the jurisdiction of his local board who are available for induction and who are 19 or over. For practical purposes, this means that nobody under the age of 19 is inducted, although the authority is there if it is necessary to use it. As a matter of fact, the present draft age is about 21.

The mental and physical standards now in effect are the lowest in the history of the Selective Service System; they are the minimum standards which were in effect in January of 1945.

There is ample protection in the law with regard to training. Every young man who enters our Armed Forces must be given full and adequate training for a period of not less than 4 months, and during this period he cannot be assigned to any place outside the continental United States or its possessions. No member of the armed services can be prevented from communicating with Members of Congress, and there is adequate protection with regard to living conditions and moral standards.

Individuals have and will be drafted for a period of 24 months. Individuals can volunteer for induction or can enlist in the Regular Army for 24 months.

Under the law, every person who enters the Armed Forces after June 19, 1951, is required to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces and in a Reserve component for a total period of 8 years. In other words, a man drafted for 2 years has a 6-year Reserve obligation when he completes the 2-year duty; if he stays in the service for 4 years, he has a 4-year obligation upon the completion of his active duty.

We make no change in the Reserve obligation, although our committee is of course studying intensively the new National Reserve plan submitted to the Congress by the President.

Now there are certain persons who are exempt from induction by statute—these are active-duty members of the Armed Forces, cadets and midshipmen at the Service Academies, students enrolled in a military college, if the college has been approved by the Secretary of Defense, ministers and students of ministry, veterans, and sole-surviving sons. Members of organized units of the National Guard, and all other organized units of the Armed Forces, who were members of such units on February 1, 1951, and have continued to serve satisfactorily in such units, are likewise exempt from induction. On the other hand, young men who join the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months, are deferred from induction so long as they participate in their National Guard unit. Likewise, young men who are in the senior division of the ROTC, or other officer-training programs, are deferred from induction.

The question often arises as to who is a veteran and thus not liable for induction. Well, any individual who served

on active duty for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, is not liable for induction. Likewise, any person who served on active duty for a period of 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, is not liable for induction. Certain training, such as the Army specialized training program or similar programs in the other services, and service at the Naval or Military Academy, or Coast Guard Academy, is not considered active duty. Likewise, all persons who are discharged from the Armed Forces after June 19, 1948, with 3 or more years of active duty to their credit are considered veterans. No veteran may be inducted, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, unless of course he is a special registrant under the doctors' draft law.

Now the big question as to who is deferred and who is not, comes in section 6 (h) of the present law. Let me say at the outset, that there is no such thing as a blanket deferment for anybody under this section. The law specifically grants the President the authority to provide for the deferment of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose continued service in an office under the United States or any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in study, research, or medical fields is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

But this same section contains another provision that no person within any category that I have named may be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status. In other words, the President cannot defer all people who are engaged in research, or industry, or in agriculture, or are studying medicine or dentistry, or optometry, and so forth. And let me mention this, that any person who is deferred for any reason, remains liable for induction until the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth. We suggest one change in this part of the law which I will discuss later. You might also be interested to learn that this extension of liability beyond 26 accounted for 6.1 percent of the inductees in fiscal 1954. The law also specifically prevents the President from deferring anybody because of marriage except in cases of extreme hardship. The President has the authority to defer individuals with wives and children, or children alone, but since August 25, 1953, registrants not already deferred as fathers, could not use fatherhood as a basis for obtaining deferment from the draft, except in cases of extreme hardship.

Other provisions of law provide for automatic deferment for high-school students until graduation, or until attaining the age of 20. College students are entitled to an automatic deferment to complete an academic year. All further college deferments are based upon class standings, under regulation prescribed by the President.

Now let me talk just a moment about college deferments. I realize that it is

very difficult for Mrs. Jones to see her son go off to the Army for 2 years because her son is not a college student, while Mrs. Smith across the street has her son home every weekend because he is a college student. One method by which this could be eliminated would be to abolish our college deferments. But if we do that, we would seriously jeopardize the future of this Nation. We must continue to produce doctors, dentists, scientists, engineers, chemists, and all of the other specialists that keep us ever progressing in this modern age of miracles. We cannot compete with the Soviet Union in manpower, so we must excel them in technological advances. To do this we must continue to educate a portion of our young men and give them the opportunity to obtain advanced education without a 2-year interruption for service in our Armed Forces. We defer only those students who stand high in their classes, for those will undoubtedly become the graduate students and the specialists of the future.

Now I do not want to give the impression that the Selective Service System is not granting industrial and agricultural deferments. I think you should know that as of December 31, 1954, there were 44,026 men deferred because they were engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, there were only 17,733 men deferred because they were engaged in industry. However, there were 165,812 men deferred as college students under Presidential regulations. I have already explained the reason for this situation. I should also add that this is less than 10 percent of the male students in college today.

So the proposed bill is simply an extension of the authority to induct men under the present selective-service law for 4 years. We have made two minor changes in the law to remove an inequity in one case and to eliminate confusion and possible future inequity in the other.

Under the present law, a young man who joins the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½ is deferred from induction so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily in his National Guard unit. Now note that under the present law he is deferred. This means that he is liable for induction up to the age of 35, which in effect means that he has a 16½-year reserve obligation. On the other hand, members of the Organized Reserve, including the National Guard, who were members on February 1, 1951, are exempt from induction so long as they participate satisfactorily in such organized units. If they leave an organized unit upon attaining the age of 26, they are not liable for induction; on the other hand, the young National Guard man who joined after February 1, 1951, would be liable up to age 35. Both have assumed a responsibility and a liability, but one has assumed a much greater liability. We have remedied that by reducing the liability from age 35 to age 26 for the young man who joins a National Guard unit to attaining the age of 18½.

The other change deals with veterans. Strangely enough, under existing law, no man discharged from the armed services after June 24, 1948, with less than 3 years

of service, is a veteran. Now once a man has fulfilled his obligation of 24 months, he may not be reinducted. On the other hand, there are many individuals who have been or will be discharged with 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, or 22 months of service, who have not fulfilled the requirements of the law with respect to service and who, therefore, can and have been reinducted. As a matter of fact, the President, not long ago, in a directive required the local boards to reclassify all persons discharged from the services for any reason with less than 6 months' service. This was the prelude to their reinduction if the reasons which justified their release had changed. In other words, if a man is released for hardship reasons, and the hardship no longer exists, he can be reinducted if he had less than 6 months' service. This can be true of persons released with 16, 18, 22, or 23 months of service if the President should direct this reclassification.

In addition, we had a large group of young men in the Nation who had prior service which did not entitle them to a veterans' status with respect to the Selective Service Act. I am referring to young men who did not serve for a period of 12 months or more between the period September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948. Some people had 10 or 11 months of service between those dates, but had up to 2 years of service after June 24, 1948. Still they were not veterans, and they were liable for induction and many of them were inducted. This was justified with the war in Korea, and with the heavy demand for manpower. Now the manpower situation has eased and we can adopt a more liberal attitude toward these young men and at the same time remove the confusion that must exist in the minds of these young men. For that reason, we have adopted an amendment which is simple in nature which provides that no regular registrant who served on active duty for a period of 6 months or more may be inducted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. It will not apply to those already in service, but these men are already receiving credit under a Department of Defense directive for prior service. They can credit their prior service so that they only have to serve a total of 24 months, so long as they serve a minimum of 12 months. But the amendment will clarify the status of all other regular registrants heretofore or hereafter discharged with 6 months or more of service.

Now this bill before the House today has one additional section dealing with the Dependents Assistance Act. This is the act under which the enlisted men in our Armed Forces receive allowances because of their dependents. By contributing varying amounts ranging from \$40 in the lower enlisted grades, to \$60 in the middle grades, and \$80 in the higher grades, enlisted men may obtain from the Government, in the nature of a quarters allowance, sums ranging from \$51.30 for 1 dependent; \$77.10 for 2 de-

pendents; and \$96.90 for enlisted men with 3 dependents.

Obviously, if we are going to continue to draft men into our Armed Forces we must provide a system whereby they can obtain assistance from the Federal Government to take care of their dependents. We do not attempt and never have attempted to give amounts which would in all cases compensate for their loss of earning power while in the service. That would be manifestly impossible considering the various wage scales and skills possessed by these young men who enter our Armed Forces. But the Dependents Assistance Act does prevent hardship and does make it possible for men to serve in our Armed Forces knowing that their dependents are receiving sums ranging from \$91 a month, to \$176.90 a month, depending upon their grade and the number of dependents who look to them for care.

Now Mr. Chairman, what I have given you is the Selective Service System as it operates today with two minor changes we have made in the law and the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

I do not believe that a Member of this House will question the need for extending our draft law for 4 years. If anyone can see any method by which we can safely defend the Nation without a draft act or without going bankrupt, I must confess that it has not been brought to our attention. If we do not extend the draft law, what is our alternative?

We need only look at any daily newspaper to see the peril which lies ahead for any nation foolish enough to reduce its armed forces below that required for security.

Now let us analyze our Armed Forces as they exist today. I hope that we have finally reached a point in our maturity as a nation where we all recognize the necessity for stability and permanence in the size of our Armed Forces. That stability must of necessity range in the neighborhood of 2,850,000 men for the indefinite future. I do not believe we are going to be kidded into another siege of valleys and peaks in the size of our Armed Forces; I hope we have learned our lesson; I hope the Nation is now fully conscious of the cost in men and money when we reduce our Armed Forces below a minimum safety figure and have to rapidly expand and mobilize our reserves at such a high cost in broken homes, hardships, bloodshed, and taxes.

The Congress has the constitutional responsibility to raise and maintain armed forces in defense of the Nation. In discharging that responsibility, we must base our decision on the obvious facts which confront us. Those facts are clear and we must not permit our Armed Forces to decrease below 2,850,000 men, beyond June 30, 1956, so long as the international situation remains as it is.

Every man in this body earnestly hopes for peace and will lend every effort to its attainment. On the other hand, we have learned through bitter experience that a Communist promise is nothing more than a trigger for another trap. So, if we are to represent our people in this great body, we must support, to the best of our ability, an adequate armed force.

We all remember where we stood just before Korea, and we saw the consequences of the relatively small armed force we had at that time. And I shall always feel that our pellmell demobilization after World War II did more to bring on Russian conquest than any other single factor. The Soviet Union respects only the might of weapons and the skill of the men who handle those weapons. Unless we have a stable armed force, equipped with modern weapons of war, together with the men who know how to use those weapons, we are asking for trouble—and lots of it.

Now what has that got to do with the extension of the draft act? Well, it is simply this: Regardless of whether draft calls are for 12,000, 30,000, 50,000, or 80,000 men a month, we must have a draft law to maintain an armed force ranging in size from 2,850,000 to 3 million men. If we can only maintain a volunteer force of 1,500,000, and I am confident that this is the maximum, then we must find a way to obtain the additional 1,500,000 men necessary to maintain our Armed Forces.

Now they do not all come through the draft system, but I think we all know that 1,500,000 come into the Armed Forces because of the draft process. Men join the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps because they do not want to be drafted. Some men prefer to consider themselves as volunteers, others envision a life of sailing the high seas. Others, knowing that they must serve in some branch of the Armed Forces, prefer 4 years in the wild blue yonder rather than 2 years of life as a doughboy. Be that as it may, whatever the motivation, do not let anyone fool you that the size of the draft calls reflect a decreasing need for a draft law. I will make this statement, and I am afraid that I will have to make this same statement 4 years from now: So long as we must maintain an armed force in excess of 1,500,000 men, we are going to have to have a draft law. And so long as I am a Member of this body, I will insist, with all my strength, that we not allow our Armed Forces, come what may, to go below a figure of 2,850,000 men. I will not be a party to a reduction in the size of the Armed Forces that is not warranted by the conditions which prevail in the world today and undoubtedly will prevail for many years to come. I will not jeopardize the security of this Nation through any methods of false economy which provide a dollar savings today at \$100 cost tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, since we are all so familiar with the operation of the Selective Service System and know that it is as equitable a law as is possible under the circumstances, I hope that the House will overwhelmingly, yes, without a dissenting vote, support this 4-year extension which is not only necessary, but is absolutely essential for the preservation not only of our Nation, but of the free world as we know it today.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the

exemptions today in this bill are the same as they were and that therefore, inasmuch as there are no agricultural exemptions listed here, there have been no such exemptions in prior bills?

Mr. VINSON. There has never been an agricultural exemption in this law.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield, with pleasure.

Mr. BONNER. Will the gentleman please put in the RECORD where these agricultural deferments were granted? To my knowledge, none has ever been granted in my part of North Carolina. It would be most interesting to find out

where those 44,000 favored young men resided.

Mr. VINSON. I will be glad to break those figures down by States and show how many agricultural deferments there are in each State. Under permission granted me to extend my remarks, I shall include those statistics.

Farm workers engaged in production of necessary foodstuffs (as of Dec. 31, 1954)

	Class I-D	Class II-A	Class II-A (app.)	Class II-C	Class II-S	Class III-A	Class IV-A	Class IV-B	Class IV-C	Class IV-D	Class IV-F	Class V-A
United States and Territories	298,688	17,733	6,669	44,026	165,812	1,128,775	254,271	23	8,999	61,444	1,992,376	5,993,694
United States, continental	293,124	17,598	6,663	43,820	164,377	1,110,663	253,477	22	7,939	61,170	1,858,100	5,907,084
Alabama	4,946	117	20	141	1,389	30,771	3,512	6	762	64,311	108,278	
Arizona	1,935	61	15	56	947	6,310	1,675	38	361	11,570	26,782	
Arkansas	4,113	112	19	264	1,833	21,807	2,081	2	5	729	35,348	64,271
California	15,013	1,088	478	283	10,443	68,346	21,180	2,129	3,216	100,376	412,292	
Colorado	2,322	107	17	97	1,737	10,628	2,667	39	487	13,912	50,532	
Connecticut	3,463	655	204	616	4,856	8,469	7,150	55	734	18,971	83,359	
Delaware	1,134	58	35	189	511	2,107	316	12	77	3,920	12,135	
District of Columbia	1,212	55	33	4	923	3,204	1,170	79	173	8,827	33,124	
Florida	5,629	101	13	33	2,504	17,518	3,066	1	119	853	36,755	89,551
Georgia	6,618	238	37	827	1,847	39,763	8,616	1	38	911	67,638	111,839
Idaho	1,652	46	8	53	631	6,027	858	36	579	5,243	23,002	
Illinois	11,617	470	617	272	12,836	50,663	9,764	508	3,854	90,817	353,695	
Indiana	8,615	219	115	78	3,708	36,356	5,088	113	1,876	34,417	161,885	
Iowa	5,765	208	16	350	1,825	22,128	3,243	24	1,235	23,186	100,155	
Kansas	5,481	125	10	1,957	1,839	16,795	3,017	42	1,001	15,035	73,481	
Kentucky	2,881	144	29	176	1,670	31,805	2,501	14	915	49,557	110,956	
Louisiana	9,033	137	18	11	2,499	22,666	3,637	35	879	53,344	99,924	
Maine	1,527	203	31	204	755	8,041	1,121	86	271	10,184	35,839	
Maryland	4,610	237	183	1,896	1,954	14,713	3,644	3	31	965	24,950	92,006
Massachusetts	13,521	969	139	680	8,556	19,443	7,730	167	2,192	39,706	193,311	
Michigan	8,771	608	990	1,649	7,297	52,712	10,995	252	2,193	68,527	274,143	
Minnesota	5,838	186	41	1,914	4,810	19,063	4,242	42	1,839	24,009	115,238	
Mississippi	2,808	137	8	115	1,875	24,603	1,827	1	16	613	56,569	70,094
Missouri	8,072	178	13	120	2,621	29,590	4,696	42	1,999	41,514	149,035	
Montana	1,861	111	10	922	455	3,830	3,887	16	198	4,842	22,614	
Nebraska	3,447	127	15	197	601	11,024	2,507	25	730	11,778	53,347	
Nevada	550	7	1	19	32	977	259	8	42	1,261	5,500	
New Hampshire	1,786	77	32	195	908	3,299	675	1	30	222	4,529	20,993
New Jersey	14,062	1,000	191	1,246	10,127	20,077	8,735	292	1,782	44,667	196,455	
New Mexico	1,842	38	4	40	262	6,220	1,135	11	260	11,013	25,607	
New York City	12,746	1,999	69	25	6,444	27,615	12,928	1,164	3,724	111,889	327,131	
New York (except New York City)	17,416	1,573	678	6,490	6,603	36,271	11,053	441	3,690	60,388	262,531	
North Carolina	4,146	82	84	107	3,141	43,293	3,582	13	1,017	83,911	155,771	
North Dakota	1,002	77	2	3,537	729	5,438	680	5	335	6,230	24,589	
Ohio	11,990	866	667	1,523	10,132	55,798	16,612	2	166	3,128	76,621	331,308
Oklahoma	3,940	359	18	501	2,123	22,296	3,232	1	45	1,075	24,920	84,719
Oregon	4,648	150	22	157	1,352	11,376	1,915	43	770	14,648	58,203	
Pennsylvania	14,154	1,582	742	5,087	16,435	65,167	18,888	182	4,146	103,300	460,389	
Rhode Island	2,135	88	31	81	837	3,156	1,054	19	383	7,215	33,354	
South Carolina	7,605	158	7	393	1,438	23,490	7,492	1	13	570	48,974	76,867
South Dakota	1,429	65	829	356	5,683	3,282	3,282	23	373	5,450	22,724	
Tennessee	6,780	384	59	1,470	2,923	35,325	4,043	1	23	1,051	55,806	117,204
Texas	18,595	1,212	134	777	7,508	69,536	9,952	7	1,236	3,054	137,134	298,415
Utah	3,264	73	2	119	292	7,256	4,269	32	1,338	5,854	28,780	
Vermont	979	48	9	773	520	2,648	518	37	111	3,767	14,113	
Virginia	4,014	313	211	897	2,691	25,101	4,710	21	776	52,125	126,087	
Washington	6,514	141	66	-----	3,172	16,417	2,859	82	990	18,688	85,782	
West Virginia	2,626	85	32	72	1,699	19,395	10,861	1	473	27,726	84,221	
Wisconsin	8,370	490	488	6,269	3,460	23,945	4,131	74	2,076	34,347	134,005	
Wyoming	747	34	-----	109	271	2,507	422	6	142	2,331	11,447	
Alaska	250	5	2	-----	19	403	307	7	12	1,753	3,998	
Canal Zone	42	-----	-----	-----	18	27	6	2	-----	136	86	
Guam	10	1	-----	-----	11	428	38	982	14	796	424	
Hawaii	3,924	38	2	180	676	2,832	360	14	89	7,179	22,637	
Puerto Rico	1,321	90	2	26	700	14,356	67	17	157	123,740	58,809	
Virgin Islands	17	1	-----	-----	11	61	16	38	2	672	656	

Source: SSS Form No. 116.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman also break that down as to whether those were directly engaged in agricultural production or whether they were engaged in the processing of agricultural products?

Mr. VINSON. For our information they are classified as agricultural deferments. I presume these were inductees who made applications to local boards on the basis that they were engaged in agriculture and the local boards granted the deferments. That is all I know about it. Those matters are handled entirely by the local boards.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I think it should be pointed out that these are deferments rather than exemptions.

Mr. VINSON. I have already pointed that out.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I think that is a point that everyone should understand clearly.

Mr. VINSON. There is no occupational exemption at all. Practically no one in this country is entitled to an exemption, under the statute, because of his occupation. But he may get a deferment.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I apologize for laboring the point, but I do want to get this clear. Deferments in those cases are given usually on the basis of hardship, as well as other causes, rather than because of the fact that these men are engaged in the business of agriculture; is that not correct?

Mr. VINSON. I do not know upon what grounds individual local draft boards grant deferments. But they are classified in the Office of the Director of the Selective Service as agricultural deferments.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Under the statute there are deferments because of national health, safety, and interests.

Mr. VINSON. That is correct. Mr. Chairman, bear in mind there is no change proposed by this extension except in two instances. There has been a considerable amount of confusion as to what constituted a veteran under the law. We have had instances where men have served as much as 22 months, and then the local boards have drafted them because they did not serve 24 months. There are hundreds and hundreds of cases where men were inducted who had 13, 14, or 15 months, who were discharged from the service, had gone home, and then the local draft boards picked those men up and inducted them for an additional 24 months. That was the situation that confronted the committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Would the gentleman give us information as to the number of students who are deferred because of reasons for which students may be deferred, because of service in the ROTC, and so forth?

Mr. VINSON. I shall give that information, with pleasure, but I should like to finish with this part of the matter before I take that up.

As I saying, there were a great many men who were required to serve again because they had not served 24 months and were not classified as veterans. We sought to correct that, and we have proposed an amendment to the effect that if a man serves or has served a period of 6 months after September 16, 1940, he is to be classified as a veteran and therefore may not be reinducted. That is nothing but fair and right.

The Department does not look with favor on that amendment. They do not like it. But we think it is fair and proper, for after a man has served 13 months and is discharged by the Army and has gone home and gotten married and started life again, it is not fair for the local draft board to say, "We are going to induct you because under the law you are not classified as a veteran. You have not served 24 months." There are thousands in that situation today. So his total of service will be not only 24 months but probably 12 months or 15 months plus 24 months. We seek to clear that up.

That is one amendment. We had the privilege of having General Hershey and the Department comment on it. I say to you the Department does not look with favor on it. They probably did not want any amendments at all to this bill, but we thought that equity warranted the committee in doing that.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. As to the amendment the gentleman has just discussed, he means now that this will make it possible for those who have been rein-

ducted after having served 10, 12 or 13 months to be released?

Mr. VINSON. No, they do not get out.

Mr. LANDRUM. The gentleman's statement was that it would excuse from reinduction any person who had served since September 18, 1940, so his statement about September 18, 1940 is not correct?

Mr. VINSON. In broad principle it is correct, but there is some variation to it. It does not take out those that are already in.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman for that amendment. The gentleman will recall that I had a bill before his committee for 2 or 3 or perhaps 4 years—I have forgotten—to do exactly that thing. I never could get a hearing on it, but I am glad that the committee has at last seen the light, and I again commend the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to say the longer I serve with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, the more I begin to find myself more in accord with him. He is often pretty sound, and I hope he will be sound today in continuing this for a period of 4 years.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will accept as a reproof all that you said about him. But here is my question. Why was the Tydings amendment left out?

Mr. VINSON. I do not know what the gentleman refers to as the Tydings amendment. On what subject matter?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. One time they came in with what was called the Tydings amendment, which provided that if a man was exclusively engaged in an agricultural pursuit, and could not be replaced, he should be deferred for a certain length of time. But later that was taken out.

Mr. VINSON. That has been out of the law for 4 years.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know, but why was it taken out? That is what I want to know.

Mr. VINSON. I cannot remember the reasons which actuated the committee 4 years ago, but I can only say this: There is nothing in the law which grants deferments by class. Nobody in any particular occupation is given an exemption.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but are not people given deferments because of industrial relationships?

Mr. VINSON. It defers them, but no man gets an exemption under the law.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am talking about deferments.

Mr. VINSON. He may get a deferment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They defer industrial workers? Why not defer agricultural workers?

Mr. VINSON. The deferment is granted on the ground of public health

and safety and the other standards which have to be met.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May I ask one more question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. VINSON. While the gentleman was at lunch, I stated that the information submitted to the committee was that there were 44,000 deferments given to agricultural workers.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is, such deferments were given previously or before?

Mr. VINSON. No; those deferments have been given as of the present time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. But my understanding was that the reason they do not defer agricultural workers now is because there was a surplus of farm products.

Mr. VINSON. We are going to correct that today. An amendment is going to be offered here that those factors cannot be taken into consideration, that is, the factor of whether there is a surplus or a shortage. That is going to be corrected.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If I may impose just once more, and I am seeking information, I want the gentleman to understand.

Mr. VINSON. I know that. The gentleman and I understand each other.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I notice with reference to industrial workers that individuals who had supervision over organizations which were contributing or which were representing labor were deferred. For example, a man like Frankenstein, and up in Detroit, and some more of those top people—in order to have industrial peace. Is that still in there?

Mr. VINSON. No; I would not say it was ever in the law to do that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It was in.

Mr. VINSON. That is entirely up to the local draft board.

In regard to the question asked by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, I invite the attention of the entire committee to this information. As of December 31, 1954, 96.2 percent of the total men registered, 18 years of age and above, had been classified. Of this number, 240,909 had been examined and found acceptable; 1,317,057 were classified as I-A, but not yet examined, including a few conscientious objectors who were available for nonmilitary service; 71,923 were deferred to complete high school; 3,934 were deferred in order to complete an academic year in college; 44,026 were deferred for agricultural reasons; 17,733 received occupational deferment other than agriculture; 165,812 received occupational deferments as students.

Now that is the information submitted to the committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. If the gentleman would yield, my question was with reference to the 165,000. Does that include those engaged in ROTC training, or those who are not engaged in ROTC training but have student deferments?

Mr. VINSON. That figure involves only student deferments. ROTC defer-

ments are classified as reserve deferments.

Mr. Chairman, in the next amendment with reference to the National Guard, we sought to clarify another situation. Under the law to date, if a boy joins the National Guard, and if he is under a draft age, he gets a class D deferment, and as long as he stays in the National Guard he is subject to deferment. The age limit for draftees is 26 years. Under the law for a National Guard man it is 35 years. He is subject to draft until he reaches his 35th birthday. We propose to change that, and say that if a boy joins the National Guard and serves honorably up to the age of 26, he is out and is no longer liable for induction.

Those are all the amendments, except the amendment by Mr. HARRISON. I sincerely trust you will reach the same conclusion the committee has reached, the same conclusion that the President has reached: That the military necessity, in the proper defense of this country, requires that we maintain an armed service of 2,850,000 men for an indefinite period of time. To support that requires a draft law of at least 4 years, in order to enable the Department to have orderly planning; to enable the Department to have an armed force that can meet local aggression, and to enable this country to have an armed force of such strength and might that it can block any major aggression until the country can be prepared.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. As I understand, you bring up the extension of the selective service law first. Did your committee consider the question of whether to bring out the Selective Service Act which you asked be extended for 4 years and at the same time consider the recommendation made by the Defense Department as to a universal military training program which I understand the Department favors?

Mr. VINSON. Let me say—and I yield myself another minute—that there is nothing in this bill about universal military training. This is no universal military training bill.

Mr. GROSS. Except the title.

Mr. VINSON. I am going to explain that. And there is no Reserve training program in this except the young man has an obligation to serve.

The title of this act is the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The law under which we are operating today means that every man upon attaining the age of 18½ years has an obligation to serve; in other words, the obligation to serve is universal; it applies to every boy in America alike, but the system upon which he is brought into service is selective. That is the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has consumed 33 minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, first I want to congratulate the very distinguished and able chairman [Mr. VINSON]—in fact, all the members of the House Committee on the Armed Services—for thoroughly and expeditiously considering this piece of legislation and bringing it by a unanimous vote—34 to 0—before the House at this time considerably in advance of its expiration on the 30th of June this year.

The draft act of 1940 expired in 1947; and, as usual following a great conflict, the American people the American Government demobilized too many too soon. We made that great mistake following World War I, and refused to learn through sad and painful experience and committed the same mistake following World War II by letting our Armed Forces sink to the level of a million and a half in all branches of the service. The year from 1947 to 1948 when the draft was not in operation taught us beyond question of doubt that voluntary enlistments would not supply a sufficient number of men in our armed services consistent with our national safety. So the Congress felt constrained to reenact the selective service law in 1948 for 2 years. It was further extended for 15 days and then quickly extended for another year. In 1951 we extended the draft act for 4 years which will automatically end on the 30th of June 1955. It could almost be called the Act of Extensions.

It perhaps is trite and superfluous even to remind you, not to inform you, that our American way of life—and when I say our American way of life, I mean the Christian religion, our democratic processes of government in a constitutional representative republic, and our fundamental economic philosophy of individual initiative and free private enterprise—those three things, the Christian religion, our American form of government, and our fundamental economic philosophy, that have made America the greatest and most powerful Nation in all the world in less than two centuries under our constitutional form of government—is being challenged today as it has never been challenged before.

A great American, Will Rogers, once said that the United States of America never lost a war but it never won a treaty or conference. There is a lot of truth in that statement.

Whatever future historians might write about the 20th century, I think they will call it an age not only of marvelous scientific progress but an age of strife and turmoil, of violence and bloodshed, of disappointment and disillusionment, because in your generation and in mine we have fought two world wars and the Korean conflict, and really failed to achieve our goal or objective in any one of them.

Suffering 334,000 casualties, spending \$34 billion, with a national debt of \$26 billion we came out of World War I failing to make the world safe for democracy. Instead we witnessed democracy die, we saw the establishment of dictatorships and the rise of totalitarian regimes, fascism in Italy, nazism in Germany, and communism in Soviet Russia.

We fought World War II and we won that conflict, to be sure, at the astronomical cost of more than \$400 billion, 1,065,000 casualties, and with a national debt of \$265 billion. But we failed to grant and guarantee the territorial integrity or to respect the geographical boundaries of the little nations or to give the small peoples in the small countries of the world the right to determine for themselves in free, open, and untrammelled elections the right to determine the kind of government they wanted. We failed to reach our goal in World War II just as we failed to reach our objective in World War I.

Since the close of that conflict we have gone through another period of strife and of bloodshed in Korea that has cost the American people \$15 billion and 145,000 casualties, perhaps the only war in our history we did not actually win, because the hands of our military leaders were tied by the politicians and diplomats, but we did not lose it. We did stop aggression at the 38th parallel and uneasy as that truce might be we are all grateful that the shooting has stopped. All lovers of liberty still hope and pray for a united and free Korea.

But on this February afternoon in 1955 we find ourselves neither in war nor in peace, but in a sort of twilight zone. It is neither black nor white. It is a dull gray, an era of uncertainty, what our President has so well described as an age of peril; not an hour, not a month, not a year, but an "age of peril." It is highly doubtful if there will ever be any peace in our time.

Disagreeable and repugnant as it may be, we must be practical and realistic; we must realize that for our own Nation's safety and for our own self-survival we must remain strong on land, sea, and in the air by building up and maintaining our military might in such a manner and to such a degree that our domestic economy can support and carry.

Often the American people when you mention national defense think only of armies, navies and air forces, of planes, ships, tanks and guns, but, Mr. Speaker, the military aspect is only one of the many facets of our national defense and of our national strength. We all know that great as is the burden, and onerous as is the taxation, we have got to spend more money than we ever dreamed of a few years ago in order to maintain a superior Air Force, the greatest and most powerful Navy on earth, perhaps not the largest Army but the most highly trained and best equipped with the most modern and up-to-date weapons.

Never should we attempt to match the manpower on the continent of Asia. Our only hope of victory or chance for survival in another global war is in our superiority of weapons and in the superior skills of our men who man those weapons. That is the reason and the justification for our spending such huge sums of money and effort on scientific research and technological development.

I am happy that due to the constant prodding and insistence of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] the men in the Pentagon, not only our mili-

tary leaders, but many of our civilian leaders in Government, have reached the point where they are not only going to avoid in the future these peaks and valleys, these periods of feast and famine of our armed services, but are going to level off on a stable program maintaining our armed strength at approximately 2,850,000 men at an annual expenditure of somewhere between \$33 billion and \$35 billion. As long as there are brigands abroad and aggressors in the world, we must build up and maintain our military might, and I think due to the wonderful teams we have, both in civilian clothes and in military uniform over in the Pentagon, we are getting more defense for our dollars today than we have in a long time.

But, military might cannot be achieved or maintained without economic strength. I am happy that the man in the White House, who spent most all his life in the military service, is wise enough to realize that the battle front can never be stronger than the home front; that in order to have military might we have got to have economic strength; that after all in World War II, without disparaging the heroism and the gallantry of our men and women, the 12 million who fought on land, sea, and in the air, it was after all America's industrial might and productive capacity that brought victory to the allied powers over the axis foes. On our farms, in our forests, in our mines and factories, we produced the food, the fiber, the weapons and the sinews of war that enabled us to triumph. Without economic strength you cannot have military strength, and there is where we should pause a moment to be calm and cool, cautious and careful not to over-extend ourselves, because Lenin once wrote that the United States, like every capitalistic country, will "spend herself into bankruptcy." That is what the present occupants of the Kremlin, the 14 mad dogs, are hoping and praying that the United States, by siphoning off our wealth and depleting our natural resources in economic and military aid all over the world, will bleed ourselves white and become so weak and impotent that then, at the propitious moment, at the opportune time, the enemy can move in and take over. I repeat, along with military might we must have economic strength, and while there have been some reductions in the forces of our armed services in certain branches, a small reduction in the Navy and the Marine Corps and a bigger reduction in our Army, there has been an increase in our Air Force. I would rather trust than anyone else the Chiefs of Staff under the able chairmanship of Admiral Radford, the Secretary of Defense, and particularly our Commander in Chief and the National Security Council, who for long weeks and many months of earnest study—and as the President told us in January in his state of the Union message after much prayerful consideration—have arrived at what they believe to be a sane, sensible, and sound military program.

The so-called new look at our national defense is misleading. There is

nothing new under the sun. There is constantly a new look every day at our military preparedness and our national defense. It must necessarily be so in this scientific age of rapid technological development, with the quick changes in the techniques and methods of warfare. The shift is one of emphasis, perhaps from one branch of the service to another, but all of our great leaders, military and civilian, know that we are going to have to have an Army, a Navy, a Marine Corps, and an Air Force at all times.

It is a matter of which particular branch needs the most at any particular given place and moment. I am glad that our distinguished and able chairman has gone along with the administration's recommendations, believing that the decision finally arrived at, after much prolonged study, thoughtful reflection, and prayerful consideration, is a safe and a sane program.

Mr. Chairman, not only must America have military might and economic strength, but we must have intellectual power and moral and spiritual strength. I am glad that my good friend the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] pointed out the necessity of improving our schools, and of having better and more advanced education; because no nation is ever stronger than the intelligence and the character of its own citizens. After all, if we are going to win the cold war in which we are engaged, it will be won not only by military might and by economic strength—security with solvency—but it is going to be won in the realm of the thoughts of men; because nothing in the world is great but man, and nothing in man is great but mind.

After all, we are engaged in an ideological war. Sometimes I think our psychological warfare has been the weakest link in our chain of defense and the lamentable and tragic thing is that the United States of America, in spite of all the billions of dollars in economic and military aid that we have extended to other nations of the world following World War II, has been a rather poor salesman and has not gotten it across to the people of the various countries to which this aid has gone as to who is responsible for the succor and help given.

After all, an idea is the most powerful weapon on earth and it can become the most dangerous weapon on earth because you cannot shoot an idea with a rifle, stab it with a bayonet, or destroy it with an atomic bomb.

So in this cold war that is going to last for how long only divine providence knows, we are going to have to remain strong militarily, maintain our economic strength, increase our intellectual powers, and return to the moral concepts, the ethical ideals and spiritual principles instilled into us at the knee of our fathers and mothers. We have got to have a balanced national defense. We must not succumb to a blatant and arrogant jingoism and we must avoid a flabby and sentimental pacifism.

I repeat, there are many facets and angles to this knotty problem. No one is here voting for a draft because he

likes it. It is really contrary to the spirit of freedom and to the lovers of liberty everywhere. But we are not the ones who are going to determine the size of our Armed Forces or the amount of money that we shall spend in building up and maintaining them. The size of our Armed Forces and the amount of money that we spend to defend this Nation will be determined largely by the actions of our enemy. And the men in the Kremlin are the ones who seem to be determined on worldwide domination and who, since the close of World War II, have extended Russia's physical and political domination from a population of less than 200 million to a population of more than 800 million, or one-third of the human race.

And they have evidenced no desire or intention of changing their fundamental aim and ambition of worldwide conquest and of domination of all peoples.

Realizing the precarious position in which we find ourselves, we are constrained in your House Committee on Armed Services, charged with the responsibility for the defense of this Nation, to bring to the House here in February, before the act expires on the 30th of June, this bill which will extend the draft, with two very proper and necessary amendments, in my opinion, which the committee has offered, for another 4 years, because certainly no man among us can foresee what is going to happen in the trying days ahead when the old ship of state is floundering and rocking amidst treacherous shoals, and in dangerous waters.

There is little I or anyone among us could add to the comprehensive and clear explanation given by the distinguished chairman of our committee. I am glad he pointed out that this is wholly divorced from the Reserve program or from universal military training or any modified form of it. This is something that, however distasteful it may be to us, we are compelled to pass in defense of the Nation and for our own survival as a free people. I do not like to take castor oil, but sometimes it is good for the patient.

A few days ago the Members of this body by an almost unanimous vote not only served notice on our enemies but gave assurance to our allies that the American people are united and determined that there shall not be further Communist aggression. I think that because of that firm stand, with all of the inherent dangers that go with it, we serve notice to the world that we mean business. All we can do now is work and hope and pray earnestly that a third world conflict will be avoided. If it comes it will not be of our choosing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. You speak of assurance to our allies. If we have any allies they must be in the United Nations. What assurance have we from our allies that they propose to stand with us, any part of them? What are the terms of conscription among the member states of

the United Nations? How long do they conscript in their countries?

Mr. SHORT. Practically all the countries of the NATO organization have conscription, but only Britain and Turkey, and I think perhaps Greece, have the 24 months we do in the United States. All the others are for a shorter period of time, from 14 to 18 months.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, there are 3 out of the other 59 member nations of the United Nations that carry on conscription as we do in this country?

Mr. SHORT. That is right. I will say to the gentleman that all of us have been more or less disappointed at the failure to achieve a greater cooperation and greater success in the United Nations. I know that I have been disappointed; at times disgusted. But being an infant organization, it has to crawl before it can walk and it has to walk before it can run. Though I believe we should have allies and assist them in every way, I agree wholeheartedly with the feeling of the gentleman from Iowa, whom I know so well and whose feelings and philosophy I know and respect, that we cannot go on forever siphoning off our wealth in economic and even military aid to take care of every nation from Zambanga to Zanzibar without weakening this Nation and going completely bankrupt.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. May I ask the gentleman if the committee heard any testimony or gave any consideration to amending the provision in the law which says, and I think it became effective in 1950 or 1951, a man when he becomes 26 years of age is nevertheless still liable if he enjoyed a deferment. That applies not only to deferments for occupational reasons and questions of support and matters of that sort, but applies to men, for example, who are found to be disqualified for military service perhaps on one, two, or three occasions and later, after they passed their 26th birthday—

Mr. SHORT. And those causes of deferment were removed?

Mr. JONAS. That is right. I know the case of a man who was called up for examination on three separate occasions when he was under 26 years of age, and when he was not married and did not have a family. He was perfectly willing to go on each of those occasions, but he was rejected by the Armed Services Induction Station. Then he married and started a family. He is now approaching 30 years of age and has been recalled for examination and found qualified, and finds that he must go into the service. It seems to me that that kind of situation was not contemplated by the framers of the law when they said that if the man enjoyed a deferment, his period of service would be extended to 35 years. I just wondered if the committee had heard any testimony or given any consideration to that?

Mr. SHORT. That poor fellow—who is one of very few in the overall picture is most unfortunate, I would say, under existing law. However, one of the amendments which the committee

adopted and submits to you is to reduce the length of required reserve service of members of the National Guard and their liability for service from the age of 35 down to 26 to conform with the draft law of drafting men from 18½ to their 26th year. But the fellow who through no fault of his own was not inducted or selected before his 26th birthday, and then who got married and whose physical defect, perhaps, was removed or overcome, under existing law is liable until the age of 35.

Mr. JONAS. May I interrupt—he may not have overcome it—he was just examined by a different doctor.

Mr. SHORT. He makes a fool out of the doctors, and there are some among them.

Mr. JONAS. I just wondered whether the committee has given any consideration to the advisability of eliminating that sort of thing from the deferment category.

Mr. SHORT. I should say that that is one rare case out of a thousand.

Mr. JONAS. Oh no—I know of scores of cases.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman realizes the difficulty, if not the impossibility of writing a formula that will apply universally to all people which will give exact justice in all cases.

Mr. JONAS. I realize that.

Mr. SHORT. In fact, the first lesson I think I learned as a Member of Congress—and I was not here many months before I found out how difficult it was to vote for a law to help somebody without stepping on somebody else's toes.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true that the physical requirements or the physical standards were dropped, and that is the reason many of these people are now liable to induction and service—because those requirements were dropped?

Mr. SHORT. Both the physical and mental standards were lowered.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Yes; mental standards were lowered also.

Mr. SHORT. Both the physical and mental standards were lowered to the irreducible minimum, and notwithstanding those lowered standards, I was shocked, as were members of our committee, when we were told by the Director of Selective Service and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower that one-third of the young men of this Nation were rejected from induction because of a mental or a physical incapacity.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know of scores of cases in my own State and district where men were declared essential to agriculture and given a 2C classification where they are now occupying the same status, and the situation is more essential now for them to remain on the farm due to sickness in the family or on account of the father dying and probably leaving the widow behind, and where they have invariably in the past year put these men in class 1A and in-

ducted them into the service. The essentiality has not changed. Has the committee given any consideration to that?

Mr. SHORT. If it has changed at all, they are needed more today than previously.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. I have many of these cases and I have the greatest sympathy for them. I do not like it to be given out that men who are engaged in agriculture in sections of the country where we have a surplus of certain commodities should be immediately inducted.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It would appear to me that the Selective Service and the Army are trying to handle the agricultural problem, trying to do away with the surpluses. That is one reason why they are inducting these men into service.

Let me ask the gentleman another question. As I understood it, back in 1951 the Congress did not approve universal military training.

Mr. SHORT. That is correct, by a margin of 73.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is something in the preamble of the Selective Service Act which would indicate universal military training. Does the gentleman agree that universal military training could be put into operation because of the words contained in the preamble?

Mr. SHORT. I do not think so, under this particular legislation, although I want to say to the gentleman that I feel very much as he does, that the title that was given it is rather misleading to the American people. This is really an extension of the Draft Act, and the title rather diplomatically, smoothly, and surreptitiously slipped over when we passed the extension of the Draft Act 4 years ago.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is exactly what the Selective Service has done in many areas. They have put universal military training into operation. Men who have been deferred for essential occupations have been classed I-A, and have been inducted.

Mr. SHORT. Of course under the present law I think it is up to the local boards to make the decision whether or not a man is to be inducted and whether or not he is essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the Nation, although we have received many complaints. I dare say every Member has received complaints that the military and some of the directors of the Selective Service System in various States have put pressure on the local boards to draft more men in particular categories.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Was it ever the intention in the House of Representatives or the Congress that this last act, passed in 1951, would do away with essentiality in occupation, to determine whether or not a man should be inducted into the military service?

Mr. SHORT. I do not think it was the intention of Congress.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then the Selective Service System is going contrary to the intent of Congress.

Mr. SHORT. In certain spots I am sure that is true, but it is a most difficult problem, and in spite of all the criticisms that have been leveled at Selective Service and these local boards, practically all members of the local boards are serving without pay or compensation. They have rather a thankless task. I have considerable sympathy for most of them. Of course, power is abused in places, in a program so vast and large that it is nationwide. But power is abused sometimes even in other branches of government.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Following up the thoughts suggested by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], the chairman of the committee has stated in his closing remarks that under this act the obligation to serve is universal, but the system of choosing who shall serve is selective. Did the committee give any consideration to the fact that the very mechanics of the selection is what causes hardship under this act, and that, therefore, by lowering the age it would require more equal distribution of the obligation in the age group, and would permit an individual, once he is beyond a certain age, to plan his life.

Mr. SHORT. Yes. I think the committee heard all those questions the gentleman has raised.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I take it that the committee would oppose an amendment which was introduced to lower the age limit.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. In that connection, when we were considering the advisability of dropping the age, or encouraging the local draft boards to take younger men than older men, it was definitely brought out that should we have done such a thing we would have relieved these older men.

Mr. SHORT. Men in their late twenties.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Twenty-three to twenty-six. Men in that class would have been relieved of their obligation and privilege of serving at all, which is contrary to the basic concept.

It was also pointed out very definitely that if these young men had been afraid of having their lives seriously dislocated they could very well have enlisted for 2 years or volunteered for induction.

Mr. SHORT. They had the choice. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DEVEREUX. They had the choice. I do not see that we are doing any injustice to these particular people.

Mr. SHORT. They have the choice to enter the service freely at an earlier age, as the gentleman from Maryland so well pointed out.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I merely want to point out that there are those men who have been repeatedly deferred until they reach age 26.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's remarks leave out of consideration the young men who are deferred not to escape an obligation but to meet an obligation, perhaps an obligation to his home, to his job in which he may be making an equal contribution to the welfare of the country; and he is absolutely incapable of planning his life, the life of his family, his marriage plans, or the plans of his children or his wife until he has reached age 35.

Mr. SHORT. That uncertainty, of course, confronts every young man in the Nation.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. That is the major reason we are discussing it.

Mr. GAVIN. It is still a matter for the local draft boards, the members of which are appointed by the Governors of their respective States, men of character and integrity, representative citizens of the community, who reach a decision on these matters.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 35 minutes and has 25 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has consumed 33 minutes and has 27 remaining.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY.]

(Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my pleasure in endorsing what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], my very good friend, has had to say as to the necessity for the extension of this law for another 4 years. The gentleman from Missouri has had the opportunity, as have I, from the beginning of the compulsory training program of being thoroughly cognizant of the facts. He has just completed 2 years, 2 very efficient years, as chairman of our committee, during which time he was a most able, considerate, and fair chairman. I am glad to know that he comes here today in wholehearted support of the extension of this law for a period of 4 years.

Mr. Chairman, it was not necessary for our committee to hear witnesses as to the necessity for the extension of the law; nor is it necessary for us to quote to the Members of this House the testimony of any witness as to the necessity for its extension; we all know the situation which exists in the world; we know the necessity for an extension of this law.

As to whether the extension should be for 4 years or a lesser time, as the gentleman from North Carolina has suggested, let me remind you that if this act is extended as provided in this bill we will have had, except for a very limited period of time, a selective service and training act, or a universal service and training act in force for a period

of only months less than 19 years. With the exception of the 1 year period from 1947 to 1948, we have had legislation of this kind in effect for 15 years.

I do not believe we can learn anything from our experience in the past 15 years that could give us any confidence in hoping that the extension of this act for 2 additional years would relieve us of the necessity; and as to the concern of those who are unfortunately subject to these provisions, we have been through many occasions since 1940 when the law was about to expire.

We know that the uncertainty which then confronted the young man as to whether or not the law itself would be extended far exceeds the uncertainty as to whether or not he is going to be called. So long as the law is in effect then, of course, every man knows that there is an obligation imposed upon him by that law.

After all, what is the Selective Service System? It is a system by which we supply to the armed services the manpower needed. The passage of it does not require that inductions continue or that they continue at any particular rate. Whenever the executive department, the President, determines that no further increase in the armed services is necessary he may reduce or even completely suspend inductions under it. So that in passing it we place it in a position to be there if necessary, not to be used if unnecessary.

Let us go back 4 years so that we may understand exactly what we have here, particularly in view of the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina as to the period of time and as to periods of training. In 1951 we passed the Universal Military Service and Training Act. Prior to that time we had had the Selective Training and Service Act. Now it is the Universal Military Service and Training Act. The emphasis was placed in the opposite direction.

That law is a permanent one. That law has no expiration date. What we are extending here is the provision of that law as to the date upon which inductions shall cease. That provision was put in for the very purpose the gentleman from North Carolina has mentioned of giving the Congress the right to re-examine periodically as to whether or not men should continue to be inducted. We are now approaching the expiration date of the period during which they can be inducted and the question is whether or not we are going to continue to permit them to be inducted.

The other phase of the law in 1951 was the UMT portion. In the law that we are considering here today, the one we are extending the power to induct under, it provided for universal military training, but before that could go into effect there had to be submitted to the Congress by a commission which we created a plan for universal military training which had to be approved by the Congress. We brought in a plan submitted by the Training Commission and the House rejected it. So that that phase of the law never came into effect. That phase of the program is not concerned here.

The gentleman from North Carolina has spoken about taking men in for a period of 3 months and permitting them to return to school. I am firmly of the opinion that something of that character can be worked out. I believe that the provision we brought in here to implement the Universal Military Service and Training Act would have done so. My recollection is we provided for a period of 6 months' training, then he would go to the reserve organization. I do not believe the gentleman from North Carolina supported that. I believe he quite vigorously opposed it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I very definitely did and I found myself with the overwhelming majority of the House.

Mr. KILDAY. I shall never forget the gentleman's opposition. It was not only firm but loud. We had quite a good time here discussing that matter for several days.

I believe that a period of active duty training and then into the reserves is the proper thing for this country but we have never been able to get it done. We have had hearing after hearing and attempt after attempt, but it has never been done.

I was interested in the unfortunate case which the gentleman from North Carolina described here of the young man who went into the service in March and was killed in August. I do not care if every general in the Pentagon says he was adequately trained, I would have felt much better about the example had he survived rather than been killed after having entered the service in March and finding himself on the front lines in August and being killed in the service. But that is not the issue here. That phase is not involved here.

We attempted in 1952 to pass something along that line. As the gentleman from North Carolina stated, he was successful on that occasion in beating our ears down and that proposal was defeated. It was recommitted by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman wants to enter into another debate on that bill, I welcome it, but I do not think the gentleman is fair—

Mr. KILDAY. I insist I am being fair—

Mr. BARDEN. In repeating the language of the act. The gentleman who just spoke, who was chairman of the committee, and whom the gentleman just bragged about as being about the greatest civilian leader, a great past chairman—

Mr. KILDAY. Do not take all of my time.

Mr. BARDEN. You remember that he opposed that, too, did he not?

Mr. KILDAY. Yes, sir; he opposed it. He has consistently opposed it.

Mr. BARDEN. I do not think the gentleman would except either the gentleman from Missouri or myself in oppos-

ing some of the things—and probably by now does not blame us. I certainly have no regrets.

Mr. KILDAY. I yield no further, because I only have 10 minutes. The point I am making is that the gentleman from Missouri is totally consistent. The gentleman from Missouri is also differentiating between two different proposals. The gentleman from Missouri has always and invariably and vigorously opposed universal military training, and I am not too sanguine that he will ever support it. That has always been the position of the gentleman from Missouri. But the gentleman from Missouri has always supported selective induction when it was needed to raise men for the services, but the gentleman from Missouri has not raised here any question as to a limited period of training. He has endorsed its extension because it is just to secure men for service, not for training.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman mean to say to this House, because I make a suggestion to improve this bill, that I am not supporting selective service and the proper defense of this country?

Mr. KILDAY. I made no such statement. It may be that unfortunately the gentleman from Texas is given to expressing himself a little bit positively, but I know a gentleman from North Carolina who has the same failing. The thing I like about him is that we can have these fights and stay the best of friends. He gives no quarter and asks for none.

What I want to point out here is that this has nothing to do with the limited period of training and then going into the Reserve. This is the extension of the induction for a period not to exceed 24 months where these men are liable for training and for service, and having completed their 24 months they have a Reserve obligation, as all men have had since the original act of 1940, and that the two should not be confused. So, I hope that we will not have an amendment adopted that would reduce the period of extension from 4 to 2 years, because the events have not shown that we can be so sanguine as to expect that the situation in which we now find ourselves will have cleared within a matter of 2 years.

There are probably in the existing law many situations that could be cured. I believe it is true, however, that most of those things found to be irritating result from administration rather than the provisions of the law itself. I do not know how you could provide against arbitrary administration any better than the Selective Service Act has provided against it, because the final say as to who shall go and who shall not go is vested not in any bureaucrat but in the local citizens who serve without compensation. They are appointed in Washington, it is true, but the law provides that they shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State. So we have decentralized this as much as possibly can be done. There may be provisions in the law which should be removed. I do not know that this is the time to do it. I think that

this is the time to see to it as nearly as we possibly can that the administration of the law be in accordance with the written word and the spirit of the law.

So I sincerely trust that we will extend the existing law for a period of 4 years; and that in our consideration of it we do not become confused as to those things which we proposed here in 1952 and did not accomplish; but that we are proposing to extend the period, in a time when we do not know what is going on in Russia, when we wish to we knew more about what is going on in Formosa, we are extending authorization for induction for training and service for 4 years, and that we do not become confused about shortening our period of training under universal military training, which is not before us today.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this bill.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the necessity for extending the Universal Military Training and Service Act is evident. The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority to induct individuals into the armed services through the operation of the Selective Service System from the present expiration date of June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959.

The United States must maintain an armed force of at least 2,850,000 men for the indefinite future. Previous experience has proved that the maximum that can be maintained on a voluntary basis is 1,500,000.

To maintain an armed-force strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal year 1959, with 1 million of these men in the Army, will require approximately 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 14,000 inductees monthly. In addition, the Armed Forces will need approximately 2,100,000 voluntary enlistments during this same 4-year period. There can be little doubt that the extension of the selective-service law is the major factor in obtaining voluntary enlistments for all of the services.

I believe that statistics will prove that during the periods when the draft law was not in effect, or was not in operation, the Armed Forces were unable to obtain their authorized strength from voluntary enlistments. Therefore, it is obvious that the only practical method by which the Armed Forces can be maintained at the proposed strengths for the next 4 years is through the extension of the authority to induct individuals into the Armed Forces.

Mr. Chairman, in these troubled times our Nation must maintain a strong military posture. This is no time to be weak, for those who would advance the cause of communism respect only strength.

Under the provisions of the bill which would extend present law, exemptions are held to a minimum and, of course, there are provisions for deferments of

certain individuals. It should be pointed out that these are deferments only, and that, in most instances, after deferments have expired those individuals will be required to serve and complete their military obligation to our country.

Representatives of the Department of Defense and of the military services have assured our committee that an honest attempt is being made to reach a period of stability in our Armed Forces. We all know of the "peaks and valleys" concept whereby the Armed Forces were increased during periods of war or national emergency and then allowed to almost deteriorate, only to be expanded again when the danger to our national security seemed apparent.

I should also point out that the bill carries an extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which otherwise would terminate on July 1, 1955. This is necessary to enable enlisted members of the uniformed services with dependents to continue in receipt of increased allowances for quarters, thereby assuring adequate financial assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, inducted or enlisted, in the future, as well as those now on active duty.

Much as I dislike the necessity of having a large military force in peacetime, I am nevertheless convinced that it is necessary now. It is one important vehicle that will enhance our power to develop a stable peace. The President has declared that the development of world peace is his major objective. He thinks that the step which we should take to help him is to stabilize our Military Establishment at the size recommended in this bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, until such time as volunteer enlistments are sufficient to fulfill our military requirements, it is necessary to continue this draft. It may perhaps be unfortunate that we must continue to call our young men into the service, but the reasons are compelling.

This action is necessary if we are to safeguard our heritage, accept the challenges of our generation and meet any future test that might threaten to imperil our security and peace. There is certainly no evidence that the future of our country will face a diminished challenge in the years ahead.

There can be no question in the minds of those who have considered this problem and analyzed the world situation, that as long as the threat of communism hangs over the world, we must have a strong military force that can discourage aggression or effectively combat it if the occasion demands.

It is generally estimated that our personnel level in the Armed Forces can be maintained at approximately 1,500,000 on a voluntary basis. Present planning indicates the requirement of approximately 2,850,000 as of June, 1956, and which is some 300,000 less men than are on active duty today. This goal for 1956 is about double the number of men on active duty prior to the Korean war.

As long as the size of our military forces exceeds the number of voluntary enlistees, it is the duty of the Congress to assure that this gap be filled. That is the purpose of this legislation and I urge its passage.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

(Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the ranking member of the committee, for allowing me this time to discuss some of my views on the pending bill.

Let me say that I certainly hope to live long enough to see the time that we do not have to have a Draft Act or a Selective Service Act or a Universal Military Training Act in this country. But I do recognize the realities enough to know that we must have a continuation of the present Selective Service System which, by title, is now being referred to as the Universal Military Training Act, although it is not and I do not consider it as such. But I do say that there is a need for a continuation of it. I should like very much to see it continued for a 2-year rather than a 4-year term, and I will explain to you as best I can some of the reasons why I think it should be a 2-year term.

My district is a heavy agricultural and dairy district. I have had probably as many national health, safety, and interest cases as any Member of the Congress—or at least my share of them. I have repeatedly been impressed with two phases of those cases. Men who were deferred during World War II because they were engaged in agricultural pursuits, deferred during the Korean emergency, and deferred until the last year or 18 months are now being drafted, at the age of 28 or 29 when obviously they were under the same conditions for deferment as existed during all that time. But now they are being told that unless they serve before they are 35 years of age, they are going to serve now. I do not think that was ever the intention of the Congress either under the Tydings Act or under the general provisions of the present act.

Many of these cases are cases where old people own the farm which is being operated by their son. I had one case of a widowed mother with a son operating the farm and a 12-year-old boy. Neither she nor the young boy could operate the car. They took the older son, who had been deferred for some years, and put him in the service. I wonder just what kind of soldier that boy is going to make all the time he is in the service while worrying about the hardship conditions which face his mother and his young brother on that farm.

That happened in many more instances where there was an old couple on the farm, with the father perhaps being as old as 70 and beyond, and the son, who had had the sole management of the farm, after having been deferred for years was taken at 27, 28, or 29 years of age. The only answer I got from the

State selective service was, "Well, he has not served. He had better serve as early as he can, even if he is that old, before he is 35."

The same applies to these hardship cases that we all get. The services have indicated time after time that they would discharge a man on a hardship bases, but under the rigamarole they go through now they have to refer the application for discharge back to the Selective Service. The Selective Service will not admit they could possibly make a mistake, or resist the inference that they made a mistake in the first place, so they disapprove, the matter goes back to the service concerned, and the man stays on; and the hardship on that individual and his dependents increases day by day.

I say that some of the things that are done in some of these hardship cases when they are examined are some of the most pitiful that you can imagine. They are the cruelest administrative acts I have ever seen.

Let me say briefly upon the matter of compassionate reassignments that I have sometimes found the military quite inconsiderate. I think there could well be a little shaking up of the military departments in connection with the request for a compassionate reassignment, for instance, of a boy who is overseas and who might be sent back to serve at least some place where he could give some aid and comfort and assistance to his family, who have lost a husband and father and who as a consequence face difficult problems.

One or two Members have spoken about the local boards' using their judgment. Generally speaking, I have the highest regard for our local Selective Service boards, but some of them are simply tools of the "hard-boiled Smiths" and the "I-A Browns" that the State Selective Service send out and who tell the local boards what to do, that they are not to make their own judgments but are to take the judgment of these experts from the State Selective Service. With that I heartily disagree. I want the local board to make its own judgment, but I am not willing for it to have imposed upon it the brow-beating judgment of someone in the State Selective Service setup who comes down there and in 5 minutes tries to determine what the board may have spent days and weeks in determining, as to whether a certain young man should be deferred.

There is one other observation I should like to pass on to you. I think the average youngster would like to enlist rather than be drafted. That applied to me and it applied to my three sons. But now you have a couple of the services that will not take them in for any shorter period of time than 4 years, and I am speaking of the Air Force and the Navy. To the average youngster who enlists, that last year is just like serving a year in the penitentiary. He does not mind the 3 years, but he loathes and hates the fourth year. I think it is tragic that the great Committee on Armed Services has not taken that apart at some of the committee hearings. I talked to a lot of youngsters who feel

just exactly that way. There is no reason or justification except that it is the easy and lazy way for the services to add another year to the years that are taken off a boy's life.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I think the gentleman has gone a little far and has used pretty strong language when he says it is the easy and lazy way. Because of the very nature of the service, particularly the Navy and the Air Force, 4 years is a much better period of time in which to train skilled men, particularly in the field of electronics and radar and in the other kinds of the latest equipment. You can train a soldier in 2 years time, of course. The Army takes them for 2 years. But the Navy and Air Force need a longer period of time to properly train their men.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Of course, the gentleman knows very well that many of them cannot get it in 4 years so far as some types of training are concerned, and they have to reenlist and reenlist. My point is they can do it just as well under a 3-year enlistment as they can under a 4-year enlistment.

Mr. SHORT. If the gentleman had listened to all the testimony that has been given to us by the experts, I do not believe that he would hold that opinion. We learn that it is much cheaper to train a man for 4 years instead of having this expensive system of rotation every 2 years.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. If the services treat these boys right, they will reenlist and they would not have to worry about that.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to make a simple, general statement in reference to the need of the renewal of this law under the draft statute. I was in Congress when our first draft law in time of peace went through and was put on the statute books. We made it of limited duration, and each time when the termination date came around, we have had to extend the draft law and place another termination date upon it. When the President first requested authority for a 4-year extension, I thought perhaps that was a little long to ask the Congress to extend the draft law. But, then, when I went back and reviewed the history of the Draft Act, I found often we have had to extend this act, and each time we went through hearings and then went through the ordeal of extending the draft law, I realized that 4 years was not too long a period of time to ask the Congress to extend this law to draft our young men into the armed services of the United States.

I have been asked, since I have been on the floor, what this has to do with reference to the strength of the Military Establishment. Does this weaken or does this strengthen our Military Establishment? Have we, from the Committee on Armed Services, performed our duty properly in the extension of this

draft by failing to incorporate within the terms of this proposed law some reference to the strength of our Military Establishment at the present time? Personally, I think not. I think that we have a duty first to place this law upon the books and let the country know that the draft is going to be extended over a period of time. Then, I think we have the obligation, and a serious obligation, to go more fully into the question of the strength of our armed services at the present time. There is no question, Mr. Chairman, but that the world is in very serious danger at the present time. There is no question but that we face serious and grave troubles in the Far East. I think, under the provisions of article I of the Constitution, section 8, the Congress is obligated to follow through on the question of the strength of the military department to find out from day to day and week to week and month to month, if necessary, whether or not we are providing for the Nation that type of military establishment which will do the very best that can be done to defend this country and provide for the continuation of free institutions in the United States and other parts of the world that are in need of assistance at this time.

I wish to say at this time that I think this is a separate matter, to be handled separately from the extension of the draft. It is unthinkable, to my mind, that other problems should arise at this time to delay this particular piece of legislation in its passage through the Congress. We have too much at stake to quibble over side issues at the present time. This bill ought to be passed and it should be passed at once. I concurred with our distinguished chairman when he suggested that we take up the legislation this year and divide it so that the extension of the draft would not be delayed, but would be passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President at the earliest possible date, to give further assurance to those nations who stand with us in time of peril that we are providing a military establishment with the proper means of insuring its continued strength; and, furthermore, that we are telling the Soviets in no uncertain terms that we are providing for at least 4 more years that our Military Establishment will be built up to its necessary strength by the use of the Draft Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Jonas].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to extend the colloquy I engaged in with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Short] when he was making his original presentation.

The existing statute is section 6 (h) as amended. I refer to the amendment which became law on June 19, 1951. That section provided as follows:

That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the

Armed Forces, or for training in the National Security Training Corps, under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth.

My point is that if an individual is taken to an Armed Forces induction station and there rejected because he failed to meet physical standards, when he goes back to his local board he is automatically placed in a deferred classification by reason of that finding by the Armed Forces that he is unfit for military service.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is confining his complaint to physical disabilities of the inductee, or does the gentleman want to broaden it to include education?

Mr. JONAS. No, sir. I would not object to including rejection for mental conditions, but I am thinking now in terms of rejection for physical conditions.

Mr. VINSON. Now suppose a man had gone before a board 3 or 4 or 5 times and had been rejected on account of physical disability, and he passes his 26th year of birth. We will say he is 30 years of age. Then, under the law, he is subject to the draft until he is 35.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. VINSON. Thereafter a new doctor passes upon him and says he is physically fit.

The gentleman's point is that having been rejected 3 or 4 times before he was 26 he should not be required to serve after that age.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. VINSON. How many times is the gentleman going to give him a rejection on physical grounds? Five times?

Mr. JONAS. I would not impose any particular number. I would say that if an individual is deferred solely by reason of the fact that the Armed Forces induction station rejected him, it ought not to count as a deferment so as to extend his liability for service beyond 26, because such individual did not ask for deferment; he reported when he was told to report for induction, went to the induction center but was rejected by the Armed Forces.

Mr. VINSON. Let us go over it again so we may understand it. The young man is drafted by the local board, reports to the induction center and the induction center finds that he is physically disqualified. He goes back to his domicile, stays there a while; the induction board drafts him again and sends him to the induction center where he is again turned down. The gentleman takes the position that that should continue only until he reaches 26 years age.

Mr. JONAS. And then it ought to end. That is exactly my position.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman holds that when he gets to age 26 if they have not accepted him, then he ought to be free.

Mr. JONAS. If they have not accepted him up until he is 26 years of age, his liability for service ought to be like that of anybody else.

Mr. VINSON. I am somewhat in sympathy with the gentleman's proposition, but it depends upon the skill with which such an amendment is drafted. While we are talking about his plan we understand it, but when it comes to reducing it to black and white, it has got to be so drafted that it cannot be subject to any other interpretation.

The theory of the 35-year-age limit was to keep these boys who get college deferments and other types of deferments from escaping liability for induction. That is the base of the whole thing. It wasn't intended, as I recall, to apply it to one who has been rejected by the induction center on account of physical disability.

Mr. SHORT. If the gentleman will yield, after he passes his 26th birthday he is not much good anyway.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman is correct; and I would like to say to the gentleman from Georgia that he has put his finger exactly on the point I have in mind: It was never intended; I think it was inadvertently left in the law.

Mr. VINSON. It all depends, as I have said, on the drafting of the amendment. These matters are technical, and you cannot write this kind of bill on the floor of the House. It takes considerable time and study to learn how it affects other factors so that we do not set a precedent. In our desire to achieve an objective we may leave a loophole through which people can go that we do not want to get through.

Mr. JONAS. Just for the information of the members of the committee listening, I want to read the text of the amendment I propose to offer if given an opportunity:

At the end of the first sentence of section 6 (h) before the word "shall" in the second proviso, add this language: "except persons deferred at any time by reason of having been found to be physically unfit for service at an Armed Forces induction station."

That would apply only to men who are rejected on account of physical disqualification after having been delivered to an induction station.

Mr. VINSON. And he would continue to be eligible for induction up to age 26.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Would the gentleman accept a modification of his amendment of substantially these words: "Provided the standards had not been lowered"?

Mr. JONAS. No; I would not favor that change. I think selective service ought to be able to get these individuals back up to induction stations before they are 26 years of age if they have not been deferred for some other reason; and my amendment would not apply to them.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, the measure before us today, of course, is one that is necessary. Most of us are of that opinion. But I have been some-

what disappointed in the operation of this act on many occasions, and other Members of the House have, too.

The operation of it has got a little bit away from what the House intended when the act was first adopted. This measure was set up primarily as a civilian agency. Today it is operating primarily through the military in the country. The military has its place in our life, but the civilian has his place, also. The operation of it has been complained of today by the status of certain of these individuals as has been indicated by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] and others. Most of the complaints can be alleviated by the directors and others who administer the law. Many of the inequities should be corrected.

Under the law we inducted this year 6.1 percent of all inductees over 26 years of age into our Army. Just think what that means. If you had all of that flock of kids and their wives together you would have something that this country I think would simply rise up and say: "We are not going to let such a thing as this exist any longer." But that is what is going on under this act. These boys are deferred for high school, for 4 years of college, then they wind up with 2 years in the service and are married with 1 or 2 children and over 26 because of deferment. That is a very expensive soldier. I think the Congress should correct that situation and we should correct it in this measure here today.

We might just as well be realistic about this. We hear about a plan, and our chairman today has stated that this is a long-range program, one that we should make up our minds about. But if you are going to adopt a long-range program in this country, we should adopt one with some commonsense in it. That simply does not exist today. This is a training program. Whatever you say it is nothing else, it is a training program. You will find a very few boys today who are not inducted under this measure but all are expected and do service. So what is it except a Universal Military and Training Act? You cannot get away from it. You have a few deferments but in the end to carry out the directives everybody has got to take the training up to 35 years of age. In peacetime here we say, by extending this act there are going to be no deferments, we should be realistic by lowering the induction age, with no deferments except hardship and physical.

In peacetime today we say that by extending this act there are going to be no deferments but we should be realistic. We turn around and defer all high-school students until they finish high school. Then we defer the boys for 4 years of college work provided, they make certain grades. Many of these boys are 24 or 25 years of age when they finish college. They then have to go into the Army and spend 2 years.

Therefore, you almost deprive the country of a very large percentage of the science students, especially, those in the master degree and doctor degree categories. Many of the boys are coming

out of the service at 26 and 27 years of age. They are not likely to take further work in college. If this continues for the next 25 years, it will affect seriously our supply of scientists in this country.

With the turn of events today in Russia and our commitments in almost all parts of the world, it seems to me that we should look at this manpower problem in a serious manner. I have always supported the Armed Forces but I want to support them in a realistic manner because certainly our country cannot afford to go backward and lose our technical know-how. It takes human beings for this job and not machines. A machine is only the product of technical know-how.

World conditions today make it necessary that we ever remain in a state of readiness. This measure provides a part of that and on this basis, I am supporting it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

[Mr. DOYLE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I think that our committee has just completed one of the most important actions that it will be called upon to perform during this or any other Congress.

The phrase that we live in an age of peril and not in a moment of peril has been somewhat overworked, but in the process it has not become any less true. I cannot conceive of any Member of this House raising a serious objection to this bill, because it is obvious that every one of us has exactly the same thought in mind—the maintenance of a free world.

There may be some among you, on either side of the aisle, who have certain reservations as to the precise manner in which we should go about providing for an adequate defense, but to me the need for an adequate number of young men is not an area which even admits of serious dispute.

We are not a warlike Nation. We fight only when we have to. We do not like to maintain large military forces unless there is such an immediate and clear need as to make any other course suicidal. Today any other course is suicidal.

Nor can I believe that there can be any serious objection to the two well-considered amendments which the committee put in the bill. I refer to the amendment which provides that no person who has been, or may be, deferred under the provision of section 6 (c) (2) (A), of the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall by reason of such

deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces, under the provisions of section 6 (h), after he has attained the 26th anniversary of the date of his birth; and to the other amendment which provides, in substance, that no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months in any of our uniformed services, or for a period of 24 months in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction and service except after a declaration of war, or what is the same thing, in essence, a declaration of a national emergency by the Congress.

The gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] has expressed his concern over the 4-year extension of the Selective Service System. Many of us share his concern and I think quite properly so.

Many laws we extend for a single year, others for 2 years, but in this case, and in the kind of world in which we are living today, it would to my mind be unwise to extend the draft for less than 4 years. Running a military force is in every sense of the word a big business, and there is not a big business in the world which would think of projecting its planning for only a single year or 2 years. To have a strong, efficient, and well-planned force, we simply cannot extend the draft for less than a 4-year period.

Most fervently I say that I hope we are wrong in extending the draft for 4 years; I hope there will be no need for a draft 4 years from now, but I can only hope that this will be so. All information available to me—and, indeed, to every Member of this House—indicates that that is a small and puny hope.

International communism, our one great enemy, may fall from its rotten foundations within the next few years. We all hope it will, but at this time to lessen our military force on hope alone would be worse than unwise—it could be catastrophic.

Any act of Congress can be changed by a subsequent Congress, and should we find a year or 2 years from now that a draft is no longer necessary, then it simply takes another action similar to the one we are taking today to change the law.

Let us not vacillate and quibble at this time. A 4-year draft extension is notice to all others outside the free world that we really mean to preserve the peace and, if this is impossible, to fight with every power at our command.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIER: In line 6, on page 1, strike out "1959" and insert in lieu thereof "1957."

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, offering this amendment to the bill H. R. 3005 before us permits me to express my opposition to the 4-year extension and my sincere hope that this provision will not be adopted.

Let no one in this Committee have any illusions as to my not being aware of what I am undertaking here in face of the unanimous decision of the powerful Committee on Armed Services, a committee that is composed of such worthy Members of this House, with a world of eloquence. Their keen insight into such military affairs as it is possible to gain lends to us at least some leadership. However, I have sat here and listened carefully to such recommendations and presentations as would warrant my support of going along with the 4-year plan. Behind this amendment I feel quite safe in my prediction and fear of that ever-threatening compulsory universal military training. I think this is another step in that direction. It is for that purpose, and for no other purpose, that I offer this amendment.

I happened to serve in World War I. I was one of those who went to a camp where inductees were being trained. I have not found any argument here this afternoon which would warrant me subscribing to the theory that a 4-year length of service would serve any greater need or supply or any greater strength to the Military Establishment than the present 2-year law. I, too, like many other Members here today, have had 6 years of experience with this draft law. I think all of us can subscribe to the statement that one of our greatest problems and worst headaches, particularly during the Korean war, was with this draft legislation. I shall not attempt to repeat much that has been said here by Members who I think are far more capable of delivering this message than I am. I heartily support my proposed amendment and I subscribe and associate myself with the words of my chairman of the committee upon which I serve, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], in his opening remarks while speaking on the rule, and I also want to associate myself and my statement and my position with my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA]. So I leave with you this problem which I know rests in the minds of many of you concerning the wisdom, the correctness, the desirability of extending this law for 4 years when it has served quite fruitfully over 2 years.

(Mr. WIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota introduced the amendment which it was announced during the consideration of the rule, would be offered by the gentleman from North Carolina. It makes no difference who introduces the amendment. The issue is clear cut: Whether there should be a 2-year extension

or a 4-year extension. What is the history and the background in regard to previous extensions? In 1948, we passed the selective-service law for 2 years. At the expiration of the 2-year period, Congress extended it for 1 year. That was in 1950. At the expiration of that period, in 1951, the Congress after careful consideration and by a bill bearing this name, the Universal Military Training and Service Act, extended it for 4 years. Now that expires on June 30, 1955. So we come here today with the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States and ask that this law be extended for a period of 4 years. Bear this in mind. It has no relation to service or the length of time that a man may serve nor has it any relation to deferments or exemptions. It is a question merely of how long a time this law will stand on the statute books before it ceases to be in existence or before it has to be renewed.

Now what was the basic reason for the 4-year period? My distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] said:

Why keep this hanging over the heads of the youth of the country for an indefinite period of time or for a long period of time?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Never did the gentleman hear me make that remark.

Mr. VINSON. That is the reason why I thought you wanted the 2-year period.

Mr. BARDEN. You heard me use the term "a 2-year period." The reasoning was your own. I was talking about service in the college. I was referring to the fact that every few months during his college course the Selective Service was reminding and threatening him. I was not referring to life of the law, the truth about it, I am afraid, is that the Pentagon has little respect for any college except West Point.

Mr. VINSON. Very well. What I was trying to get across was what I thought the gentleman had said—the danger of a 4-year period is the uncertainty that hangs over the heads of the youth of the country. They cannot plan because they do not know when they are going to be called. So therefore you should have a lesser period of time. It should be 2 years so that he can make plans and preparations. Well, I think the 4-year period is far more conducive to orderly planning than a 2-year period. Then a young man knows that within a 4-year period he owes an obligation and will have to serve. Under a 2-year extension he will say, "What is the history of the draft? Every time it has been extended it has to be re-extended. So therefore, I cannot, with any degree of certainty, make any proper plans over a period of 2 years."

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. The gentleman made reference to an extension of 4 years in 1951. That is true, but we were at war in 1951. We are not in war at this time.

Mr. VINSON. Well, let us talk about that a little bit. Perhaps I had better not talk about it. This is a time when we should not rock the boat. We had better keep our mouths shut unless we know exactly what we want to say. But we are about as close to shooting as at any time that has ever happened.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes; and in that connection I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] may have 10 minutes to address the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Now, here is the sound military reason why we are asking for it, and it is a sound reason. What is the Department seeking to do today? For the first time in the 40 years that I have served in this House a stable military program has been submitted to the country. Every man who has testified before the committee has said the day of huge forces and the day of cutting down has passed away. We are trying to level off, so the world can know and the country can know. It is going to cost approximately \$36 billion a year to support the armed services for an indefinite period of time, and it is going to take around 2,850,000 men to maintain that kind of defense. So therefore, in their planning the military leaders said they must have orderly planning; planning that requires a law under which we will know we have a sufficient number of men coming in year by year at the rate of 14,000 a month as inductees. In addition, there must be on the lawbooks a law that will keep voluntary enlistments up. Do you think you could maintain a service of 2,850,000 men on a voluntary plan? Of course you could not. So you must have selective service. And you must have, combined with selective service, voluntary enlistments. Voluntary enlistments plus the draft will furnish a stabilized army and a stabilized force of some 2,850,000 men. In fiscal 1955 the authorized enlisted end strength of the Army will be 979,800 men. In fiscal 1956 it will be 911,600. We are trying to level off. We are trying to have an orderly program. We are trying to write a law that will let the country know that for 4 years every man 18 years of age is liable to be inducted.

I say this proposed amendment has nothing to do with the training; it has nothing to do with the service; it merely indicates that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] and the gentleman from Minnesota say, "Come back here 2 years from now and let us extend it again."

I say that creates the greatest uncertainty in the minds of the youth of the country, because they want to know how long this obligation is going to hang over them.

So I trust this committee will reject this proposition of the gentleman from

Minnesota and let this draft law be extended for a period of 4 years just as it was extended in 1951. In 1951 there was trouble in Korea. In 1955 we are in trouble in the straits of Formosa.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my keen appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for the very courteous suggestion made to the chairman in the matter of extension of time.

The amendment introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota is the same amendment I had drawn and expected to introduce.

I do not see much argument in the facts presented by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia, when he tells you what the Pentagon wants to plan. I do not see why every other department in the Government does not come in here and say they could plan much better if we would give them all the money they wanted for 4 years instead of 1. But the Pentagon should not be so disturbed; they have much more job security than we; our jobs last for but 2 years.

If this amendment is adopted this draft law is extended for approximately 2½ years from this date. It does not expire until July 1, 1955, and then it is extended for 2 years from that date.

I was very sincere in my suggestion to the House that I thought there were other things in this bill to which we should give consideration. One has been developed on the floor this afternoon and the chairman indicated that with the proper language he would take it, which was right much of a change.

If I were capable of writing the kind of amendment here on the floor I thought would accomplish the objective relative to the college students of the country and the other folks who want to serve but should be given more consideration as suggested in my talk I would do it, but I simply cannot do it on the floor of the House; that is one of those kinds of things you cannot do without technical assistance in such a complicated bill as this.

What did the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] say? And he and I accept each other as authorities when the one says something that helps the other; and I take his word. "There are in the existing law many defects that could be cured."

If there are defects in the law that can be cured, and the Chairman says this is not the proper place to cure them or the proper time, then it strikes me that we should not put off that necessary job any longer than 2½ years from now. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Defense Department in the House of Representatives during all of the years he has been here, but he is apprehensive of the color that this situation is taking on in various States.

Who knows how many more directives there may be or, how repulsive they may be, how they may be a misfit in our economy and among our people in the next 2½ years? In my opinion, it would be a very sensible, very prudent, and a very wise thing, too. Let us look-see at this legislation 2½ years from now. This is the time the gentleman's amendment extends the law to.

We are not unmindful of the dangers of the world. Certainly we are not. There is no attempt on the part of anyone to avoid or to underestimate it. We are all conscious of our duty. We may be brought to be very much conscious of it if this law begins to be mal-administered. I have seen some laws mal-administered in the 20 years I have been in this House. There is not a gentleman here who has served very long but what has seen the same thing. We get more trouble from administrative orders and from the laws they write. We write a little law: They write a big law. I think every department of this Government should be made to account to the Congress of the United States. The Representatives of the people every 2 years, at least, and I certainly would make no exception for the Department of Defense.

I say again that an extension of this law for 2½ years is a safeguard against their just running away with the situation. If it works well, then the House will be of the temperament it is today and can extend it.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. If the gentleman's amendment is adopted, will the act expire while Congress is in session?

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman can tell me when the Congress is going to adjourn in 1957 I can answer the question.

Mr. DIES. We pretty generally know that Congress on the average continues until the latter part of July or the first part of August. I will ask the gentleman this question: What is the date of expiration?

Mr. BARDEN. July 1, 1957. It expires this year on July 1, 1955, so it is extended 2 years from July 1.

Mr. DIES. The gentleman has referred to 2½ years.

Mr. BARDEN. It is approximately 2½ years from now. I was looking into the future as our eyes look forward. It is approximately 2½ years from now. But it extends the law for 2 years from July 1, 1955. I cannot see any objection to that.

I am not at all frightened about the fact that we may be in trouble. We have been in trouble during the 20 years I have been here, but I do not think you are going to either cure it or put off the trouble by extending a law for 4 years that even on the floor today is one that admittedly contains many defects. Two and a half years from now it seems to me would be time for the House to take another look at the law we have written. Whether we are here or not a Congress will be here, a compe-

tent Congress sent by the people. I think the better part of wisdom requires that we legislate within reason.

The Pentagon can draw their plans, yes, but the responsibility of legislation rests here in this body. I will listen to their suggestions and to their advice, but I will not have them lead me around and tell me what is going to be good for me or for this House 2½ years from now. They have shown no inclination to be very modest. I am sure they would agree to a 10 year extension with their recommendation as to appropriations, but if that is good for the greatest spending department of the Government, why is it not good for the lesser departments. So I sincerely hope that the House will adopt the gentleman's amendment and extend the law from July 1, 1955 to July 1, 1957, which is, I repeat, approximately 2½ years from the present date.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, much as I dislike to disagree with my friends from Minnesota and from North Carolina, I am constrained to oppose this amendment because, as has been pointed out by the chairman of our committee, I think the 4-year extension will give to the youth of the Nation advance notice of what the Government reasonably expects from them and will enable them to plan their futures better than a shorter period. I think that it will help not only the men inducted into the service but it will help our Defense Department immeasurably in planning for the future and will result in economic savings. I think it will also relieve the Members of Congress from some of the worries of having to take up this rather unpleasant problem every 2 years.

I tried to point out earlier this afternoon that the President has stated we are living in an age of peril. If we extend this act for 4 years, it will serve notice on our enemies or potential enemies that we have the long pull in mind; that we are not going to change our plans overnight, and at the same time it will give assurance to our allies that America means business; that we are going to build up and maintain a reasonable posture of national defense over the long pull or the long haul, certainly in the foreseeable future, and I trust that the Members of the House, bearing in mind that it will help not only the inductees and the Department of Defense in their long-range planning, but will also relieve the Members of Congress of the necessity of taking this up every 2 years, will vote the amendment down.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would just like to say to the gentleman that I have been particularly impressed with the last suggestion that he has made, and that is this: By the action we take here today we serve notice to all that there shall be no slackening off in our determination to defend ourselves and protect ourselves. I think that is the most potent argument of all. Of course, as a Nation

of unmilitary or nonmilitary people, none of us likes selective service. We did not like it in the beginning, and we do not like it any more now. But, as long as the situation in the world continues as it is, in my opinion there is no course for us to take except to see to it that we have the necessary men in our Armed Forces and that they are there for the security of the Nation.

Mr. SHORT. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Would it not be fair to say also that if the millenium should arrive or some great change in international affairs should take place—

Mr. SHORT. Which we cannot reasonably expect.

Mr. KEATING. Which we should not expect, yet it is open to us at any time during the 4-year period to amend this law and to approach it from that point of view rather than cutting down the period at this time when international affairs look so critical.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is eminently correct. I think the 4-year extension would have a great psychological and beneficial effect.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Would the gentleman from Missouri care to comment upon the close relationship that a 4-year extension of selective service will have on the new Reserve plan we started to consider this morning in committee?

Mr. SHORT. I do not know that I can comment intelligently upon that. Of course, the Reserve plan has not yet been reported to the House. A subcommittee of our full committee started hearings on that, I understand, today. The gentleman I am sure is more familiar with that than I.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct. We started hearings this morning and we find that the selective service is very closely related to the overall Reserve plan that we hope to write into a law.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I commend the gentleman for a very compelling statement of the reasons for continuing this law. Is it not true that one of the things we are trying to do is to maintain peace by avoiding a war of miscalculation?

Mr. SHORT. That is correct.

Mr. VORYS. Twice we have gotten into war because our enemies thought we would not fight.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Referring to the resolution on page 2 it says "(62 Stat. 410)." I cannot find any "62 Stat. 410" that has anything to

do with this. I wonder if it should not be 610?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say first of all that that is not a parliamentary inquiry. I am sure the gentleman from Michigan can get that information elsewhere.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BURDICK. Is it in order to move to strike out the last word?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly it is.

Mr. BURDICK. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, it is harder to get speech in this Congress than it is to get out of the Army. As everyone knows, I am in favor of being ready. There is no one in the United States smart enough to know how to plan. They are talking about a 4-year plan. They do not know anything about it because it is not within their control. We will plan according to what the enemy does. And when that time comes we will have plenty of time to do planning, as we have always done in the history of this country.

I think a 2-year period is long enough because remember that democracy ends to them when these million men are inducted. With them democracy ends for that period of time and 2 years is long enough. I think the Constitution also ends, because under the Constitution you cannot have men serving in foreign countries unless there is a declaration of war against that country. But they serve there just the same.

As the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] says, you can view this situation again. There is no logic in the amendment of the gentleman heading this committee. I admire him. And that statement is not made for the purpose of decapitating him. I admire him as most of the Members do. But I do not agree with his logic. The very fact that we are here now indicates that we can come in at the proper time and extend this draft. If that is not the case, why are we here now 6 months before this act expired? Two years from now you can come in again and you may want to induct 4 million men instead of 1 million. Let this country protect itself and be ready for whatever happens, but do not plan a 4-year course when the next Congress may have more information than we now have.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 18 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee, this time not to include the time allotted to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has already been recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, as this bill is being considered my mind goes back to September 1951, when a similar bill was before the Congress to extend the then Selective Service Act. That bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 202 to 201.

On that occasion I made remarks that are still strongly impressed on my mind. One of my remarks, and this impression of mine is based upon experience, was that the most dangerous period in a democracy is when danger is imminent. In a world of peace we can have malfeasance, nonfeasance, and misfeasance in office, but the people are able to take care of it in their own way at the ballot box. In time of war the laws of self-preservation apply to ourselves and to our country. Whether we agree or disagree with the policies of an administration, we have to support it because the laws of self-preservation call for such action. It is in the period in between peace and when war occurs, the period of what I call imminent danger, that we must be very careful in what we do.

I think it is self-evident that the world is in a very disturbed situation. I think it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks about it at this time that might tend to alarm, because the people of our country and the people of the world realize the world situation. But you and I are elected by one-hundred-and-sixty-odd millions of Americans from our districts to represent them in this body and to exercise our judgment to the best extent we possibly can in the national interest of our country not only for today but for tomorrow.

While I am not in agreement with some of the views about the reduction in the Army, that is not involved today. I am very much concerned about the sharp reduction in the Army that is taking place, and I hope it will be reconsidered in the near future because I think world conditions call for it from our angle. It is not a question of whether we have a strong military organization but whether it is strong enough in relation to manpower, and particularly firepower of the military organization of the Soviet Union and its satellites. But that is a debate for another day.

We have before us a measure which is of vital concern to the national interest of our country. Directly before us now is the question whether we should extend this law for a 2-year period from July 1 of this year or for a 4-year period. My judgment, projecting my mind ahead, is that it is in the best interest of our country if we extend it for the 4-year period.

I am unable to agree with my dear friend from North Dakota when he says, that democracy ends for those in the service. I am sure he did not mean exactly that, because those of us who served in our own little way thought we were serving to preserve democracy, and I am sure that is what my dear friend meant. What I think he means is that the complete freedom of a civilian is taken away from those in the service, and of necessity that must be so.

The other day when the Formosan resolution was up I voted for that basically because to me it represented firm-

ness and strength. It also represented the unity of the people of the United States as expressed by the Members of this House and the Members of the other body. I was proud of the vote of this body—409 to 3—because if ever there was a manifestation of unity, if ever there was a manifestation of courage on the part of public officials, and if ever there was a manifestation of strength and firmness on the part of the Representatives of the people in this Congress, it was there expressed, clearly and unmistakably in the vote which was taken on that occasion. I think we are faced with another similar situation in this vote. The same basic questions are involved in the amendment before the Committee of the Whole at the present time. I think a vote for a 4-year service is one of firmness and strength. I think as between 2 years and 4 years that it is a message which will be more clearly understood by the potential enemy than the adoption of a 2-year extension. It is true during the next 2 years Congress can act, but I think it is a manifestation of firmness and strength. On the question of coordinating our facilities and processing our facilities in connection with our national defense, it seems to me that a 4-year period is decidedly in the best interests of our people and in the national interest of our Nation. For reasons which I have expressed, profoundly respecting the views of those who disagree with me, as I do, I hope the amendment to reduce the period of the extension to 2 years will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent agreement, limiting debate, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, almost every speaker in behalf of this bill this afternoon, has in some form or another referred to assurances to our so-called allies as the necessity for this 4-year extension. Well, I might ask—what allies—in view of the lack of participation by most foreign governments at the present time and during the war in Korea. But where does this assurance to our allies originate? Turn to page 16 of the hearings to a statement submitted by Secretary of Defense Wilson to the House Committee on Armed Services. I read just one sentence:

The extension of this law represents another assurance to our allies that the size and effectiveness of our armed services will be maintained at the planned level.

About the same time that Secretary of Defense Wilson was making this statement, a press dispatch from Paris reported that France, one of the allies to whom we allegedly must offer assurance, was planning further cuts in its military contribution to the defense of Western Europe. France's tactic of making sweeping promises but never producing is an old story. Back in 1949, the French promised to contribute 35 to 40 divisions for Western European defense. That was soon cut to 28 and in 1952 was further reduced to 21; and in 1953 the goal

went down to 18 divisions and by the end of that year it was discovered that the French in reality were making plans for only slightly more than 14 divisions. Now it is reported, and not denied, that actually French planning calls for no more than 12 understrength and under-equipped divisions for Western European defense. How fantastic it is, quoting the Secretary of Defense, that we must give "assurance to our allies" that thousands of American boys will continue to be drafted for 4 years of military service when this so-called ally refuses to make more than a token contribution toward defending itself.

Mr. Chairman, I am disturbed by this unreciprocated assurance to foreign governments.

I am disturbed by the period of service here proposed. I am disturbed by the drafting and sending overseas of men involuntarily, and subjecting them to the Status of Forces Treaty. I doubt if the Armed Services Committee has made on-the-spot inquiries since that Status of Forces Treaty went into effect as to the conditions under which American soldiers have been tried in the civil courts of foreign countries, and under what conditions they are serving in foreign prisons. There are many things that ought to be looked into before this Draft Act is extended for 4 years.

I wholeheartedly support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] limiting the extension to a period of 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] is recognized.

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask our distinguished colleague, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], if he does not feel that the extension of the draft for 4 more years might not preface the drive to bring universal military training back before us in this House.

Mr. SHORT. On the contrary, I think it would have the opposite effect. That is one of the reasons why I would like to see the Draft Act extended for 4 years. It will make unnecessary the passage of the so-called Universal Military Training Act.

Mr. POWELL. I wish you would just explain that to me. I remember in days gone by we defeated UMT; now this seems to be a part of the package deal that includes UMT.

Mr. SHORT. No. The gentleman asked me an honest question. I know he was absolutely honest, and I have tried to give him an honest answer. One of the reasons, in addition to the three I have already given for extending this act for 4 years, is that I hope before it expires the international situation will greatly improve, and there will be no necessity for passing the UMT Act, even in any modified form. That is one of the imponderable and unpredictable things that neither you nor I, nor any other man, with our finite minds can

probe the depths or accurately prognosticate. I just have the feeling that if we continue this present law for 4 years perhaps we will not need UMT, although I may say to the gentleman—and he knows my position very well—I know the very valuable assistance the gentleman gave in the fight we made when we won by a margin of 73 votes in defeating the passage of UMT. I will say that my mind is open to the consideration of any bill that is brought before our committee. I must confess that the matter is now being considered by a subcommittee, and a study is being made of our manpower problem. Although I am not yet convinced that I could support this modified UMT, because it still has many bugs in it, I admit it is the best study that has thus far been made. However, that is completely divorced from the present legislation.

Mr. POWELL. I thank the gentleman.

I rise, Mr. Chairman, because of a profound spiritual conviction against any peacetime conscription. To me, this is part of a package deal that is going to lead to it. A 2½-year extension of the draft is plenty of time to meet any crisis. In fact, the more imminent the crisis the less time needed to meet it. In fact in this 2½ years we will know whether we are going to be alive or not. This crisis is going to come to a head one way or another within the next 2½ years.

This is a giveaway program, to give away our young people and our homes, and a portion of our democracy, too. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] was right.

This is a drafting of Congress. If we pass a 4-year extension, it will be drafting the 85th Congress and shackling public opinion that they would represent if they came here. There is absolutely no reason for this except that our Commander in Chief and our Pentagon want it.

I respect our Commander in Chief, no one here has greater esteem for our President, but I believe the House of Representatives should be representative of the people. You know and I know that the people of the United States of America, the mass of the voters, the young people, all of the religious organizations, every one of them, are opposed to an extension of the draft for 4 years.

If you vote for this amendment, you are voting for unity, for national preparedness, for democracy, and you are voting for the protection of the finest of our American life, our young people and our homes.

If you vote for 4 years, you are giving away Congress, you are giving away our young people, you are shackling the opinion of the 85th Congress of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I shall take only a few minutes. I agree with my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] in his clear and coherent reasoning. His reasoning is fundamental and essentially

correct, that we need to have a show of strength at the present time.

I think that by cutting the draft extension down to 2 years, we would be making a serious mistake. The committee has agreed unanimously to the 4-year extension. I think we are fooling these young people throughout the United States if we make it less. When you and I go home, we are faced by these young men who want to know what their future may be. They have been watching the action of Congress in the extending of this act from time to time for short periods of time and they have entertained the hope that at the end of a comparatively short period of time, if they could drag this thing out, there might be the possibility that they might not have to render this service under the Selective Service Act. That hope is a false hope, and we are doing our part to carry in the hearts of some of them the false hope that eventually by dragging this thing out they will avoid military service. I think as Members of Congress we ought not to encourage them in that false hope.

This is a long-term obligation and it is going to be with us for a long, long time. To adopt this amendment and cut this extension of time down and make them feel that perhaps by going to school and getting a few deferments, or getting deferments for some other reason, they can drag out the time and thereby avoid the obligation of selective service, is the wrong way to handle this matter. The amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIER) there were—ayes 62, noes 153.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the act of March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRISON of Virginia: On page 2, following line 2, insert a new section as follows:

"Section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by adding after the first proviso the following: 'Provided further, That no person otherwise found, on his individual status, to be eligible for deferment because of his employment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, as herein provided, shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a deferment on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity'."

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, for several years now the Selective Service System has been denying deferments to agricultural workers otherwise entitled thereto when local draft boards think that crops raised by these agricultural workers are in surplus. The purpose of my amendment is to put a stop to that.

Mr. Chairman, under the law industrial and agricultural workers are deferred when their employment is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. That must be determined upon their individual status and the President is authorized and directed to draft regulations to carry out the intention of the Congress with respect thereto. The regulations that we have had in force for years provide three criteria for determining whether or not an agricultural or an industrial worker is entitled to deferment.

The first is that he must be actually engaged in a necessary occupation. Second, he must show he cannot be replaced and, third, that his removal would cause material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

An agricultural deferment must be measured by whether or not the worker produces for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities necessary for the national health, safety, or interest. The formula for determining that is in the regulations.

The Selective Service System, without regard to those regulations, has proceeded to add a new requirement. It has provided that even where all three of the situations required by the regulations are present and the registrant is therefore entitled to deferment, yet in spite of that fact he shall not be deferred if in the opinion of the local draft board the crop he is producing is in surplus.

To show you to some extent the absurdity of such a regulation, let us apply that to a wheat crop that might be produced. A man shows to the satisfaction of the draft board that he is actually engaged in producing that crop of wheat.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman tell me where the draft board got that idea that he has just expressed?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I have no idea on earth. They got it out of the air.

The power to determine which crops are in surplus is the power to control the agricultural production of the Nation.

If any agency of the Government should have such power, it should not be the military or a bureau whose sole function is to procure manpower for the military.

In his statement the other day before the Committee on Armed Services, General Hershey tells how it is determined whether or not a crop is in surplus. Here is what he says:

We get that probably from the newspapers, from the Department of Agriculture, from the list of storages, and all that sort of thing.

Now, that is a fact. We interpret it in different ways.

Should the agricultural supply of the Nation be determined by what the officials of the Selective Service System read in the newspapers or learn from a list of storages?

The effect of this policy can be seen from these figures: For the year ending June 30, 1945, in the midst of desperate war, agriculture accounted for 5.7 percent of all deferments, but in the year ending June 30, 1954, agriculture accounted for but six-tenths of 1 percent of deferments.

Mr. Chairman, the policy does not make sense; it is unjust, it is not supported by law, and it should be stopped.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the gentleman that he appeared before the committee and discussed this amendment. I have had the privilege of examining it, and as far as I am concerned, I have no objection, personally, to accepting this amendment. I would like to incorporate what I interpret the amendment to mean, if the gentleman has no objection.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. No.

Mr. VINSON. As I have stated, there is no objection as far as I am individually concerned. I cannot accept it as a committee amendment, because the committee has never passed on it. But, here is what the amendment does.

Once the amendment has become law, local boards will no longer be able to take into consideration the existence of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or the existence of a surplus of any agricultural commodity in deciding whether or not a man should be deferred.

In other words, local boards will have to decide whether a man's employment is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, but in arriving at this determination they will be precluded from taking into consideration the existence of a surplus of an agricultural commodity, or the existence of a shortage of an agricultural commodity.

All other factors can be considered, but the supply of an agricultural commodity may not be taken into consideration either for granting deferments or denying deferments.

Now, is that a correct interpretation to be placed upon this amendment?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VINSON. With that understanding, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am individually concerned, I accept the amendment.

(Mr. HARRISON of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is a good amendment, a sound amendment. I think General Hershey made a mistake when he sent out that directive. Personally I am in favor of the amendment and I know of no objection on the minority side of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman said that General Hershey sent out that directive. What directive is the gentleman talking about?

Mr. SHORT. The directive to the boards that they should not defer men engaged in production of surplus crops in agriculture.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman means the one in January 1945?

Mr. SHORT. Where there is a surplus of an agricultural product.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I did not know he sent out any directive like that.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. General Hershey did not send out that directive. It was an arrogation by some of the boards. That is the reason for this amendment.

Mr. SHORT. Then I certainly want to withdraw my statement. I understood the directive was sent out by General Hershey.

Mr. RIVERS. He denied it.

Mr. SHORT. Then I withdraw my statement and I apologize to General Hershey.

Mr. RIVERS. This makes it plain how far they can go, and it takes it on a local level. They have to adjudicate it locally and not nationally.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. It was not sent out originally by General Hershey, but he approved it, and for that reason we want to change the law.

Mr. SHORT. Whether he originated it or approved it, it was bad, in my opinion, and I think the gentleman's amendment will correct the abuse.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to correct a typographical error. On line 13, page 2, where the figure "410" appears, it should be "610."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, now you have taken away the only amendment I expected to get through.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That

no person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the 26th anniversary of the date of his birth."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps the query that I should like to address to the members of the committee comes appropriately at this point.

I have received from Mr. E. S. Foster, the general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, a telegram stating:

In extension Selective Service Act we strongly urge law provide that registrants 23 years and older should be drafted only after available registrants in younger age group have been inducted. Induction of older men who have become farmers in their own right when many younger men are standing by waiting for induction is unsound. Such procedure means tough adjustment for established farmers in the late twenties when they cannot possibly be of as much value to the armed services as the younger men. It often means breaking up families and liquidating farm business at great sacrifice. Supply of younger men greatly exceeds induction rate. Most younger men want to satisfy military requirements as early as possible. Under present situation large numbers of young men and many older men who have been deferred for agricultural purposes are left dangling in an atmosphere of uncertainty which is not good.

May I ask the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee whether, in the consideration of the bill, this precise problem was presented and how the committee has resolved it?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that a representative of the Farm Bureau appeared and suggested to the committee the proposed amendment that the gentleman has just read. After considerable discussion with him and after discussion in the committee, we rejected it because everyone has the right to volunteer any time he sees fit. There is nothing in the world to prevent a boy before he becomes 23 or 24 or 25 from volunteering. Therefore, he has no valid complaint when he is drafted at that age having passed over an opportunity to volunteer at a younger age. We rejected it with all deference to the position of the great Farm Bureau.

Mr. KEATING. I appreciate the explanation of the chairman. It has come to my attention that there have been a number of cases where older men in their late twenties engaged in agricultural pursuits have been called whereas, for some reason, a neighbor who is in his early twenties or perhaps 19 has not yet served.

Mr. VINSON. It all depends upon the age of the group in the pool. Under the law today you cannot draft anyone 18½ years of age if there are any in the pool that are 19 years of age or over. We are now drafting in the 21-year-age group in certain sections. In other sections the pool age limit will be higher. It all depends upon the pool and how many people are in the pool.

In some sections of the county if a farmer is in his 25th year he will be drafted and in another section they may draft them at age 21. Anyhow, they have the right to volunteer any time they see fit to do so for induction for 2 years.

Mr. KEATING. I appreciate the chairman's explanation. It seems to me the New York State Farm Bureau Federation which is a thoroughly patriotic and highly valuable organization has raised a point which is deserving of the most thoughtful consideration.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I had a similar telegram and some of the questions I asked earlier were based on that.

Mr. KEATING. I think this is a problem of which we all ought to be conscious. I appreciate the explanation made by the members of the committee. But I must add that the Farm Bureau has certainly presented a problem which coincides with some personal experiences I have had in the administration of the existing draft law.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I think there is one thing we do not wish to lose sight of. The fact is that if the board defers one man, under similar conditions it must defer another man. So if you lower the ages, you are going to have the mothers hollering about a certain group of people, "Why do you take these young men, who are not able to go out and face the world, when you allow older men not to serve?"

Mr. KEATING. That may be so but my understanding of the position taken by the Farm Bureau is that their only contention is that the older men who have become established and often have families dependent on them should not be called until after the younger men without family obligations or established pursuits.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, insert the following:

"Sec. 4. Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 410), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection, no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of 24 months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL: On page 2, after line 24, add the following: "Section 6 (h) is amended by striking out 'That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth', and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'That persons who have or are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section for educational, study, or research purposes shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth.'"

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the sole purpose of this amendment is to correct an inequity of increasing proportions in existing law. Very simply, it provides that the maximum age for induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall be 26 years, except for men who have been deferred for study, educational, or research purposes.

The present military program of the President and the Department of Defense contemplates very material reductions in the size of our Army. The testimony of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower indicates that 240,909 men have been examined and found acceptable for military service under present standards. Even at the present rejection rate, it is estimated that more than 800,000 other men, still not examined, are physically and mentally qualified for induction.

Department estimates indicate that the monthly draft call will average about 14,000 men at the present rate of enlistment and under current needs. This is 168,000 men a year.

This means, Mr. Chairman, that if not another man comes of age for induction from this day forward, inductions can continue for over 5 years.

Since approximately 800,000 men each year attain the age of 18½, it is clear that every man eligible for induction under present circumstances cannot possibly be required to serve.

The point I make is that regardless of the purpose or significance of the action taken in 1951 in removing the word "Selective" from the title of the law, the system contained in the law is necessarily selective. The title may now read "Universal Military Training and Service Act" but the real facts of the situation require that men be selected to serve or inductions would exceed many times over the President's manpower estimates.

In passing this act in June of 1951, the Congress rejected what was then proposed as a universal military training plan, adopting only the words for a title. Is this action of the Congress without significance?

The law, you will recall, clearly states:

The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privilege of serving in the Armed Forces and Reserve components thereof should be shared generally in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just and which is con-

sistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy.

This language has been read by the Director of Selective Service to mean that "the only question is when, not whether, a man shall be inducted." If this be true, what is the meaning of the words "system of selection"?

When we are inducting 14,000 men a month out of 1 million known to be qualified, with new thousands becoming eligible each day, there is no need to pretend that the process of induction is not selective.

Any selection by its very nature implies standards for choosing. It is these standards that I am trying to clarify by my amendment. The Director has said:

I think the Congress ought to be sure that the law is clear enough that even I could understand it.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Director has given us sound advice and that we ought to face up to the realities of the present situation. The Department and the Director point with pride to the fact that 6.1 percent of the men inducted last year were over the age of 26.

Service for the sake of service is a new concept in American life. In a Nation that has been traditionally suspicious of militarism for the sake of militarism, it is a concept foreign to both our experience and our philosophy. We have raised armies in time of need and will continue to do so, but we have never held that men should be conscripted without grave cause.

As I have said, selective service implies a standard for choosing and it implies that those best able and best qualified to serve be called. When we are limiting the number of men to be called, it is logical that those best suited be called in the national interest.

I am sure that every Member of Congress has been informed of cases which would indicate that qualifications are completely disregarded and men are inducted for the sake of induction. This is certainly true in many cases in the age group above 26.

Recently in my district, a man who was 29 years of age was inducted despite a silver spike in his heel, the result of an accident. He is now assigned to limited service and presumably will spend his next 2 years in that category.

In other cases, men over 26 were inducted because they failed to use the proper form in advising boards that children were conceived before August 25, 1953, the date fixed by the President in his order ending deferments for fathers. Despite the fact that the date of birth indisputably fixed the date of conception prior to August 25, Selective Service held the fathers eligible for induction on various technicalities. In one case, the registrant notified the board in writing, though improperly. The clerk intended to advise him that the proper form required a physicians' affidavit but neglected to do so.

I am not an attorney but I am sure that the demands of justice were clear in this case from every viewpoint of commonsense which we regard as basic

to wise and good administration of any law. If Congress did not intend this to be so, certainly the law could be more simply drawn without so great a reliance upon human judgment throughout its operation.

Day after day these cases continue to come to our attention. Most of them involve men in the upper age groups who have had the period of liability extended because of previous deferments. Many of them, of course, would not have occurred if the men had been inducted at an earlier age. Some of them, it is true, could have volunteered for induction but in other cases the reasons for deferment were so compelling that volunteering was impossible.

Therefore, in view of the decision of the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to reduce our ground forces, it does not seem desirable or necessary to induct men over 26 except in special cases where they are not sufficiently trained in the special skills needed by the services until after that age.

Almost without exception, our military commanders, including General Eisenhower, have testified before the committees of Congress that they need younger men better suited to military service and more likely to be available in future emergencies. This was one of the arguments used so forcefully to obtain authority for induction at age 18½. If the argument had validity then, it does now.

Within a few years most of the men in the upper age group under present law will be either unfit or ineligible for service should an emergency occur. There are special cases in which men require longer periods of education, study, or research, before they can make their full contribution to the services. In such cases, they would remain liable for service under my amendment to age 35 as they are at present.

However, the great body of inductees who are assigned to the ground forces are available at an early age and better qualified then for the purposes of military service. Service then does not interrupt family life or establishment of a lifetime occupation on the farm, in the factory, or in business. In the overwhelming number of cases it is to the young man's advantage to complete his service while in the lower age group.

Moreover, such a policy would be eminently in keeping with our tradition of encouraging family life as the basic unit of a sound and stable Nation. If the present situation warrants drastic reductions in our standing forces, it seems impossible to me to justify the utter disregard for the good of the family which is the ultimate good of the Nation.

It will be said that this amendment removes the liability for induction of men now in the upper age group. It does, but it does so on the same selective basis already created by the real facts of our present military situation. If all men eligible for induction are not needed and cannot be called under manpower limitations, then it must be decided which group is best able to serve.

If this can be called discriminatory, it is so only in the sense that military service by its very nature is discriminatory, and particularly so if it is selective. Mental and physical qualifications established for induction in themselves cause selection.

Last year there were already nearly 2 million persons deferred for physical and mental reasons and its is estimated that in the future 30 percent of all the men reaching 18½ will be deferred for such reasons. They will not be called upon to serve under present conditions.

When men are inducted, the process of selection, or discrimination if you prefer, continues. Some men are assigned as infantry riflemen, others are assigned as officers' mess boys. Some are assigned to the United States, others are assigned to Korea. The very needs of the service result in selection.

Any examination of the work performed by men in service reveals that at least 80 percent—and some make higher estimates—is noncombat duty. This figure even excludes such combat-related duties as field maintenance or field feeding. So the percentage of men inducted who are expected to engage in actual combat is a relatively small percentage indeed.

Now the Armed Forces must decide which men are best qualified to carry a rifle and which are best qualified for a desk at the Pentagon. We recognize this as necessary and do not imply unworthy motives of discrimination.

Similarly, it is wise and proper to make selection before induction for the whole good of the Nation. This was recognized by provisions of the law establishing first exemptions and then deferments. If our military chiefs now decide that the Armed Forces can be reduced, it is necessary that the process of selection be extended.

In extending this process, it is sensible and essential that we take into account both the welfare of the individual and the welfare of the nation. By both of these standards, it would seem that the upper age group is best established in community and least valuable to the Armed Forces except in the special cases I have cited.

The interruption of family life has dire consequences for the whole community and can be warranted only in the most serious emergency. By the same token, young men have a right to know with some degree of certainty under present circumstances at what point they can establish a family without the threat of interruption and the resulting financial and personal hardship.

Operation of a family farm, for example, is not the kind of occupation that can be interrupted for 2 years after a man has reached 26 or 28 and must leave a young wife with several children to carry on. Yet we know that such cases occur each day under the present law when no realistic appraisal of the manpower situation can possibly warrant such action.

You have been told today that in some areas State directors have advised local boards to consider the supply of farm

commodities in reaching a decision on deferments. By what standards should the local boards determine if a commodity is regarded as surplus? The Director of Selective Service told the Committee on Armed Services:

In the first place, I have no desire to determine surplus. We get that probably from newspapers, from the Department of Agriculture, from the list of storages and all that sort of thing. Now, that is fact. We interpret it in different ways.

Surely this standard is not acceptable to anyone familiar with the complexities of modern agriculture and with the Nation's need for productive farms in the years just ahead.

The same arguments can be made in business and industry, which, like agriculture, need a degree of stability to insure steady progress in building and maintaining the kind of economy necessary to support the defense effort required in our time.

One further question which cannot be overlooked is that of cost to the Government. The number of dependents of servicemen in the upper age group is clearly larger than for the younger group. Therefore we have not only the cost of training with the knowledge that the soldier probably cannot be recalled in a future emergency but adequate dependency allowances must also be paid. And the possibility of ailments developing for which later benefits must be paid certainly increases in direct relation to the age group involved.

I am mindful, Mr. Chairman, of the realities of the present world situation which require us to maintain forces in sufficient strength to provide an adequate defense and to deter aggression. The President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff assure us that their manpower estimates will provide such a force.

It is important, therefore, that the force be provided in such a way as to insure the most efficient use of manpower in both the military and civilian economy. I think the amendment before you will correct some of the inequities now existing while at the same time improve the services by the induction of the men best qualified for the present and the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] to the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARSHALL), there were—ayes 15, noes 106.

So the amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the committee amendment, as amended.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 3, line 1, insert the following new section: "SEC. 5. The first sentence of section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (602 Stat. 611) as amended, is amended by inserting before the word 'shall'

in the second proviso the following: 'except persons deferred at any time by reason of having been found to be physically or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining or induction station'."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] is recognized.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman has done the committee the kindness to consult with us in the preparation of the phraseology of the amendment. It was discussed in general debate. It is now in such language that I think we can with propriety accept it. The committee understands what it is, and it was clearly disclosed in the general debate.

The committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Page 2, line 24, add a new subsection as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) (2) (B) of section 6, add the following subsection reading as follows:

"(k) Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation, or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: *Provided*, That should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction into the land or naval forces under this Act, his selective service local board, subject to appeal, shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work'."

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. Chairman, I trust the Committee will vote down any and all amendments at all times when it does not understand what the amendments are. That is good commonsense; it is good, sound philosophy. Outside of the gentleman from Michigan, I doubt that there is a Member on the floor who knows what is in this amendment.

I tried to follow the reading of the amendment as best I could, and we have a very able counsel who knows the selective-service law by heart, but the only

thing that we could discover in it was that back in 1940, when there was an agricultural scarcity in this country, we were giving certain considerations to production so that certain favors were extended to persons engaged in agriculture.

The only thing that the committee thinks should have been corrected is that which we have corrected by an amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON]. So, I repeat, it will not help any legislation to legislate when you do not know what you are legislating about; when you do not know the substance of something that is as complicated as exemptions and deferments. The wisest thing, therefore, is to accept the gentleman's challenge and vote down his amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is typical of the attitude of the armed services.

Mr. VINSON. That is exactly right; it is typical of the Armed Services Committee because we never legislate with reference to things we know nothing about, and, unfortunately, the gentleman's amendment is in that category.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, H. R. 3005, is not a Universal Military Training Act; its title is a misnomer and will be greatly misunderstood by the people throughout the Nation.

Universal means all comprehensive, it means to include all, the whole and not a part of the whole. This bill will affect and include only those males who are 18½ years old and not over 26 years old; they must be physically fit, and retains them in the armed services only 24 months.

This bill is selective, not universal. It is an extension of the Selective Service Act and it should not be designated as a Universal Military Training Act, which it is not.

The American people are opposed to regimentation especially during a period of apparent peace. The American people are opposed to universal military training because it smacks too much of regimentation, unless our national security is seriously threatened and total mobilization of our manpower and resources is necessary. Today we are in a precarious situation as the leading nation in the free world. We must have sufficient manpower under arms ready and able to meet and defend any armed aggression which may threaten us.

Because of the threats, danger, and imminent peril we are facing from aggressive communism in many parts of the world, it seems to me we must pass this bill.

I am supporting it as an extension of the Selective Service Act which it is. I do not recognize it as a Universal Military

Training Act, which in my opinion, it is not.

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRIEST, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, pursuant to House Resolution 133, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves to recommit the bill H. R. 3005 to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 394, nays 4, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—394

Abbott	Bailey	Bolton,
Abernethy	Baker	Oliver P.
Adair	Baldwin	Bonner
Addonizio	Barden	Bosch
Albert	Barrett	Bow
Alexander	Bass, N. H.	Bowler
Alger	Bass, Tenn.	Boykin
Allen, Calif.	Bates	Boyle
Allen, Ill.	Baumhart	Bray
Andersen,	Beamer	Brooks, La.
H. Carl	Becker	Brooks, Tex.
Andresen,	Belcher	Brown, Ga.
August H.	Bell	Brown, Ohio
Andrews	Bennett, Fla.	Brownson
Anfuso	Bennett, Mich.	Broyhill
Arends	Betts	Buchanan
Ashley	Blatnik	Buckley
Ashmore	Blitch	Burleson
Aspinall	Boggs	Burnside
Auchincloss	Boland	Bush
Avery	Bolling	Byrd

Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Canfield
Carrigg
Cederberg
Celler
Chase
Chatham
Chief
Chenoweth
Christopher
Chudoff
Church
Clark
Cole
Colmer
Cooley
Coon
Cooper
Corbett
Coudert
Cramer
Cretella
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Davidson
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Denton
Derounian
Devereux
Dies
Diggs
Dixon
Dodd
Dollinger
Dolliver
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Durham
Eberharter
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Engle
Fallon
Fascelli
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fine
Fino
Fisher
Fjare
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gentry
Gordon
Granahan
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Gregory
Griffiths
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen
Haie
Haley
Halleck
Hand
Harden
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Harvey
Hays, Ark.

Hays, Ohio
Hayworth
Hébert
Henderson
Herlong
Heseltan
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoiifield
Holmes
Holtzman
Hope
Horan
Huddleston
Hull
Hyde
Ikard
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Karsten
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilburn
Kilday
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, Pa.
Kirwan
Klein
Kiuczynski
Knox
Knutson
Laird
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lankford
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lipscomb
Long
Lovre
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McIntire
McMillan
McVey
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Marshall
Matthews
Meador
Merrow
Metcalf
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Minshall
Molohan
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Murray, Ill.
Murray, Tenn.
Natcher
Nelson
Nicholson
O'Brien, Ill.

O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Neil
Osmer
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Patterson
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Phillips
Pilcher
Pillion
Poage
Poff
Polk
Powell
Preston
Price
Priest
Prouty
Quigley
Rabaut
Rains
Ray
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Robson, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rutherford
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schnick
Scherer
Schwengel
Scott
Scrivner
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Seiden
Sheehan
Shelley
Sheppard
Short
Shuford
Sieminski
Sikes
Siler
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sisk
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Steed
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson, Mich.
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Tumulty
Udall
Utt
Vanik
Van Zandt
Veide
Vinson
Vorvrs
Vursell
Wainwright
Walter
Watts
Weaver

Westland
Wharton
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.

Williams, N. J.
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Withrow
Wolcott

Wolverton
Wright
Yates
Young
Younger
Zablocki
Zelenko

NAYS—4

Burdick
Hoffman, Mich.

Mason
Smith, Kans.

NOT VOTING—36

Ayres
Bentley
Berry
Bolton
Francis P.
Budge
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Chiperfield
Clevenger
Davis, Tenn.
Dingell

Dondero
Evins
George
Gubser
Harrison, Nebr.
Hillings
Holt
Hosmer
Jackson
Krueger
McGregor
Maillard
Martin

Morano
Norblad
Norrell
O'Konski
Pelly
Radwan
Reece, Tenn.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rogers, Fla.
Smith, Wis.
Van Pelt

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be permitted to correct section numbers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND
REMARKS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT
WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a brief announcement, to advise the membership that the Committee on the Judiciary has just reported out a pay-raise bill for Federal judges and Members of Congress, and if a rule is reported, which I expect will be, the bill will be brought up for consideration in the House on Wednesday of next week, 1 week from tomorrow. I wanted the Members to be advised so that they might govern themselves accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT
INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF
BENEFITS FOR SURVIVORS OF DE-
CEASED MEMBERS AND FORMER
MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 35, 84th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Conduct an

Investigation and Study of the Benefits Provided Under Federal Law for the Survivors of Deceased Members and Former Members of the Armed Forces the following Members of the House: Mr. HARDY of Virginia, chairman; Mr. KILDAY of Texas; Mr. TEAGUE of Texas; Mr. BATES of Massachusetts; Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

DESIGNATING MR. CRAMER TO
READ WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL
ADDRESS

The SPEAKER. At the suggestion of the minority leader, and pursuant to a special order agreed to on February 2, 1955, the Chair designates the gentleman from Florida, Mr. CRAMER, to read Washington's Farewell Address, immediately following the reading of the Journal on February 22, 1955.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLE-
MENTAL REPORT

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report to accompany House Report No. 20 of the 84th Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE LATE CHARLES F. MARTIN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the indulgence of the Chair and the House to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the gentleman may proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues will feel very sorry to hear that our beloved colleague and distinguished former Speaker, the present minority leader, Mr. MARTIN, of Massachusetts, has sustained a great loss in the death of his beloved brother. Notwithstanding his bereavement he stayed here throughout the day performing his duty as a Member of Congress in the House on this important bill. We all deeply respect him for his devotion to duty which he has so clearly shown throughout the years.

I know that each and every one of us feel exceedingly sorry for JOE MARTIN and we extend to him and his loved ones our profound sympathy in his great loss and sorrow.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. On behalf of the Members on this side of the aisle I join the majority leader and other Members in expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to our beloved minority leader, JOE MARTIN.

Death came to his brother unexpectedly last night while on his journey to Florida. Mr. MARTIN said he would stay here throughout the day but felt it was his duty to go home this evening. We all send with him our deepest sympathy in this hour of his bereavement.

HELP AMERICAN WORKERS

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, recently, I proposed on the floor of the House that some effort be made to help the West Virginia victims of the reciprocal trade program.

I asked that a \$175 million program be initiated to provide direct aid both to the victims of the scourge of unemployment which has followed our low tariff policy and the factory owners and coal mine operators who have been forced into bankruptcy for the same reason.

I am happy to report that my mail has overwhelmingly endorsed this proposal. The letters and telegrams have come not only from West Virginia, but from seven other States as well.

However, I am saddened by the fact that the most ardent supporters of the present free-trade policy have chosen to ignore the proposal. Although they are directly responsible for the ravages of unemployment in West Virginia, and other States in the Union, they have remained mute.

It means nothing to them that thousands of Americans have been thrown out of work. It means nothing to them that thousands of schoolchildren are deprived of the advantages of the good home and good food that weekly pay envelopes would assure them.

I sincerely hope that those who are depriving American workmen of their jobs and their right to make a living will consider this plan. Or, if they do not agree with it, let them offer something else.

Today they offer the most valuable market in the world to the foreign worker and they offer not a crust of stale bread to the unemployed American. This is not justice. This is not honesty.

If you strip a man of his job, then, I plead with you, give him another job in its place. Or, at least, give him the opportunity for a job.

Under my proposal the Federal Government would be empowered to conduct a far-reaching industrial survey of the State of West Virginia and report back a workable industrial plan to take up the slack in distress areas.

This is something that the Federal Government has a moral obligation to support. The State government of West Virginia did not force our industries into bankruptcy. The State government did not force our workers into idleness.

These conditions are the direct result of the trade policy of our Federal Government as approved by Congress. It is therefore up to Congress to act.

I wish to congratulate my colleague, Congressman HERMAN EBERHARTER, for his interest in this problem. Mr. EBERHARTER is an exception to my complaint that those who support free trade have ignored my proposal.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has proposed a plan of his own which would give help to the men and women who are unemployed because of free trade. I hope that others who have contributed to this unemployment will respond to

their obligations to the unemployed as nobly and as wholeheartedly as Mr. EBERHARTER has done.

The advocates of our present free trade policy say that it is in the interest of stopping communism, and I agree, but should we not be interested in eradicating those conditions here at home as well as abroad, such as want and hunger that breed communism wherever they exist?

At the present time I am in the process of getting together all available data that will help me in preparing a proper resolution for introduction in the Congress. I feel that every Representative should be interested in this and should help, as it is not a local problem, but one of national consequence. The entire Congress cooperated in helping the sugar, tobacco, and cotton people because we knew of the nationwide importance resulting from anything that affected these industries.

My effort in this matter is to get something done for the unemployed in my State. If those that have been advocating free trade do not agree with me on this proposition, then they should offer something more concrete.

The proponents of free trade remind me of the man who had a sick child and heard that his neighbor also had a sick child. He immediately went to the aid of his neighbor and worked diligently in helping to doctor his neighbor's child, while all the time his own child was home ill and neglected.

It is my belief that charity begins at home, and it is time we looked after our own as well as the needy of the world.

THE LATE OSCAR E. HEWITT

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Chicago and the Nation have lost a great public servant in the passing of Oscar E. Hewitt. It is proper that his death should be noted here in the Congress of the United States.

Many years ago he and I were members of the editorial staff of John R. Walsh's Chicago Chronicle. Later he went to the Chicago Tribune, specializing in local government and local transportation. There he showed his tremendous capacity for work, never putting in less than 12 hours a day, frequently on a self-imposed 7-day schedule.

For two decades prior to his retirement in 1952 at the age of 75 he was commissioner of public works of the city of Chicago. He worked at the job 7 days a week. Always he showed up in the early hours of the morning, never later than 7 o'clock, on occasions as early as 5 o'clock. He was the last to leave the city hall in the evening, seldom before 6 or 7 o'clock, often much later. He took the minimum time for lunch, just time enough for a quick bite at a lunch counter, then back to his desk.

This schedule he lived by to the very last day of his official service.

The record of his industry, his integrity, which stood as the Rock of Gibraltar, his great accomplishments in the field of local government, in which per-

haps he was the outstanding authority in the United States, should be preserved as a pattern for deportment in public affairs.

I grieve in the loss of a dear friend of a half a century.

Chicago grieves in the loss of one of her greatest sons and servitors.

THE FORCED REPATRIATION PROGRAM

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOSCH] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, ever since the end of World War II, there have been stories, articles, and reports which, in effect, allege that there were violations of the terms of the Yalta agreement and other secret agreements dealing with the repatriation program instituted with respect to displaced Russian nationals to the Russian Government. So long as this problem remains shrouded in secrecy and embarrassed silences, our American Nation will be besmirched and possibly even castigated for its part in that program.

Recently there appeared in the December 14, 1954, issue of the American Legion Magazine an article entitled "How We Served as Partners in a Purge" by Julius Epstein, which appears in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 10, 1955, at page A83, inserted by my colleague the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable TIMOTHY SHEEHAN. This article clearly demonstrates the need for a clarification of the wherefor of such a program. Repatriation, in and of itself, is a question of deep concern and distress. It is in the interest of our Nation that we determine this issue and cleanse the national record for all time.

Mr. Speaker, it is for that reason that I am today introducing a resolution for the creation of a committee of the Congress to conduct an investigation and study of the forced repatriation program carried out by our military and civilian authorities in the years 1945-47. I sincerely trust that this resolution will be favorably reported and a committee appointed at the earliest possible moment in the interest of justice.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

THE NORTHWEST AIRLINES CASE

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

AN ACT

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training
4 and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is
5 further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it
6 appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

7 SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act
8 of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of
9 March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by

1 striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and
2 inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

3 SEC. 3. Section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Train-
4 ing and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by
5 adding after the first proviso the following: "*Provided fur-*
6 *ther*, That no person otherwise found, on his individual
7 status, to be eligible for deferment because of his employ-
8 ment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance
9 of the national health, safety, or interest, as herein provided,
10 shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of
11 a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a defer-
12 ment on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity."

13 SEC. 4. Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Mili-
14 tary Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended,
15 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof
16 a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no person who
17 has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this
18 clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for train-
19 ing and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions
20 of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-
21 sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."

22 SEC. 5. Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military
23 Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is
24 amended to read as follows:

25 "(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title,

1 except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection,
2 no person who has served honorably on active duty after
3 September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in
4 the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or
5 the Coast Guard, or for a period of twenty-four months or
6 more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induc-
7 tion for training and service under this title, except after a
8 declaration of war or national emergency made by the Con-
9 gress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.”

10 SEC. 6. The first sentence of section 6 (h) of the Uni-
11 versal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 611),
12 as amended, is amended by inserting before the word “shall”
13 in the second proviso the following: “except persons deferred
14 at any time by reason of having been found to be physically
15 or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining
16 or induction stations”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

H. R. 3005

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HUMPHREY to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

1 SEC. 7. In the administration of the Universal Military
2 Training and Service Act, any registrant who prior to his
3 induction into the Armed Forces submits evidence to the
4 local board which establishes to the satisfaction of the local
5 board that on August 24, 1953, he had a child or children
6 with whom he maintained a bona fide family relationship in
7 their home shall be classified in the same manner as a regis-
8 trant who on or before such date submitted such evidence
9 to the local board.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HUTCHINER to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

MARCH 2, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services and
ordered to be printed

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

MARCH 2, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HUMPHREY to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

1 SEC. 7. (a) Section 201 (1) of the Veterans' Read-
2 justment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, is amended
3 by striking out "January 31, 1955" wherever it appears
4 therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

5 (b) Section 201 (2) (A) of such Act, as amended, is
6 amended by striking out "January 31, 1955" and inserting
7 in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

8 (c) Section 212 (c) of such Act, as amended, is

1 amended by striking out “February 1, 1955” and inserting
 2 in lieu thereof “July 2, 1959”.

3 (d) Section 213 of such Act, as amended, is amended
 4 by striking out “January 31, 1965” and inserting in lieu
 5 thereof “July 1, 1969”.

6 (e) The amendments made by this section shall take
 7 effect as of January 31, 1955.

84TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HUMPHREY to
 the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the
 Universal Military Training and Service
 Act by extending the authority to induct
 certain individuals, and to extend the bene-
 fits under the Dependents Assistance Act to
 July 1, 1959.

MARCH 2, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services and
 ordered to be printed

The committee report includes the following statement: "It is the sense of the committee that the extension of agriculture frost-warning service is to be encouraged wherever communities or local associations of agricultural producers provide required supporting funds. In the case of Maricopa County, Ariz., \$10,000 is provided within the amount allowed for the provision of such a service."

6. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6042 (S. Rept. 545) (p. 6864).
7. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriation subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments this bill, H. R. 6499 (p. D548-9).
8. ORGANIZATION; PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Received from the Hoover Commission a report on real property management; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6860).
9. WATER COMPACT. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 208, providing for a water compact between Ark. and Okla. (S. Rept. 539) (p. 6864).
10. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5923, to authorize certain sums to be appropriated for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway (S. Rept. 542) (p. 6864).
11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (S. Rept. 543) (p. 6864).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (S. Rept. 549) (p. 6864).
13. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Martin, Pa., discussed the increase in public and private debt and stated that "Government, at all levels, should balance the budget" (p. 6882).
14. WATER SHORTAGES. Sen. Bennett discussed the problems of water shortages and inserted a Washington Sunday Star editorial, "Water, Water Everywhere, But U. S. May Be Facing Catastrophic Shortage" (pp. 6882-3).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger discussed the concern being expressed over the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Federal Power Commission against Oregon and inserted newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 6883-5).
Sen. Lehman inserted his testimony in favor of Niagara power project legislation (pp. 6930-4).
16. PERSONNEL. Discussed and passed over S. 1041, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service, under the Civil Service Retirement Act, of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States. Sen. Purtell stated he did not think it proper business to consider this bill on call of the calendar in view of the fact that the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget have expressed opposition to the bill (p. 6897).
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered favorably reported without amendment S. 59, to make April 1, 1948 the effective date for survivorship benefits to widowers, and S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (p. D549).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 15, 1955
For actions of June 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

HOUSE

1. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1, to extend the President's authority to enter into trade agreements (pp. 6941-58). The conferees agreed to a threeyear extension of the act with modifications.
2. TOBACCO. Both Houses agreed to a resolution requesting that the enrolled S. J. Res. 60, which would authorize a study of burley tobacco marketing controls, be returned to the Senate, and changing the due date of the USDA report from July 1 to November 1, 1955 (p. 6958). The amended measure will now be sent to the President.
3. FORESTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution, which would call for consideration of H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (p. 6978).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment (H. Rept. 786) H. R. 4664, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 6990).
4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 6766, making appropriations for certain public works projects (pp. 6990-1).

SENATE

5. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 6898-6923, 6927-30).
The Senate committee increased forest highways to the budget estimate of \$25,000,000, which was \$6,500,000 more than the House figure. The committee made no change in the House figure of \$5,500,000 for completion of the census of agriculture, which was \$500,000 less than the budget estimate.

EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY TO INDUCT CERTAIN
INDIVIDUALS AND TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS OF THE
DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT

JUNE 14, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3005]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, and also having had under consideration the extension of the authority to induct physicians, dentists, and allied specialist categories, and to provide for continuation of special pay of such individuals, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

Title I of the bill proposes to extend for a 4-year period the authority of the President to induct into the Armed Forces persons who are required to register for military service pursuant to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. In addition, this title proposes to extend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 for a similar 4-year period.

Title II of the bill proposes to extend for a period of 2 years the authority of the President to induct into the Armed Forces those physicians, dentists, and allied specialists who are required to register for military service pursuant to section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This title also proposes to extend for a period of 4 years the special pay of \$100 per month authorized for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians pursuant to the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

As originally passed by the House, H. R. 3005 made no provision for the extension of the Doctor Draft Act. For that reason the committee rearranged H. R. 3005 in two titles, title I dealing with the extension of the regular draft, title II with the extension of the doctor draft. In view of a number of perfecting amendments made by the Senate committee, it was deemed advisable to amend H. R. 3005 by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting new language.

SHORTAGE OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER

The committee received extensive testimony from representatives of industry and science stressing the great and growing shortage of technical and scientific personnel.

These witnesses stated this shortage was holding up the present defense effort, adding that these delays were increasing.

Facts and figures were presented in effort to show that the Soviet Communists were graduating each year over twice as many engineers and scientists as were being graduated in the United States.

This condition may be the chief reason for recent disclosures of the extraordinarily rapid Communist development in the nuclear and aeronautical fields.

It is the view of the committee that this shortage, especially from the standpoint of relative progress as against the Communists, constitutes a serious threat to the Nation's security; and recommends that vigorous remedial action be taken immediately.

The committee recognizes that amendments to the Draft Act will not create additional engineers and scientists, any more than it will create additional doctors; and for that reason is not attempting to amend the present law for this purpose.

The problem is to retool our educational plant so as to produce far more engineers and scientists than are being graduated today.

The committee would strongly urge that prompt steps be taken by the executive branch of the Government to initiate both a short-term and a long-term program, in order to remedy a situation which has been serious for some time, and is now becoming critical.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE BILL

1. Four-year extension of induction authority for regular registrants

As originally enacted, the Selective Service Act of 1948 (now cited as the Universal Military Training and Service Act) was to expire in 2 years. It was subsequently extended—twice in 1950 and once again in 1951.

Unless further extended, induction authority expires July 1, 1955. The bill provides a 4-year extension of such authority.

2. Two-year extension of induction authority for physicians, dentists, and allied specialist categories

The act of September 9, 1950, amended the Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for the registration and induction of physicians, dentists, and allied specialists categories who had not attained age 51. This authority was extended in 1951 and again in 1953.

Unless further extended the authority expires July 1, 1955. The bill provides a 2-year extension.

3. *Four-year extension of Dependents Assistance Act*

As originally enacted, the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 was to expire April 30, 1953. It was extended until July 1, 1955, so as to have the same terminal date as the induction authority.

This bill provides a 4-year extension.

4. *Continuing the \$100 monthly special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians*

As an incentive for officers to enter active duty as physicians and dentists, the Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 authorized a special pay of \$100 monthly in addition to base pay. Authority was extended to include veterinarians by the Act of June 29, 1953.

Unless extended this special pay expires on July 1, 1955, for persons thereafter entering on active duty. The bill provides a 4-year extension.

5. *No person who has been rejected after July 1, 1955, for commission as medical or dental officer on grounds of physical disqualification alone shall remain liable for induction after attaining age 35*

The bill provides that beginning July 1, 1955, a person who after that date makes application for commission in the medical, dental, or allied specialists categories, and who is rejected on the sole ground of physical disqualification, shall not be liable for induction after he attains age 35.

6. *National Guard amendment*

The bill provides that persons deferred because they joined the National Guard prior to attaining age 18½ shall remain liable for induction until age 30 instead of until age 35 as at present.

7. *Clarification of policy on agricultural deferments*

Under current Presidential regulations local boards consider all facts concerning a registrant's essentiality to agriculture, including the total supply of a particular crop.

The bill provides that the supply of an agriculture commodity may not be taken into consideration either for denying or granting deferments.

8. *Crediting of prior service performed by aliens*

Existing law permits the crediting of service performed in the armed forces of an allied nation during World War II for purposes of granting exemption from induction. The bill provides for a comparable exemption, but only on a reciprocal basis, where an individual subsequent to June 24, 1948, has served not less than 18 months on active duty in the armed forces of a nation associated with the United States in mutual defense activities as defined by the President. In computing this 18-month period, service prior to June 24, 1948, may be counted, if such service was performed in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and associated with the United States in such mutual defense activities.

9. Establishing certain minimum periods of service as qualifying the individual for exemption

The bill provides that an individual who has served on active duty with the Armed Forces for a period of 6 months or more and who has been discharged for the convenience of the Government shall be exempt from induction or reinduction except after a declaration of war or national emergency. A similar exemption from induction or reinduction is also provided for an individual who subsequent to September 16, 1940, has been discharged after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than 12 months.

The bill further provides a similar exemption from induction for persons who have served for a period of 24 months or more as commissioned officers in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service, and for members of the Reserve components who subsequent to the date of enactment of the 1955 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act served for a period of 24 months or more as veterinarians with the Department of Agriculture. The foregoing provisions, however, do not exempt physicians, dentists, and allied specialist categories of personnel from induction under the provisions of section 4 (i) of this act.

[NECESSITY FOR THE BILL

Extending authority for making selective-service inductions

Postwar experience has shown that the maximum strength which can be maintained by the active forces without the pressure of selective service is about 1.4 million.

Present plans contemplate the maintenance of an active-duty force of approximately 2.85 million for the foreseeable future. Notwithstanding the fact that the active-duty strength of the Army is in the process of a downward readjustment which has resulted temporarily in monthly draft calls being the lowest in 5 years, it is quite obvious that the authority to make selective-service inductions must be extended beyond its present expiration date of July 1, 1955, if the planned force level is to be maintained. The bill proposes a 4-year extension, to July 1, 1959.

Extending the Dependents Assistance Act

At the time inductions and involuntary recalls into the Armed Forces were resumed because of the Korean emergency, Congress made provision for the assistance of dependents of military personnel by providing allowances for the rental of quarters. These allowances range from approximately \$90 to \$175, depending upon the rating of the individual enlisted man and the number of his dependents. The estimated cost for the Dependents Assistance Act for fiscal year 1956 is approximately \$465 million.

So long as persons are to be involuntarily placed on active duty with the Armed Forces, it is necessary to provide that the present program of financial assistance for dependents of such personnel be continued. The bill proposes a 4-year extension, to July 1, 1959.

Necessity for continued authority to induct physicians and dentists

Testimony presented to the committee shows beyond any reasonable doubt that only through an extension of the Doctor Draft Act can

the Armed Forces meet their requirements for physicians and dentists during the next 2 fiscal years. This applies not only from the standpoint of total numbers required but also from the standpoint of the number of experienced professional persons needed to maintain adequate professional services.

It has been recognized for several years that at some future time the number of persons being graduated from professional schools and who were vulnerable as regular registrants for military service would be sufficient to provide for the needs of the Armed Forces. A careful analysis of the facts indicates that this situation will not come about for at least 2 more years.

A survey conducted recently by the Selective Service System indicates that approximately 6,620 physicians will be available for military service during the next 2 fiscal years among regular registrants. This figure is approximately 1,150 less than the replacement requirements of the military services and the Public Health Service during this period, which requirements total about 7,770.

With respect to dentists the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service have a requirement for the next 2 fiscal years for a total of 4,017 as replacements for those who will complete their period of obligated service and return to civil life. Estimates presented to the committee indicate that only about 3,500 regular registrants will be available to meet this requirement, leaving a shortage of approximately 525 dentists during the next 2 fiscal years if the Doctor Draft Act is not extended.

The \$100 per month special pay

This special pay was authorized in 1947 prior to the enactment of the Selective Service Act of 1948. At that time the services were endeavoring to meet their personnel requirements through purely voluntary means. It was designed to provide an incentive to physicians and dentists to serve voluntarily with the armed services, which were at that time faced with a serious shortage of these classes of personnel. Following the Korean emergency the special pay was continued and later was extended to include veterinarians. If not extended as recommended by the bill the special pay will not accrue to persons entering active duty as physicians, dentists, and veterinarians subsequent to July 1, 1955.

Inasmuch as H. R. 3005 proposes to extend the induction authority for an additional 4 years, it becomes necessary to extend the entitlement to the special pay for a period of 4 years.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Doctor Draft Act

The Act of September 9, 1950—commonly referred to as the Doctor Draft Act—provided that physicians, dentists, and allied specialists shall be liable for special registration and induction for duty with the Armed Forces and that such liability continues until the registrant attains age 51. As a matter of terminology, these individuals are referred to as special registrants whereas the individuals in the 18- to 26-year age group are referred to as regular registrants.

The Doctor Draft Act was extended in 1951 and again in 1953 and unless further extended it will expire July 1, 1955.

Discriminatory features

It is quite generally accepted that both the Doctor Draft Act and the \$100 monthly special pay are discriminatory, one discriminating against doctors, the other discriminating in their favor.

With respect to the Doctor Draft Act, its provisions are disliked both by professional personnel affected by it and by the Armed Forces themselves. The fact remains, however, that no other effective means of procuring the number of doctors required by our Armed Forces exists now any more than at the time this legislation was enacted.

The \$100 monthly special pay was provided in 1947 as incentive pay exclusively. It was not intended to compensate professional personnel for the extra time required to attain the qualifications necessary for practice in their fields, as this is provided by constructive service and advanced rank given to them at time of commissioning.

How it operates

After a doctor registers under the Doctor Draft Act, he is placed in one of the four priority classifications prescribed by the act. Then, based upon his physical, moral, and professional qualifications, a determination is made as to whether he is acceptable for service under this act. Based upon the requirements of the Armed Forces, their priority classification and availability, acceptable doctors are then ordered for induction by the Selective Service System. Normally a doctor so ordered then applies for and receives a Reserve commission in the service to which he has been allocated. (Doctors may apply for a commission to the service of their choice prior to being ordered for induction if they so desire.) Out of the approximately 30,000 physicians, dentists, and veterinarians who have served in the Armed Forces under the impetus of the Doctor Draft Act, all but 72 entered on active duty in a commissioned status. Approximately half of the 72 special registrants actually inducted in an enlisted status under the Doctor Draft Act were commissioned a short time thereafter. The only doctors denied a commission after being inducted under this act were security cases.

Civilian advisory committees

The Doctor Draft Act provided for the establishment of civilian advisory committees. These committees advise the selective service local boards regarding the essentiality to their communities of special registrants. They perform a similar service for the Armed Forces regarding Reserve medical and dental officers who are under consideration for call to active duty based upon their priority classification under this act.

Need for experienced personnel (physicians)

To assure good medical care it is essential that the corps of physicians on duty with the Armed Forces at any one time contain a suitable proportion of professionally mature general practitioners, physicians who have had formal training in a specialty, and some who are certified in their specialty by one of the American specialty boards. In the past, as these experienced physicians completed their periods of service and were released from active duty, it has been possible to replace them with other equally experienced physicians procured under the Doctor Draft Act. However, if the Doctor Draft Act is not extended beyond July 1, 1955, the services will be limited in their new procurement of physicians to the relatively younger men just out of internship.

Residency program (physicians)

In a long-range attempt to solve the problem of procuring specialists without resorting to a special doctor draft the Defense Department, in cooperation with the Selective Service System, has established a program under which certain numbers of young physicians upon completion of their internships will be deferred from induction as regular registrants so as to permit them to undertake residency training in the various specialties required by the Armed Forces. Such individuals would be required to perform their obligated military service upon completion of this specialty training. If the Doctor Draft Act expires July 1, 1955, only a token number of these younger men will be available for deferment for the purposes of this program because, as has been previously indicated, the shortage of physicians available under the regular draft will aggregate 1,150 for the fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

If the residency program is to be effective in providing experienced physicians in numbers adequate ultimately to make it possible to dispense with the Doctor Draft Act, approximately 900 of these younger men must be deferred for residency training in each of the next 2 fiscal years. Such a program would not only be of vital significance to the Armed Forces but it would be of obvious benefit to the civilian economy inasmuch as the 900 young physicians deferred during each of the 2 fiscal years in question would reduce the number of unfilled residency training positions in American hospitals.

Total shortage of physicians from the available regular registrants

To summarize the foregoing, if the residency program is undertaken and all other young physicians who are qualified are brought to duty as regular registrants, there will be a shortage of approximately 2,700 physicians in the armed services and the Public Health Service during the next 2 fiscal years. This figure represents the approximate number of older physicians who would be procured during the next 2 fiscal years if the Doctor Draft Act is extended. These men would come primarily from the approximately 6,800 physically qualified special registrants available from priority 3 and would be men who are in the age group 38 to 45.

Dentists

With respect to dentists the problem of manning the necessary positions in the Armed Forces is less complicated than is the case with physicians. This is true mainly because of a need for only a relatively small fraction of specialists in the dental service as compared with the percentage of experienced physicians required for the medical service.

The Armed Forces and the Public Health Service will require during the next 2 fiscal years a total of 4,017 dentists as replacements for those who will complete their period of obligated service and return to civil life. Estimates presented to the committee indicate that only about 3,500 regular registrants will be available to meet this requirement, leaving a shortage of approximately 525 dentists during the next 2 fiscal years if the Doctor Draft Act is not extended.

Preliminary results of Army dental survey

The Army Dental Service has surveyed at random 10,000 inductees to ascertain their general dental condition on entering the military service. The results of this survey are not completed, but from the preliminary totals, it appears that the average inductee requires 5.5 fillings. Approximately 6 percent require upper dentures and 11

percent lower dentures; 40 percent need bridgework; 2 percent crowns; and 45 percent some type of dental and oral prophylaxis. This is not all-inclusive of the items surveyed but serves to point up the condition of Army inductees. This same study was related by random sample to individuals being separated from the Army. This random sampling indicated that the average individual being separated required 5.2 fillings; 5 percent required full dentures; 14 percent required partial dentures, including bridgework; and 52 percent were in need of some form of dental and oral prophylaxis. These results, even though they are based on only 20 percent of the survey are so significant that the conclusion can be drawn that even with the ratios which the military has been able to maintain, namely 1.9 per 1,000 troop strength, the level of dental health of inductees during their period of military service is barely being maintained. The number of dentists that would be required completely to correct these conditions is unknown, but the survey does indicate that it would be in excess of the number stated by the very conservative figure of 2 per 1,000.]

Why not more contract surgeons?

The committee inquired into the possibility of a greater use of civilian physicians on a contract basis. The Armed Forces appear to be exploiting this resource to the fullest advantage but any such program is seriously limited by the fact that it is controlled by the number of persons who will accept civilian employment at places where their services are needed. Relatively few are interested in moving from their communities or traveling considerable distances to accept this type of employment on a contract basis, especially when the demands of their own practice are currently so heavy.

Why not discontinue care of dependents?

The committee has taken cognizance of the assertion that if dependency care were to be eliminated the number of physicians and dentists required could be so drastically reduced as to make it unnecessary to continue the Doctor Draft Act. Testimony presented to the committee casts serious doubts on such a contention. The Department of Defense testified that as a maximum if dependent care were eliminated, it would not result in the saving of a total of more than 581 positions insofar as medical doctors are concerned and probably no positions insofar as dentists are concerned. This, of course, fails to take cognizance of our responsibility for providing a program for dependent medical care.

RÉSUMÉ OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

The following brief résumé of the more important provisions of the present Universal Military Training and Service Act is included in this report as a matter of general interest.

REGISTRATION

Every male citizen, and every other male person, now or hereafter in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 26 on the day fixed for his registration, is required to register.

SELECTION OF MEN FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

Liability for induction

The minimum age is 18 years and 6 months for all male citizens of the United States and all other male persons admitted to the United States for permanent residence. All other persons who remain in the United States in a status other than that of permanent residents for a period exceeding 1 year, except those exempt from registration, shall be liable for training and service. Persons admitted to the United States other than as permanent residents who remain in the United States for more than 1 year may request release from training and service, but such a request will debar them from citizenship.

No person may be inducted after he has attained age 26 except that persons deferred remain liable for induction until age 35. Physicians and dentists, etc., remain liable for induction until age 51.

No person shall be inducted into the Armed Forces below the age of 19 by any local board so long as there are available within that local board eligible males between the ages of 19 through 25. Availability is to be determined by the local board.

Limitation on overseas assignment

Every person inducted into the Armed Forces shall be given a period of not less than 4 months of training and may not be assigned for duty in any installation located on land outside the United States, its Territories, or possessions, until after this 4-month period has elapsed. In addition, no other member of the Armed Forces who is enlisted, appointed, inducted, or ordered to active duty shall be assigned to duty at any installation located on land outside the United States, its Territories, or possessions, until he has had the equivalent of 4 months of basic training.

Termination of authority to induct men into the Armed Forces

The authority to induct men into the Armed Forces terminates July 1, 1955, except with respect to persons deferred under the act.

Reduction of physical and mental standards

The physical standards for induction are those that prevailed in January of 1945; the mental standards are established on the basis of a percentile score of 10 on the Armed Forces qualification test.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The act contains many references to universal military training, all of which are of little present significance because of the fact that the supplemental legislation necessary to permit universal military training inductions has never been enacted.

ENLISTMENT AND VOLUNTEERING FOR INDUCTION

Enlistment in the Regular Army and volunteering for inductions

Men between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years shall be offered an opportunity to enlist in the Regular Army for a period of 24 months. Those who so enlist may not have their enlistments involuntarily extended except in time of war or national emergency.

Persons between the ages of 18 and 26, and persons between 17 and 18 (with the consent of their parents), may volunteer for induction into the Armed Forces.

RESERVE OBLIGATION

Persons inducted between June 24, 1948, and June 19, 1951

A person inducted or enlisted in the Armed Forces between June 24, 1948, and June 19, 1951, the effective date of the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, is required to serve in a Reserve component for 5 years unless he serves on active duty for 3 years. An individual may shorten that period by satisfactorily training with an Organized Reserve unit for 3 years.

Persons enlisted, inducted, or appointed after June 19, 1951

Any person entering the Armed Forces on or after June 19, 1951, is required to serve a total obligated service period of 8 years. This requirement applies to any person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Armed Forces prior to attaining the 26th anniversary of his birth, unless such person is sooner discharged on grounds of personal hardship.

SELECTION PROCEDURES

Quotas are determined for each State, and credit is given against these quotas for individuals who are already in the armed services, but not for members who are in Reserve components and not on active duty.

DEFERMENTS AND EXEMPTIONS

The following are the criteria for deferment and exemption. The application of these criteria to each individual case is a function of the local board, acting under rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

Not required to register

Members of the Armed Forces on active duty, and members of the Reserve components who are on active duty with the Armed Forces, are not required to register. The same applies to members of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service who are on active duty, and to certain diplomats, representatives, and technical attachés of foreign embassies who have not been admitted for permanent residence.

Exemption and deferment of certain ex-servicemen

Individuals who enlist in the Regular Army for a period of 24 months are not subject to induction after the completion of their enlistments. They are, however, required to maintain a Reserve status.

In determining the prior service to which an individual is entitled, certain types of service may not be counted in computing the total credit. Among these types of service are service in the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, Coast Guard Academy, service in the Army specialized-training program or its counterpart in the Navy and the Air Force, and periods of deferment granted individuals awaiting assignment to these courses.

Persons in organized units of the Reserve components

Individuals who, on February 1, 1951, were members of organized units of the Reserve components are exempt so long as they continue to be such members and satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The term "Reserve components" includes the National Guard and the Air National Guard.

Generally speaking, individuals who become members of an organized unit of a Reserve component subsequent to June 19, 1951, are not deferred thereby. However, in the case of the National Guard, if the governor of the State proclaims that it is not possible to maintain the National Guard of that State at the authorized strength by other means, enlistments of individuals who have not yet attained the age of 18 years and 6 months may be accepted in the National Guard, with deferment from induction.

Deferment for ROTC membership

An individual who is selected for enrollment in or continuance in the ROTC, or its counterpart of the Air Force or Navy, or any similar program of the Armed Forces, is deferred until his graduation, subject, however, to his executing a written agreement to serve for a period of 2 years upon completion of his course of instruction.

Deferment of ministers and ministerial students

Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, and students preparing for the ministry under the direction of recognized churches or religious organizations, who are satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction in recognized theological or divinity schools in which they have been preenrolled, are exempt from induction but not from registration. The law defines the term "regular" and "duly ordained" ministers of religion.

Deferment of certain persons whose occupation is necessary for the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest

The deferment of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in study, research, or medical, scientific, or other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest, is authorized.

Mandatory deferment of certain students

High-school students shall be deferred until they graduate from high school or attain the age of 20.

College students shall be deferred until they complete their academic year, but if they are deferred to complete an academic year they may not thereafter be deferred by statute to complete an academic year.

Conscientious objectors

Persons who are found by local boards to be opposed to noncombatant service shall be ordered by their local boards, subject to regulations prescribed by the President, to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest for a period of 24 months. A conscientious objector's refusal to perform such work will subject him to the penalties of the act.

Exemption is dependent on the cause therefor

No exemption or deferment may continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist. For example, a member of an organized unit of a Reserve component whose appointment is terminated by reason of unsatisfactory service would no longer be eligible for deferment.

Sole surviving son

The sole surviving son of a family in which the other sons or daughters were killed or died in the service shall not be inducted.

Deferments of individuals with dependents

Persons who have children or wives and children, or persons who are in a status with respect to persons dependent on them for support which renders their deferment advisable. However, if the wife is the only dependent, the law forbids deferment except in cases of extreme hardship.

Exemption of ministers of the Church of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

The junior Senator from Utah, Hon. Wallace F. Bennett, appeared before the committee in connection with a possible amendment to section 16 (g) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to specifically insure the exemption of those persons called as ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) and assigned to serve in the missions of the church. Assurances given in writing by the Director of Selective Service to the Senator from Utah reflected that such amendment was unnecessary inasmuch as Selective Service considers that these individuals are already entitled to IV-D classification under existing law. The letter referred to and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel appear in the printed hearings.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

TITLE I

Section 101. Amending section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act

This section consists of four subsections which amend the existing provisions of section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

(a) *Liability of reservists employed as veterinarians with the United States Department of Agriculture; liability of aliens who have served in the armed forces of nations associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.*—This subsection provides that members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces who are employed by the United States Department of Agriculture as veterinarians shall not be liable for military service while so employed. It also provides that any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration. No such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States. Active duty which was performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country

allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in postwar mutual defense activities may be credited in the computation of the 18 months.

(b) *Credit for certain periods of prior service.*—Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that persons who have been honorably discharged, subsequent to June 24, 1948, upon the completion of 3 or more years of active duty in the Armed Forces or the Public Health Service shall not be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency. The law also provides that a person who is inducted in the Armed Forces and serves for a period of 2 years shall thereafter not be liable. The general intent of present law is to provide that an individual who performs service and is thereafter discharged shall not be reinducted for a second period of military duty. Difficulty has been encountered in the application of this provision of law because of the fact that no minimum period has been clearly defined.

This subsection of the bill provides that, except as specified in section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, an individual who has served for a period of not less than 1 year in the Armed Forces, or a person discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably for a period of not less than 6 months, shall thereafter not be liable for induction. It also provides that a person who has served for not less than 24 months as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service, or in the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be liable for induction. The exemptions provided by this subsection are not applicable after a declaration of war or national emergency.

The subsection also provides that no member of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the effective date of these amendments shall be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces except after a declaration of war or national emergency.

(c) *Reducing the age at which deferment for National Guard membership expires.*—Section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that persons who join the National Guard prior to attaining age 18½ years and who serve satisfactorily therein shall be deferred from induction. Section 6 (h) of the act, governing occupational deferments, provides that any person who is deferred under the provision of section 6 shall remain liable for training and service until he attains age 35. As a result of these two provisions a young man voluntarily enlisting in the National Guard at age 17 would remain liable for induction for a period of 18 years.

This section of the bill provides that persons deferred because of membership in the National Guard shall remain liable for induction until age 30 rather than age 35.

(d) *Clarification of policy on agricultural deferments.*—Under current selective service regulations issued by the President, local boards of the Selective Service System are authorized to consider all facts affecting an individual's classification, including the status of the supply of the commodity which he is engaged in providing. This section of the bill amends the section of the Universal Military Training and Service Act relating to occupational deferments so as to make it clear that the existence of either a shortage or a surplus of any particular agricultural

commodity will not be a factor in determining the eligibility for deferment of an individual registrant employed in agriculture.

Section 102. Four-year extension of induction authority

This section extends from July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the authority for induction of regular registrants, who have not been deferred, into the Armed Forces for a period of 24 months.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act as now written has no termination date and is not temporary legislation. Actually the only provision of the act which has a terminal date is the section which states that no persons, who have not been deferred, shall be inducted into the Armed Forces for training and service after July 1, 1955, which is to be extended by the bill.

Section 103. Four-year extension of Dependents Assistance Act

Under existing provisions the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 will expire on July 1, 1955. This section of the bill extends the act until July 1, 1959, thus providing the same terminal date for the benefits of this act as is provided for the induction authority referred to in section 1 of the bill.

TITLE II

Section 201. Extending for 2 years the authority to induct physicians, dentists, and allied specialist categories.

The act of September 9, 1950, amended the Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for the registration of physicians, dentists, and allied specialist categories who had not attained age 50 and for the induction of persons registered under this act who had not attained age 51. The act divided these special registrants into four priorities of liability for induction.

Description of the four priorities of special registrants.—Priority 1 consisted of persons who participated as students in the Army specialized training program or similar programs administered by the Navy and those persons who were deferred from military service during World War II for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction leading to education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, or allied specialist categories and who had less than 90 days of active duty with the Armed Forces. For all practical purposes, priority 1 has been exhausted.

Priority 2 consisted of the same persons described in priority 1 except that they had completed 90 days or more but less than 21 months (subsequently changed to 17) of active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service. For all practical purposes priority 2 has been exhausted.

Priority 3 consisted of those persons not in priorities 1 and 2 who did not have active service in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service subsequent to September 16, 1940. Approximately 6,800 physically qualified persons remain available in this priority.

Priority 4 consisted generally of those persons not included in the first two priorities who had had active service in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service subsequent to September 16, 1940.

There are approximately 100,000 priority 4 registrants.

Operation under the Doctor Draft Act.—All three military services and the Public Health Service have made extensive use of the so-

called Doctor Draft Act in procuring the professional personnel needed to meet the health needs of the active-duty forces and of the dependents of members of such forces. All the services feel that the annual output from professional schools of qualified and service-liable persons is currently inadequate to meet the annual requirements of the Armed Forces for professional personnel and that the Doctor Draft Act will be necessary until such time as the supply of regular registrants procured annually from the professional schools will meet service requirements.

This section of the bill provides for a 2-year extension of the present law. The law previously was extended in 1951 and again in 1953. This extension of the Doctor Draft Act supplements the provision of H. R. 3005 which provides a 4-year extension of the authority to induct registrants in the 18 to 26 age group.

Section 202. Persons rejected for commission after July 1, 1955, on grounds of physical disqualification shall not remain liable for induction after attaining age 35

This provision is applicable only to special registrants inasmuch as deferred regular registrants automatically lose their liability for induction at age 35.

Regular registrants—those in the 18- to 26-year age group—are liable for induction until they attain age 26 except that such liability continues to age 35 in case the registrant is deferred from induction.

With respect to special registrants the maximum age of liability for induction fixed by the Doctor Draft Act is 51.

This section of the bill provides that after July 1, 1955, a person who makes application for a commission in one of the Armed Forces and who is rejected on the "sole ground" of physical disqualification shall not be liable for induction as a special registrant after he attains age 35. The effect of this provision is to relieve the uncertainty inherent in a situation wherein a physician, dentist, or allied specialist liable for military service under the Doctor Draft Act, and who makes application for a commission and is rejected for physical reasons, under present law would still have a technical liability until he had attained age 51.

Section 203. Continuing the \$100 monthly special pay for physicians and dentists originally established by the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947

The Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 sought to provide incentive for officers to enter active duty in the medical and dental corps of the several services by authorizing a special pay of \$100 monthly in addition to their base pay. This authority was extended to include veterinarians by the act of June 29, 1953.

Originally the special pay was intended only for personnel serving voluntarily, but with the enactment of the Doctor Draft Act in 1950 it was extended to cover all commissioned personnel serving in professional capacities.

Inasmuch as the authority to induct regular registrants would be extended for 4 years by H. R. 3005, it becomes necessary to extend the special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians for a similar period.

BUDGET DATA AND DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The extension of the regular doctor draft, the Dependents Assistance Act, and the special pay for physicians and dentists, is strongly recommended by the Department of Defense as shown by the January 19, 1955, letter from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the letters from the Secretary of the Army dated January 18, 1955, and April 16, 1955, which are hereby made a part of this report.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C. January 19, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that the proposal is in accord with the program of the President. The Office of the Secretary of Defense is the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation is designed to implement that portion of the President's message to the Congress on January 13, 1955, relating to the necessity for an extension of the present statutory provisions authorizing the induction of young men by the Selective Service System for 24 months of training and service. This proposal would extend for a 4-year period the authority to induct certain persons who are required to register pursuant to section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. In addition, it would extend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, for a similar 4-year period to July 1, 1959.

The present authority to induct into the Armed Forces persons under 26 years of age who have not been deferred will expire on July 1, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Authority for the induction of deferred individuals is not affected by this termination provision. To permit the provision authorizing the induction of men under 26 not deferred to expire would place sole reliance for meeting Armed Forces strength requirements on those persons who have been deferred from military service. The pool of deferred persons would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces beyond a few months.

With no concrete basis for predicting improved world conditions, we must maintain strong, effective armed forces. It is doubtful that the world situation or technological advances will, in the next 4 years, make the draft unnecessary. Our basic manpower needs cannot be met by voluntary measures alone.

The inability to meet fully military manpower requirements during the period following the expiration of induction authority early in 1947, made it necessary to reinstitute the Selective Service System in mid-1948. While there is no way to determine accurately the size of the active forces which could be maintained at present on a voluntary basis, it is estimated that barring a basic change in economic conditions we could not hope to maintain voluntary forces appreciably in excess of a million and a half. Planned strength goals for the end of fiscal year 1956 total 2,850,000.

Authority for induction must be continued if we are to maintain the minimum adequate numerical strength of the active forces, and the minimum 24-month period must be retained if we are to maintain their combat effectiveness. When amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948 were being considered by the Congress in 1951, the Department of Defense requested an induction period of 27 months. From a combat-readiness and dollar standpoint, a longer period would have been, and is, desirable. The Congress, weighing the many other factors involved, established an induction period of 24 months. The Army has found it difficult to maintain combat-ready forces and to meet its overseas commitments with this period of service. The excessive turnover has been disruptive and expensive. There is considerable difficulty in maintaining sufficient numbers

of qualified noncommissioned officers and specialists, even with promotion criteria reduced to the minimum acceptable.

It is essential that a term of service of at least 24 months be retained. After processing, travel, and the basic training and leave required by law, this period results in about 16 months' useful service, which is below the desired minimum with which men can be profitably deployed overseas. Any reduction in the term of the draft would result in a disproportionate reduction in the period of useful service. As an example, reducing the induction period to 20 months, or by 16 percent, would reduce the term of useful service by 25 percent. Any such reduction coupled with the present alarmingly low reenlistment rates, would drastically reduce the combat readiness of our active forces and diminish our ability to maintain the strategic deployment of our forces required by national policy.

The proposed extension of the Dependents Assistance Act, which otherwise would terminate on July 1, 1955, coincides with the proposed extension of the induction authority. This is necessary to enable enlisted members of the uniformed services with dependents to continue in receipt of increased allowances for quarters thereby assuring adequate financial assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, inducted or enlisted in the future as well as those now on active duty. Many members cannot be released from active military service prior to July 1, 1955, since the period of time they must serve in the active military service will not expire until after that date. Included in this category of personnel are members of the Reserve components who have been ordered into the active military service for a period of 24 months and those who have been inducted into the service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Termination of this legislation will impose undue financial hardship upon reservists and others who are ordered into the Armed Forces involuntarily. Additionally, to allow this legislation to expire would act as a deterrent to those who might otherwise volunteer for military service.

The Department of Defense strongly recommends the enactment of the attached proposed legislation.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

The enactment of this proposal will cause no apparent increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to further amend the act of September 9, 1950, by extending until July 1, 1957, the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that it is in accord with the program of the President. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to extend for a 2-year period the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories of personnel and to extend the various provisions of law which permit such persons to enter on active duty in the Armed Forces in an orderly and equitable manner.

This proposal, if enacted, would execute the President's recommendation contained in his special message to the Congress on January 13, 1955.

The special authority to induct medical, dental, and allied specialist personnel up to 51 years of age now contained in subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, will expire on July 1, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended. This legislation was enacted shortly after the outbreak of Korean hostilities and was necessary because the number of physicians and dentists who

were vulnerable for military service under the regular draft was insufficient to provide the medical care required by the expanded Armed Forces. Although the number of physicians and dentists graduating from professional schools who are vulnerable for military service under the regular draft has been steadily increasing since 1950, available statistics do not indicate that the number of such persons is large enough to meet the projected needs of the Armed Forces for medical and dental personnel for the next 2 fiscal years.

Regardless of the number of physicians and dentists vulnerable for military service under the regular draft now graduating from professional schools, existing standards of medical care cannot be maintained without extending the provisions of subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, under which relatively older physicians, a large percentage of whom are specialists, may be inducted. In order that it will eventually be possible to meet the needs of the Armed Forces from those doctors vulnerable under the regular draft—from the standpoint of both the total numbers and the specialists required—the Department of Defense, in cooperation with the Selective Service System, has established a program under which a certain number of young doctors who, as a result of having been granted deferments under the provisions of subsection 6 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, are vulnerable for military service under the regular draft until they reach age 35, upon completion of their internships, be further deferred for residency training in the various specialties required by the Armed Forces in order to maintain an adequate medical service. Upon the completion of such specialty training the individuals concerned will then be required to perform their obligated military service as replacements for the older doctors procured under the provisions of subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. However, it will be another 2 years before this program will be effective from the standpoint of providing the required number of specialists.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Enactment of this proposal would result in no increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Robert T. Stevens
ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1955.

Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to further amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide for special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to provide for the continuance of special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, except for those who enter on active duty after June 30, 1955, who are obligated for service under section 4 (a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and who do not volunteer for a minimum of 1 year's active service beyond that for which they are obligated under the act cited above.

This special pay is designed primarily to provide an incentive to physicians, dentists, and veterinarians who choose the uniformed services as a career by lessening the disparity between the earnings of doctors in the uniformed services and the earnings of their counterparts in civilian life. In addition this special pay will aid in compensating for the expenses of reestablishing practice upon release from active duty in the case of those older professional personnel who

are required to serve in the Armed Forces under the authority to draft medical, dental, and allied specialists under the provisions of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Act of September 9, 1950, as amended (doctor draft law).

As indicated above, this proposed legislation makes a distinction with respect to doctors who enter on active duty after June 30, 1955, between those who are vulnerable for military service under the regular draft and those who are vulnerable solely under the Doctor Draft Act. It is believed that young doctors who enter on active duty after June 30, 1955, who would be required to serve for 2 years in the Armed Forces under the regular draft on the same basis as all other young males in the United States—even if they were not doctors and even if there were no Doctor Draft Act—should not be entitled to the benefits of special pay unless they volunteer for a period of active duty at least 1 year greater than the period all young males are required to serve. Conversely, it is believed that the older doctors who are not required to serve in the Armed Forces under the regular draft and who, solely on the basis of their profession, have been singled out for military service by the Doctor Draft Act from among all other older males in the United States, should be entitled to the benefits of special pay.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

It is estimated that enactment of this proposal would cost approximately \$1,600,000 in fiscal year 1956 providing the special authority to draft doctors and dentists under the act of September 9, 1950, is extended. If this special authority to draft doctors and dentists is not extended, the cost in fiscal year 1956 would be approximately \$800,000. Net saving, however, over the funds now contained in the fiscal year 1956 budget would be \$2,625,000 if the act of September 9, 1950, is extended in accord with this legislation, or \$3,425,000 if that act is not extended as there is currently contained in the 1956 budget approximately \$4,200,000 for this special pay.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

STATISTICAL DATA RELATING TO EXTENSION OF REGULAR DRAFT

REPORT OF AVAILABILITY AND CLASSIFICATION

Continental United States and Territories, Jan. 1, 1955, classification

	Number	Percent
Total.....	15, 538, 237	100.0
I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable.....	249, 909	1.6
I-A and I-A-O not examined.....	1, 317, 057	8.5
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed.....	5, 823	(¹)
I-S statutory deferment—high school.....	71, 923	.5
I-S statutory deferment—college ²	3, 937	(¹)
I-O conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1, 599	(¹)
I-O conscientious objector, not examined.....	3, 039	(¹)
I-C inducted.....	710, 995	4.6
I-C (enlisted or commissioned).....	1, 418, 648	9.1
I-C (discharged).....	735, 315	4.7
I-C (reserve).....	1, 051, 380	6.8
I-W (at work).....	4, 248	(¹)
I-W (released).....	854	(¹)
I-D member of reserve component ²	298, 688	1.9
II-A occupational deferment (except agr.) ²	17, 733	.1
II-A (apprentice) ²	6, 669	(¹)
II-C agricultural deferment ²	44, 026	.3
II-S occupational deferment (student) ²	165, 812	1.1
III-A dependency deferment ²	1, 128, 775	7.3
IV-A completed service: Sole surviving son.....	254, 271	1.6
IV-B officials ²	23	(¹)
IV-C aliens.....	8, 999	.1
IV-D ministers, divinity student.....	61, 444	.4
IV-F unfit for service ²	1, 992, 376	12.8
V-A over age of liability.....	5, 993, 694	38.6

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

20 EXTEND AUTHORITY TO INDUCT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, ETC.

SELECTIVE SERVICE CALLS, INDUCTIONS, AND INDUCTEES ON ACTIVE DUTY

Fiscal years 1951 and 1952

	Calls			Inductions			Inductees on active duty, end of month			
	Total	Army Department	Marine Corps	Total	Army Department	Marine Corps ¹	Total	Army Department		Marine Corps
								Army commands	Air Force commands	
June 1950 ²							1,737	1,737	(³)	
Fiscal year 1951:										
July 1950.....							1,677	1,677	(³)	
August 1950.....				1,559	⁴ 1,559		3,391	3,391	(³)	
September 1950.....	50,000	50,000		49,561	⁴ 49,561		51,357	51,357	(³)	
October 1950.....	50,000	50,000		55,695	⁴ 55,695		107,017	107,017	(³)	
November 1950.....	70,000	70,000		72,032	⁴ 72,032		181,690	181,690	(³)	
December 1950.....	40,000	40,000		42,263	⁴ 42,263		221,317	221,317	(³)	
January 1951.....	80,000	80,000		87,172	⁴ 87,172		304,743	304,743	(³)	
February 1951.....	80,000	80,000		85,173	⁴ 85,173		336,767	336,767	(³)	
March 1951.....	80,000	80,000		85,097	⁴ 85,097		470,941	470,941	(³)	
April 1951.....	40,000	40,000		45,086	⁴ 45,086		512,148	512,148	(³)	
May 1951.....	40,000	40,000		41,163	⁴ 41,163		549,069	549,069	(³)	
June 1951.....	20,000	20,000		21,961	⁴ 21,961		567,917	567,917	(³)	
Total, fiscal year 1951.....	550,000	550,000		586,767	⁴ 586,767					
Fiscal year 1952:										
July 1951.....	15,000	15,000		16,034	⁴ 16,034		576,958	576,958	(³)	
August 1951.....	35,000	28,000	7,000	34,160	⁴ 27,524	6,636	606,311	599,684	(³)	6,627
September 1951.....	34,180	28,000	6,180	33,184	⁴ 27,150	6,034	634,386	621,843	(³)	12,543
October 1951.....	44,600	36,000	8,600	42,212	⁴ 34,477	7,735	672,352	652,445	(³)	19,907
November 1951.....	39,000	29,000	10,000	38,578	⁴ 28,632	9,946	705,176	675,637	(³)	29,539
December 1951.....	16,900	7,000	9,900	17,955	⁴ 7,099	10,856	⁵ 719,233	673,858	⁵ 5,514	39,861
January 1952.....	59,650	48,000	11,650	59,801	⁴ 47,906	11,895	⁵ 779,716	722,102	⁵ 6,793	50,821
February 1952.....	52,500	41,000	11,500	54,624	⁴ 43,522	11,102	831,656	759,177	10,932	61,547
March 1952.....	28,600	20,000	8,600	27,673	⁴ 17,136	10,537	852,137	769,720	11,899	70,518
April 1952.....	19,000	15,000	4,000	22,060	⁴ 17,403	4,597	870,130	777,898	18,251	73,931
May 1952.....	19,000	15,000	4,000	20,912	⁴ 16,560	4,352	884,756	788,166	20,143	76,447
June 1952.....	10,000	10,000		12,352	⁴ 12,352		888,170	790,795	21,004	76,371
Total, fiscal year 1952.....	373,430	292,000	81,430	379,485	⁴ 295,795	83,690				

¹ Source: Military Personnel Statistics, Navy and Marine Corps, NAVPERS 15658.² 20,124 inductions between November 1948 and May 1949.³ Not available.⁴ Revised. Audited data subject to further revision.⁵ Approximation.

Fiscal years 1953-54

	Calls ¹	Inductions ¹	Inductees on active duty, end of month			
			Total	Army Department		Marine Corps
				Army commands	Air Force commands	
Fiscal year 1953:						
July 1952.....	31,000	32,211	904,160	813,140	15,497	75,523
August 1952.....	29,000	31,071	907,545	816,329	16,434	74,782
September 1952.....	30,000	32,519	890,370	799,068	17,147	74,155
October 1952.....	47,000	49,337	880,400	788,593	18,366	73,441
November 1952.....	47,000	50,370	871,248	778,112	20,164	72,972
December 1952.....	47,000	47,211	867,199	775,659	19,469	72,071
January 1953.....	48,000	57,031	862,076	770,462	19,798	71,816
February 1953.....	53,000	58,316	847,132	758,836	16,681	71,615
March 1953.....	53,000	57,522	839,776	752,396	16,300	71,080
April 1953.....	53,000	56,924	847,494	760,499	16,516	70,479
May 1953.....	53,000	54,981	868,384	781,346	16,839	70,199
June 1953.....	32,000	36,437	882,580	795,617	17,121	69,842
Total, fiscal year 1953.....	523,000	563,930				
Fiscal year 1954:						
July 1953.....	23,000	27,430	876,976	790,203	17,401	69,372
August 1953.....	23,000	26,483	867,607	786,034	17,372	64,201
September 1953.....	23,000	26,736	859,760	783,638	17,320	58,802
October 1953.....	23,000	24,491	845,053	776,002	16,875	52,181
November 1953.....	23,000	23,021	831,443	772,970	14,280	44,193
December 1953.....	23,000	21,643	812,350	764,386	13,751	31,213
January 1954.....	23,000	25,063	794,339	755,036	14,808	24,495
February 1954.....	18,000	20,665	780,035	749,436	14,591	16,008
March 1954.....	18,000	19,087	771,521	750,435	14,464	6,622
April 1954.....	18,000	17,886	763,645	746,686	13,501	3,458
May 1954.....	18,000	16,739	758,433	744,164	13,120	1,149
June 1954.....	18,000	15,795	748,644	733,864	14,018	762
Total, fiscal year 1954.....	251,000	265,039				

¹ Calls and inductions by Department of Army. None for other services.

Fiscal year 1955

	Calls ¹	Inductions ¹	Inductees on active duty, end of month			
			Total	Army Department		Marine Corps
				Army commands	Air Force commands	
Fiscal year 1955:						
July 1954.....	23,000	² 22,225	743,127	729,371	13,091	665
August 1954.....	23,000	² 23,100	727,598	714,082	12,901	615
September 1954.....	23,000	² 24,685	710,709	696,917	13,205	587
October 1954.....	23,000	² 23,751	687,768	673,432	13,779	557
November 1954.....	23,000	² 24,878	665,584	651,911	13,604	69
December 1954.....	23,000	² 21,223	637,349	624,608	12,691	50
January 1955.....	23,000	² 24,194	³ 620,702	608,476	12,183	² 13
February 1955.....	11,000	² 11,269				
March 1955.....	11,000					
April 1955.....	8,000					
May 1955.....						
June 1955.....						
Total, fiscal year 1955.....						

¹ Calls and inductions by Department of Army. None for other services.

² Revised. Audited data subject to further revision.

³ Preliminary or estimated.

22 EXTEND AUTHORITY TO INDUCT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, ETC.

STATISTICAL DRAFT RELATING TO EXTENSION OF DOCTOR DRAFT

(Source: Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army)

TABLE 1.—*Status of special registrants under the doctor draft (as of Mar. 31, 1955)*

	Priority I		Priority II		Priority III	
	Medical	Dental	Medical	Dental	Medical	Dental
Total.....	7, 156	2, 301	1, 695	592	37, 152	15, 449
Number who have been or are now on active duty.....	4, 619	1, 566	1, 017	304	5, 577	2, 919
Number deferred or exempt.....	2, 423	693	628	262	20, 609	9, 201
Balance examined but uncalled.....	65	35	22	19	6, 838	3, 027
Balance unexamined and uncalled.....	49	7	28	7	4, 128	302

TABLE 2.—*Priority III, special registrants, by age group (as of July 31, 1954)*¹

Year of birth	Medical		Dental	
	Examined but uncalled	Unexamined and uncalled	Examined but uncalled	Unexamined and uncalled
1917.....	153			
1916.....	253	67		
1915.....	346	99		
1914.....	448	180		
1913.....	471	189		
1912.....	543	226		
1911.....	550	164		
1910.....	599	213	168	
1909.....	575	258	319	
1908.....	622	265	380	
1907.....	565	382	373	
1906.....	609	418	460	
1905.....	580	414	652	
1904.....	544	466	675	
Total.....	6, 858	3, 341	3, 027	² 302

¹ Excludes those who are deferred or exempt.

² Breakout of this dental figure not available.

TABLE 3.—*Strength, Mar. 31, 1955—Grade in which serving, by service and component*

	Total	Major general	Briga- dier general	Colonel	Lieu- tenant colonel	Major	Cap- tain	Lieu- tenant
MEDICAL CORPS								
Grand total, DOD.....	10,360	29	25	895	1,004	1,075	3,943	3,339
Total regulars, DOD.....	3,317	29	25	859	857	729	720	98
Total others, DOD.....	7,043			36	147	346	3,223	3,291
Army, total.....	4,014	9	11	355	479	563	1,665	927
Regular.....	1,385	¹ 9	11	¹ 348	387	388	217	25
Others.....	2,629			7	92	180	1,448	902
Navy, total ²	3,264	8	9	374	383	186	1,231	1,073
Regular.....	1,153	³ 8	9	³ 355	361	94	312	14
Others.....	2,111			19	22	92	919	1,059
Air Force, total.....	3,082	3	14	166	142	321	1,047	1,389
Regular.....	779	3	14	156	109	247	191	59
Others.....	2,303			10	33	74	856	1,330
DENTAL CORPS								
Grand total, DOD.....	5,794	6	4	277	942	1,023	1,195	2,347
Total regular, DOD.....	1,370	6	4	252	498	273	281	56
Total others, DOD.....	4,424			25	444	750	914	2,291
Army, total.....	2,296	1	3	79	438	601	518	656
Regular.....	386	1	3	75	132	97	72	6
Others.....	1,910			4	306	504	446	650
Navy, total ²	1,781	3	2	133	379	129	354	781
Regular.....	706	3	2	121	299	71	170	40
Others.....	1,075			12	80	58	184	741
Air Force, total.....	1,717		1	65	125	293	323	910
Regular.....	278		1	56	67	105	39	10
Others.....	1,439			9	58	188	284	900

¹ 1 major general and 1 colonel (retired) serving on active duty.

² Expressed in terms of Army and Air Force grade designations.

³ 1 admiral and 3 captains (retired) serving on active duty.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated replacement requirements by grade (expressed in terms of Army and Air Force designations)*

	Medical Corps					Dental Corps				
	Total	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant	Total	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE										
Total fiscal year 1956	2,047			1,228	819	1,793			179	1,614
Army	653			392	261	632			63	569
Navy	689			413	276	462			46	416
Air Force	705			423	282	699			70	629
Total fiscal year 1957	4,879			2,927	1,952	2,009			200	1,809
Army	1,566			940	626	695			69	626
Navy	1,693			1,015	678	420			42	378
Air Force	1,620			972	648	894			89	805
Total fiscal year 1958	2,047			900	1,147	1,793			179	1,614
Army	653			300	353	632			63	569
Navy	689			300	389	462			46	416
Air Force	705			300	405	699			70	629
Total fiscal year 1959	4,879			900	3,979	2,009			200	1,809
Army	1,566			300	1,266	695			69	626
Navy	1,693			300	1,393	420			42	378
Air Force	1,620			300	1,320	894			89	805
Total fiscal year 1960	2,047			900	1,147	1,793			179	1,614
Army	653			300	353	632			63	569
Navy	689			300	389	462			46	416
Air Force	705			300	405	699			70	629

TABLE 5.—*Average age of Army physicians and dentists by grade*¹

	Medical Corps	Dental Corps
Colonel	48	48
Lieutenant colonel	42	48
Major	36	40
Captain	33	35
1st lieutenant	29	28

¹ Estimate based upon random sample of personnel records of Army medical and dental officers.TABLE 6.—*Average age of Army physicians and dentists at time of entry on active duty*

	Physicians	Dentists
Priority I	33	34
Priority II	33	34
Priority III	29	36

NOTE.—The above are estimates based upon random sample of personnel records of Army medical and dental officers ordered to active duty pursuant to doctor draft.

The average medical student graduates from medical school at age 26; dental students graduate from dental school at average age 25.

TABLE 7.—Male graduates of American medical and dental schools ¹

Year	Medical	Dental	Year	Medical	Dental
1945.....	4,874	3,180	1953.....	6,305	2,916
1946.....	5,584	2,639	1954.....	6,501	3,053
1947.....	6,047	2,203	1955.....	6,359	3,069
1948.....	5,151	1,737	1956.....	6,557 (² 2,700)	3,094 (² 1,662)
1949.....	4,482	1,558	1957.....	6,472 (² 3,900)	3,190 (² 1,834)
1950.....	4,958	2,539	1958.....	6,433 (² 4,300)	3,190 (² 1,866)
1951.....	5,667	2,802	1959.....	6,455 (² 4,500)	3,190 (² 1,711)
1952.....	5,729	2,945	1960.....	6,455 (² 4,600)	3,288 (² 1,800)

¹ 1945 through 1954 actual; 1955 through 1960 estimated.

² Estimated number vulnerable for military service under regular draft.

TABLE 8.—Ratio of physicians and dentists per 1,000 civilian population of the United States ¹

Year	Physicians	Dentists
1910.....	1.58	0.43
1920.....	1.37	.61
1930.....	1.26	.58
1940.....	1.27	.54
1950.....	² 1.22	² .53
1960.....	³ 1.24	³ .53

¹ Except as indicated in footnotes 2 and 3 below, the source of these statistics is the Bureau of the Census.

² Source: Health Resources Advisory Committee, Office of Defense Mobilization.

³ Estimated by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

TABLE 9.—Ratio of physicians and dentists per 1,000 troop strength during World War II (summer of 1945)

	Army	Navy
Medical Corps.....	5.4	3.5
Dental Corps.....	¹ 1.8	¹ 1.8

¹ Proportionately there was a much smaller turnover of personnel—both dental officer and dental patient—than exists at present. The services were thus able to provide satisfactory dental service during the summer of 1945 with a 1.8 ratio. Under present circumstances, most of the dental officers and enlisted personnel of the services, particularly the Army, are turned over every 2 years. The larger the size of a military department, the smaller will be the ratio of dental officers required to provide adequate dental service for such department; conversely, as a military department becomes smaller, the ratio of the number of dentists required to maintain identical dental standards increases.

TABLE 10.—Ratio of Dental Corps officers per 1,000 troop strength for the past 3 years

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955
July.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	January.....	1.8	1.9	1.9
August.....	1.8	1.9	1.8	February.....	1.7	1.9	1.9
September.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	March.....	1.7	1.9	1.9
October.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	April.....	1.7	1.8	-----
November.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	May.....	1.7	1.8	-----
December.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	June.....	1.6	1.8	-----

These are end-of-month ratios rounded for the entire Department of Defense and represent the strength of Dental Corps officers per 1,000 troop strength which has been attained against a requirement for 2 per 1,000.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of the rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) * * *

(i) Special registrants.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except subsections 6 (g), 6 (j) and 6 (o), the President is authorized to require special registration of and, on the basis of requisitions submitted by the Department of Defense and approved by him, to make special calls for male persons qualified in needed—

(A) medical and allied specialist categories who have not yet reached the age of fifty at the time of registration, and

(B) dental and allied specialist categories who have not yet reached the age of fifty at the time of registration.

Persons called hereunder shall be liable for induction for not to exceed twenty-four months of service in the Armed Forces. No such person who is a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces shall, so long as he remains a member thereof, be liable for registration or induction under this subsection, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the authority of the President under any other provision of law to call to active duty members and units of the reserve components. No person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted under the provisions of this subsection (A) *after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, if subsequent to July 1, 1955, he applies for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B) after he has attained the fifty-first anniversary of the date of his birth.*

* * * * *

SEC. 6. (a) Exemptions from registration and service.—Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, enlisted men, and aviation cadets of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Navy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserves; students enrolled in an officer procurement program at military colleges the curriculum of which is approved by the Secretary of Defense; *members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture;* members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, the Coast Guard, and the Public Health Service, while on active duty; and foreign diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and other consular agents of foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States, and members of their families, and persons in other categories to be specified by the President who are not citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 4, except that aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall not be so exempted. *Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: Provided, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period.*

(b) Veterans' exemptions.—(1) * * *

[(3) No person who after the date of enactment of this title is honorably discharged upon the completion of a period of three years or more of active duty in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.]

(3) *Except as provided in section 4 (i) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months (i) in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.*

* * * * *

(6) *Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no member of any of the Reserve components who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of twenty-four months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.*

(c) Reserve components exemptions.—(i) * * *

(2) (A) In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit. *No person who has or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the thirtieth anniversary of the date of his birth.*

* * * * *

(h) Occupations; Dependency; Fitness; Extension of age of liability; N. S. T. C.; Authority of Selective Service Boards.—The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose continued service in an Office (other than an Office described in subsection (f)) under the United States or any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *Provided*, That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status: *Provided further*, That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *And provided further*, That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this Act until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of their birth. This proviso shall not be construed to prevent the continued deferment of such persons if otherwise deferrable under any other provisions of this Act. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps (1) of any or all categories of persons in

a status with respect to persons (other than wives alone, except in cases of extreme hardship) dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of any or all categories of those persons found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of any person is advisable, because of his status with respect to persons dependent upon him for support, any payments of allowances which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or undergoing training in the National Security Training Corps shall be taken into consideration, but the fact that such payments of allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the ground for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces or training in the National Security Training Corps of any or all categories of persons who have children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. No deferment from such training and service in the Armed Forces or training in the National Security Training Corps shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual. There shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of each local board a list setting forth the names and classifications of those persons who have been classified by such local board. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Act, no local board, appeal board, or other agency of appeal of the Selective Service System shall be required to postpone or defer any person by reason of his activity in study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest solely on the basis of any test, examination, selection system, class standing, or any other means conducted, sponsored, administered, or prepared by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any private institution, corporation, association, partnership, or individual employed by an agency or department of the Federal Government.

* * * * * *

SEC. 17. (a) * * *

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, no person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces after **[July 1, 1955]** *July 1, 1959*, except persons now or hereafter deferred under section 6 of this title after the basis for such deferment ceases to exist.

DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950

SEC. 16. This Act, except sections 10, 11, and 12 hereof, shall terminate on **[July 1, 1955]** *July 1, 1959*.

PUBLIC LAW 779 (81ST CONGRESS) AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAW 84 (83D CONGRESS)

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding subsection 217 (c) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481) or any other provision of law, any person liable for induction under the Act of September 9, 1950, as amended, or any member of a reserve component who has been or shall be ordered to active duty on or before **[July 1, 1955]** *July 1, 1957*, as a physician, dentist, or in an allied specialist category in the Armed Forces (including the Public Health Service) of the United States shall, under regulations prescribed by the President, be appointed, re-appointed, or promoted to such grade or rank as may be commensurate with his professional education, experience, or ability.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who registers under the provisions of subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended, but who is not at the time of such registration or thereafter registered under section 3 of the same Act, and who subsequently accepts a commission in a reserve component of the Armed Forces and thereafter serves on active duty for a period of twelve months or more after September 9, 1950, shall upon his release from active duty or within six months after the date of enactment of this subsection, whichever is later, be discharged from such

commission, provided he is not otherwise obligated to serve on active military training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in a reserve component by law or contract: *Provided*, That any person who is not required to register under the provisions of subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended, for the sole reason that he was a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces and who is not or was not required to register under section 3 of the same Act, and who is called or ordered to active duty from a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States after September 9, 1950, and thereafter serves on active duty for a period of twelve months or more shall, upon his release from active duty or within six months after the date of enactment of this subsection, whichever is later, be afforded an opportunity to resign his commission from the reserve component of which he is a member provided he is not otherwise obligated to serve on active military training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in a reserve component by law or contract: *Provided further*, That except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any person who is discharged or who resigns his commission under the provisions of this subsection shall not thereafter be subject to induction under the provisions of subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended. This subsection shall be effective as of September 9, 1950.

(c) Until [July 1, 1955] *July 1, 1957*, the President is authorized to order to active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, with or without their consent, those members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States who are registered under section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended, and those persons who would be, but for such membership, liable for registration under the provisions of said subsection. Such persons shall so far as practicable be ordered to active duty under this subsection in accordance with the priorities established under subsection 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (64 Stat. 826), as amended. The period of active duty that any such person may be required to perform shall not exceed (A) twenty-four months if he has had less than nine months of active service, as defined in paragraphs 4 (i) (4) and (5) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended; (B) twenty-one months if he has had at least nine but less than twelve months of such service; (C) eighteen months if he has had at least twelve but less than fifteen months of such service; (D) fifteen months if he has had at least fifteen or more months of such service; since September 16, 1940, but prior to the date of his order to active duty under this subsection.

(d) Nothing in subsection (c) of this section shall be construed to affect or limit the authority to order members of the reserve components to active duty contained in section 233 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481).

* * * * *

SEC. 7. This Act, except for section 2 and section 5, shall terminate on [July 1, 1955] *July 1, 1957*.

CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 203. (a) The term "commissioned officers", as used in this section, shall be interpreted to mean only (1) those commissioned officers in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service who were on active duty on September 1, 1947; (2) those commissioned officers in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, who were retired prior to September 1, 1947, and who thereafter but prior to [July 1, 1955] *July 1, 1959*, have been or may be assigned to active duty; (3) those officers who, heretofore but subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been or who, prior to [July 1, 1955,] *July 1, 1959*, may be commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force or as medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service; (4) such officers who on September 1, 1947, were or who thereafter have been or may be commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Air Force of the United States, or as medical and dental officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public

Health Service and who heretofore, but subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been called or ordered to extended active duty of one year or longer, or who may, prior to [July 1, 1955,] *July 1, 1959*, be called or ordered to extended active duty of one year or longer; (5) general officers appointed from the Medical and Dental Corps of, or previously designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, and the Air Force of the United States who were on active duty on September 1, 1947; and (6) general officers who, subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been or who may be appointed from those officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of, or from those officers designated as medical and dental officers in the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, and the Air Force of the United States who are included in parts (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this subsection.

(b) In addition to any pay, allowances, special or incentive pays that they are otherwise entitled to receive, commissioned officers as defined in subsections (a) and (c) of this section shall be entitled to receive special pay at the rate of \$100 per month for each month of active service: *Provided*, That such sum shall not be included in computing the amount of increase in pay authorized by any other provision of this Act or in computing retired pay, disability retirement pay, or any severance pay: *Provided further*, That the commissioned officers described in subsection (a) (4) of this section who are called or ordered to active duty without their consent shall not be entitled to receive the pay provided by this subsection for any period prior to September 9, 1950: *And provided further*, That no commissioned officer as described in subsection (a) of this section shall, while he is serving as a medical or dental intern, be entitled to receive the special pay of \$100 per month as is provided in this subsection.

(c) Effective July 1, 1953, the term "commissioned officer", as used in this section, shall, in addition to those categories defined in subsection (a) hereof, include (1) those commissioned officers in the Veterinary Corps of, or designated as veterinary officers in, the Regular Army and Air Force and commissioned veterinary officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service who are on active duty on the date of enactment of this subsection; (2) those commissioned officers of the Veterinary Corps of, or designated as veterinary officers in, the Regular Army and Air Force and commissioned veterinary officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, who were retired prior to the date of enactment of this subsection and who thereafter but prior to [July 1, 1955,] *July 1, 1959*, have been or may be assigned to active duty; (3) those officers who subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection but prior to [July 1, 1955,] *July 1, 1959*, may be commissioned in the Veterinary Corps of, or designated as veterinary officers in, the Regular Army and Air Force or as veterinary officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service; (4) such officers who on the date of enactment of this subsection are or who hereafter may be commissioned in the Veterinary Corps of, or designated as veterinary officers in, the Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Army of the United States, the Air Force of the United States; or as veterinary officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service and who are on active duty on the date of enactment of this subsection as a result of having been called or ordered to extended active duty of one year or longer, or who may, prior to [July 1, 1955,] *July 1, 1959*, be called or ordered to extended active duty of one year or longer; (5) general officers appointed from the Veterinary Corps of, or previously designated as veterinary officers in, the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, and the Air Force of the United States who are on active duty on the date of enactment of this subsection; and (6) general officers who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection, may be appointed from those officers of the Veterinary Corps of, or from those officers designated as veterinary officers in, the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, and the Air Force of the United States who are included in parts (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection.

Calendar No. 554

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

[Report No. 549]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 14, 1955

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training
4 and Service Act (ch. 144, 65 Stat. 87), as amended, is
5 further amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" where it
6 appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

7 SEC. 2. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act
8 of 1950 (ch. 922, 64 Stat. 797), as amended by the Act of
9 March 23, 1953 (ch. 8, 67 Stat. 6), is further amended by

1 striking out "July 1, 1955" where it appears therein and
 2 inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

3 SEC. 3. Section 6 (h) of the Universal Military Train-
 4 ing and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by
 5 adding after the first proviso the following: "*Provided fur-*
 6 *ther,* That no person otherwise found, on his individual
 7 status, to be eligible for deferment because of his employ-
 8 ment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance
 9 of the national health, safety, or interest, as herein provided,
 10 shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of
 11 a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a defer-
 12 ment on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity."

13 SEC. 4. Section 6 (e) (2) (A) of the Universal Mili-
 14 tary Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended,
 15 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof
 16 a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no person who
 17 has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this
 18 clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for train-
 19 ing and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions
 20 of section 6 (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-
 21 sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."

22 SEC. 5. Section 6 (b) (3) of the Universal Military
 23 Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 610), as amended, is
 24 amended to read as follows:

25 "~~(3)~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of this title,

1 except section 4 (i) and paragraph (5) of this subsection;
 2 no person who has served honorably on active duty after
 3 September 16, 1940, for a period of six months or more in
 4 the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or
 5 the Coast Guard, or for a period of twenty-four months or
 6 more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induc-
 7 tion for training and service under this title, except after a
 8 declaration of war or national emergency made by the Con-
 9 gress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.”

10 SEC. 6. The first sentence of section 6 (h) of the Uni-
 11 versal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 611),
 12 as amended, is amended by inserting before the word “shall”
 13 in the second proviso the following: “except persons deferred
 14 at any time by reason of having been found to be physically
 15 or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining
 16 or induction stations”.

17 *That this Act may be cited as the “1955 Amendments to the*
 18 *Universal Military Training and Service Act”.*

19 TITLE I

20 SEC. 101. (a) Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Uni-
 21 versal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is
 22 amended (1) by inserting immediately after “Secretary of
 23 Defense;” the following: “members of the reserve com-
 24 ponents of the Armed Forces, while employed as veterinarians
 25 of the United States Department of Agriculture;” and (2)

1 by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence:
2 “Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on
3 active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in
4 the armed forces of a nation with which the United States
5 is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the
6 President, may be exempted from training and service, but
7 not from registration, in accordance with regulations pre-
8 scribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall
9 be granted to any person who is a national of a country
10 which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the
11 United States: Provided, That any active duty performed
12 prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of
13 a country allied with the United States during World War
14 II and with which the United States is associated in such
15 mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation
16 of such eighteen-month period.”.

17 (b) Subsection (b) of such section is amended (1) by
18 amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

19 “(3) Except as provided in section 4 (i) of this
20 Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
21 no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty
22 after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than
23 one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the
24 Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent
25 to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the conven-

1 ience of the Government after having served honorably
2 on active duty for a period of not less than six months in
3 the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps,
4 or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of
5 not less than twenty-four months (i) in the Public Health
6 Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast
7 and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for
8 training and service under this Act, except after a decla-
9 ration of war or national emergency made by the Con-
10 gress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.”,
11 and (2) by adding at the end of such subsection the following
12 new paragraph:

13 “(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
14 Act, no member of any of the Reserve components who
15 has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States
16 Department of Agriculture for a period of twenty-four
17 months from and after the date of enactment of this para-
18 graph shall be liable for induction for training and serv-
19 ice under this title, except after a declaration of war or
20 national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to
21 the date of enactment of this title.”

22 (c) Subsection (c) (2) (A) of such section is amended
23 by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence:
24 “No person who has or may be deferred under the provi-
25 sions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be

1 liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason
2 of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has at-
3 tained the thirtieth anniversary of the date of his birth.”.

4 (d) Subsection (h) of such section is amended by in-
5 serting immediately after “Provided further,” the following:
6 “That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricul-
7 tural commodity shall not be considered in determining the
8 deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employ-
9 ment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the
10 national health, safety, or interest: And provided further,”.

11 SEC. 102. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military
12 Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by strik-
13 ing out “July 1, 1955” wherever such date appears therein
14 and inserting in lieu thereof “July 1, 1959”.

15 SEC. 103. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act
16 of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out “July 1,
17 1955” wherever such date appears therein and inserting in
18 lieu thereof “July 1, 1959”.

19 TITLE II

20 SEC. 201. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act entitled “An
21 Act to amend the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended,
22 so as to provide for special registration, classification, and
23 induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist
24 categories, and for other purposes”, approved September 9,
25 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking

1 out “July 1, 1955” wherever such date appears therein and
 2 inserting in lieu thereof “July 1, 1957”.

3 SEC. 202. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of sec-
 4 tion 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service
 5 Act, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately after
 6 the word “subsection” the following: “(A) after he has at-
 7 tained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth,
 8 if subsequent to July 1, 1955, he applies for a commission
 9 in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is
 10 rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physi-
 11 cal disqualification, or (B)”.

12 SEC. 203. Section 203 of the Career Compensation
 13 Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by
 14 striking out “July 1, 1955” wherever it appears therein
 15 and inserting in lieu thereof “July 1, 1959”.

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals and by extending the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JUNE 14, 1955

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 17, 1955
For actions of June 16, 1955
84th-1st - No. 101

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill and selective service bill. Senate adopted conference report on salt-water research bill. House passed public works appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to transfer certain lands to Clemson College. House committee reported Federal pay bill.

SENATE

1. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 7219-34, 7243-63, 7266-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7267).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7270-6). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7276).
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7276-7).
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 7277-8).
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed nomination of John B. Hollister to be Director of the International Cooperation Administration (p. 7072, June 15).
6. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years (p. D564).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson indicated that the following bills may be among those to be considered today: S. 2097, transfer to USDA certain real property in the Virgin Islands; H. R. 2973, to transfer certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to the Ga. State Board of Education; H. R. 5188, prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices; S. 1472, financial assistance to desert land

entrymen; S. 1757, provide penalties for false grade marking; S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations; and S. 1400, to protect grain standards (p. 7278).

HOUSE

8. TRADE REGULATIONS. The Ways and Means Committee was authorized to file reports on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification; and H. R. 5560, which would provide for free importation of personal effects under government order (p. 7131).
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill (p. 7134). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
Passed with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, agreeing to an amendment to delete the authorization of a TVA steam plant (pp. 7134-7204). This bill provides appropriations for the Southwestern Power Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority (fertilizer and power interests), and certain flood-control, irrigation, and reclamation measures of the Interior and Army Departments.
10. RECLAMATION. Rep. Saylor suggested the disastrous effect the Echo Park reclamation project would have on the scenic value of the affected territory (pp. 7204-5).
11. LANDS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4280, to transfer certain submarginal lands under the Agriculture Department to Clemson College (H. Rept. 856) (p. 7208).
12. PERSONNEL. Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 67, the Federal pay bill (H. Rept. 857) (p. 7208).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced the following schedule for Mon., June 20: call of Consent Calendar; consideration of S. 67, Federal pay bill, under suspension of the rules; and other business (p. D566).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 20 (p. 7208).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. EXPORTS. S. 2256, by Sen. Fulbright, to authorize the guaranty of exports against certain risks of a political nature; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211). Remarks of author (pp. 7211-3).
16. WATER COMPACT. S. 2260, by Sen. Kerr (for himself and others), granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries; to Public Works Committee (p. 7211).
17. RUBBER. S. 2263, by Sen. Kilgore, to amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned facility at Institute, W. Va.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211).
18. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 6868, by Rep. Anfuso, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to authorize sales on credit; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7209).

jective is in keeping with your pledge of service for the Empire and its ex-servicemen, and with the American Legion's pledge of service for our country and for our comrades in arms who have sacrificed the most in its defense.

May the British Empire Service League and the American Legion continue to serve together in peace as our members served together in war.

Thank you.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 7, 1955]

LEGION HEAD GETS REBUKE FOR RED BLAST IN BRITAIN

LONDON, June 6.—Adm. Earl Mountbatten today rebuked National Commander Seaborn P. Collins, of the American Legion, for a speech blasting communism in general instead of concentrating on the welfare of ex-servicemen.

The reprimand came in Mountbatten's remarks to a conference of the British Empire ex-servicemen's league shortly after Collins warned the conference against Communist peace offensives.

Mountbatten, Britain's first sea lord and wartime commander in southeast Asia, told the gathering:

"I would point out to Mr. Collins that we confine ourselves to the ex-servicemen, which is the main objective of the league. It is outside politics."

Earlier, Collins launched into one of the bitterest condemnations of communism ever heard at a public meeting in Britain.

"The godless tyranny of communism is a more eternal and continuing threat to our existence as free nations than any which existed during the darkest hours of World War II," he told the delegates of 39 countries.

Admitting it would be more diplomatic to avoid discussion of communism, the American Legion commander said he, nevertheless, felt "compelled to meet the issue head-on."

"Appeasement will never stop aggression," he said. "We must not be deceived by continuous peace offensives."

"The Communist tactics may change from time to time to meet changing conditions, but their basic purpose never changes. We know this and we know you cannot do business with a blackmailer."

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator KARL MUNDT, Republican, of South Dakota, said here today he was "personally distressed" to read a published report indicating that American Legion National Commander Seaborn L. Collins was "rebuked" by Adm. Earl Mountbatten following a speech Collins made today before the British Empire Service League in London.

Admiral Mountbatten is head of the league, a veterans' organization comparable to the American Legion, and the news report from England said he tartly reminded Collins that the league "is concerned only with ex-veterans" after Collins had asked the British to remember Munich as the result of appeasement, and also spoke out against trading with Red China.

"I am glad that Collins had the candor to present the American viewpoint straight from the shoulder to fellow veterans in the United Kingdom," Senator MUNDT said in his comments today.

"As a member of the Senate investigations subcommittee, I want to say that our committee records show trading between non-Communist nations and Red China hit a new peak in January of this year—160 vessels participated which is the largest amount since the Korean war began.

"National Commander Collins did a great service in London by bringing this subject to the attention of the British, because 52

percent of those vessels trading with Red China in January were under British registry and flying the British flag.

"Despite the coolness of First Sea Lord, Adm. Earl Mountbatten, I am sure that careful consideration of all the facts by the British will lead them to realize their ships are only strengthening the economy of Red China.

"There is no question that this trade jeopardizes the future of the British possession of Hong Kong, and weakens the position of the free world in the entire Asiatic area today.

"The American people should congratulate Commander Collins for bringing to the British our firm opposition to this trade while American boys are still held in Red Chinese jails.

"Our British allies would do well to keep in mind that the great majority of American people are solidly behind the American Legion opinion as expressed by Commander Collins in London today."

AMERICAN LABOR IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, American labor is in the forefront of the battle against communism. The trade unions of our country realize that not only must an ideological war be won but that we must try to end the conditions of poverty, hunger and disease which are the swamps where communism has its main chance to breed.

The successful and intelligent participation by American labor, both of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in the recent International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is an inspiring story. The meeting was held in Vienna, Austria.

I ask that the Members of the Senate have the opportunity to read a splendid account of American labor's role in that meeting, as it appeared by Arnold Beichman in the June 13, 1955, issue of the New Leader under the appropriate title "United States Labor Assumes World Leadership."

This article helps to emphasize how determinedly and persistently our great labor organizations are fighting against the spread of communism. The leaders of labor know, however, that communism never will be stopped with speeches and oratory, but that an increase in the world's standard of living will serve to diminish the area in which communism might spread.

I also ask that an article from the same issue of the New Leader, by William E. Bohn, its executive editor, be reprinted. Its title is "Debs, Gompers and the Unions." Mr. Bohn underscores the conservative nature of many American unions, but he points to the great and steady list of achievements which these same unions have attained for American working men and women. This is another article which helps to show how unfair and distorted are current attacks upon American labor for socialism, radicalism, and similar charges.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES LABOR ASSUMES WORLD LEADERSHIP—INTERNATIONAL PARLEY OF FREE UNIONS A TRIUMPH FOR AFL, CIO

(By Arnold Beichman)

VIENNA.—On the afternoon of May 18, AFL President George Meany landed in Zurich, Switzerland, en route to the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Vienna. Due to the still unsolved horse-and-buggy complications of jet-age travel, he found himself without a reservation on the connecting flight to the Austrian capital.

Labor Columnist Victor Riesel, also en route to the ICFTU Congress but with a reservation in hand, offered it to Meany so that he could get to Vienna without delay. The AFL leader thanked him and said that he and his party had been traveling together from New York and that they'd all stick together. His party consisted of his wife, his secretary, Virginia Tehas, the Morris Noviks, and A. H. Raskin, the New York Times labor correspondent.

Meany then began checking on ways of getting to Vienna fast because the ICFTU sessions were about to begin and he wanted to be there. A plane charter was too much—\$900. The fastest and least expensive way was to rent a chauffeur-driven limousine, he discovered. A big Chrysler with jump seats was found and the six travelers plus driver jammed themselves into the car and left Zurich at 4 p. m. They drove all night with two stops—once for dinner and once at midnight for a beer and snack—with Meany in front, roadmaps out, discussing with the English-speaking chauffeur the best non-mountainous route to Vienna.

They arrived at 6:15 the next morning. After checking in at the United States-occupied Bristol Hotel, Meany ran into Irving Brown, AFL representative in Europe who had been substituting for him on the ICFTU Executive Board. A quick breakfast conference fill-in ensued, then Meany went off to church, returned at 8 o'clock, grabbed 4 hours sleep and by early afternoon had convened a meeting of the North American delegation to the biennial ICFTU conclave.

It is quite likely that if a member of Meany's old Bronx plumbers' local were to hear this narrative, he'd probably wonder what all the scramble was to get to a labor conference several thousands of miles away from the Yankee Stadium. It's quite likely that members of other AFL and CIO unions reading in their labor papers that Dave Dubinsky, Jack Potofsky, Dave MacDonald, Jack Knight, Charley MacGowan, Victor Reuther, James B. Carey, Dave Beck and others were assembling in Vienna, would muse about the joys of being a traveling union official and sardonically ask: Is this trip necessary?

They should have seen their union chiefs at work here these past 10 days. While conventions are conventions, the ICFTU conference is incredibly different from the usual American union convention. Everything at the ICFTU sessions is in four official languages—English, French, Spanish and German. At plenary sessions, delegates are equipped with portable radio receivers and earphones and there is simultaneous interpretations of speeches. But in committee rooms, where major give-and-take discussions take place, translation is consecutive for technical reasons, and, since not every interpreter can handle four languages, it means long delays when a Spanish-speaking delegate takes the floor. First comes the translation into English while the German and French interpreters listen (they know no Spanish), and then they translate for committee members who know neither Spanish nor English.

All this narrative is intended to demonstrate the growing and determined and patient absorption in international free trade unionism which today possesses

American trade union leaders. The ICFTU executive board is a place where Meany's vote is the equal of the vote of the colorfully-garbed member from the Gold Coast or the schoolmaster turned unionist from India and everybody gets his say in four languages. It is this dedication to free trade unionism by American labor leaders which is transforming the ICFTU into a militant and increasingly influential force in world affairs.

The close rapport between the AFL and CIO throughout the conference, a harbinger of their certain merger December 5, was striking. It meant a vast spurt in influence of American labor in a field where traditionally it had been apathetic.

The 6-year-old ICFTU is today in business to stay after a rather rocky infancy. It has teeth now, as the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions, whose headquarters in this anti-Communist city resemble a mausoleum, has discovered. What is more important is that American labor at this Congress demonstrated a maturity and political sagacity which made it the No. 1 delegation. The hard-core anticommunism of American labor was demonstrated in resolution after resolution, and in the kind of actions that were taken.

It was the United States delegation which insisted that a worldwide organizing campaign be undertaken by the ICFTU in underdeveloped areas of the world where a belated industrial revolution is creating a landless proletariat without any trade union protection against low wages, long hours, and job insecurity. The congress voted unanimously to create the post of director of organization. Meany and representatives of the British Trade Union Congress and of Pakistan labor were named as a sub-committee to hunt and are now hunting for the man to fill the job.

When the question of money to finance this organizing campaign arose, the North American delegation and the British obtained congressional action for per capita increases so that about \$500,000 will be available by next year. Money, muscle, and know-how is what United States labor pledged to provide in return for action.

Politically, the United States delegation successfully pressed for an uncompromising line against totalitarianism—the Tito and Franco variety as well as the more durable Moscow version. It helped bring about support for rearmament among some West European labor leaders, commemoration of the June 17, 1953, uprising of East German workers, and a warning to ICFTU affiliated groups which had accepted Tito unions as members.

Let me be clear. It was not an American labor steamroller. It was not a pax—or bellum—Americana. It was the dynamic influence plus intelligent diplomacy of United States and Canadian labor leaders, representing 16 million workers, which put the delegation in the top slot. That plus the fact that men like Meany, Potofsky, Dublinsky, Brown, Michael Ross, Jay Lovestone, and others had done their homework and knew what they were about.

It is easy to get overenthusiastic about American labor abroad. After all, interest in this aspect of trade unionism as far as American workers are concerned is something new in the United States and old in countries like Great Britain, Germany, or France, where Socialist International traditions are more than a memory. The real test of any enthusiasm for what has been accomplished at the ICFTU Congress will be whether the American delegates return to forget their pledges because of more pressing domestic problems (this is what some veteran observers sardonically prophesy), or whether Meany's assurance, "We're here to stay," is fully implemented. My prediction is that during the next 2 years, the century-old international labor movement will find Amer-

ican unionism far more active than ever before.

The practical problem is trained manpower in a field where American labor participation in the past has been slight. For example, there are few linguists in United States labor, an area of knowledge which is important in international work. British labor, with its far-flung dominion interests and moral dilemmas over colonialism, has such manpower resources. That is why several United States delegates here have already begun thinking about setting up some kind of academy to train youthful American labor officials, on the business agent level, to go out into Asia or Africa to do the important grass-roots organizing work under the ICFTU banner.

And to conclude this travel report of United States labor leaders—Meany, by the time this is published, will have had a Papal audience, conferred with Italy's President Gronchi and Premier Scelba, Chancellor Adenauer, Erich Ollenhauer and German labor leaders, Foreign Minister Pinay and General Gruenther in Paris; Dubinsky is in Israel as the honored guest of Hlstaadrut; Potofsky is in Geneva at the ILO meeting along with Mike Ross of the CIO; Mike Quill is in Eire, not only to taste the ould sod but to talk ICFTU to Irish labor; and the only reason some other top leaders aren't in Europe is because there are sticky negotiations underway in steel, auto and electrical manufacturing.

And, if any United States union member asks what good all this is doing him, the answer he'll get is, "Brother, if we don't do this job with the ICFTU, the Commies will do it for us."

THE HOME FRONT (By William E. Bohn)

DEBS, GOMPERS, AND THE UNIONS

On May 23, I undertook a rapid-fire commentary on the history of American trade unionism. I sketched the AFL and CIO in terms of their most conspicuous leaders. The men who led these organizations were, of course, Samuel Gompers, William Green, George Meany, John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, and Walter Reuther. The main struggle of these men was, of course, against the employers, who, for most of the time, did their best to prevent the organization of the working class. But I mentioned, too, another struggle which they carried on against other enemies who attacked from the rear. In this list I included Daniel De Leon, William D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, and William Z. Foster.

I knew that when I included the beloved Debs in this unpleasant lineup I was asking for trouble. And very promptly it came. Pierre DeNio writes me from Rock Rift, N. Y.:

"How can you mention Debs in the same day with those other men? Debs was a kind, gentle man who gave his life to the working men and women of America. He never asked them to do anything that was not for the best interests of everyone. More than that, he never asked them to do what he would not himself do first. * * *

"Of course, Gompers did a great job as far as he was able to understand the needs. He did it at a time when it had to be done if the workers were to escape literal slavery. * * * The harm that Gompers did, along with the good, came from his very early planting in the minds of labor men the notion * * * that they should under no circumstances have anything to do with politics. That became an obsession which still holds too strongly to this day. * * *

"Whenever labor was strong enough on the industrial field to force some concession from the employers, these latter had only to go to Washington to the very men labor had elected to office and get a law passed that would wipe out * * * the dearly bought

benefits. Under his leadership, we rewarded our enemies and punished our friends. * * *

"The only thing that ever swung the labor movement away from Gompers' position was the depression beginning in 1929. Then came Roosevelt and Wagner. We soon had the Wagner Act giving us the right to organize, and various sorts of social legislation. Then and only then * * * union members saw that politics was a must if they wished to survive.

"Really, what did the AFL amount to at that time? A couple of million members of whom the great unwashed had never heard. Today, because of political action—and that alone—we have our powerful and somewhat enlightened membership. Most of the leaders who today guide the labor movement got their education and perspective in the old Socialist movement. Roosevelt told Frances Perkins in the first days of the New Deal that they would have to do something quick to relieve the distress or the Socialists would take over.

"Think what labor has gone through during the years you mention. They have spent millions of hard-earned dollars and shed much blood during strikes and lockouts. Invariably they have been beaten, reviled, and jailed by the very officers whom they have put into office. Mr. Gompers told them that they would get into trouble if they had anything to do with politics. Of this you may rest assured. Until the working people of this country elect men of their own, they will get stringent antilabor laws."

Let us take Mr. DeNio's second point first. He asserts with heat that Samuel Gompers told his members to stay out of politics. Gompers, of course, did nothing of the sort. He fought like a tiger against allowing any political clique to take charge of his federation. But he urged his people to get into political campaigns. It was largely through his efforts that Woodrow Wilson was elected—and that victory gave us our first new deal. When the trade-union men of a later day voted for Roosevelt and stood by him they were following the precepts of their old leader. What Gompers was against was third partyism. His instinct for politics was deep and true.

But I feel sure the honor of receiving this letter came to me because of my mention of Eugene V. Debs. I wish I had space for a discussion of Debs' impact on the labor movement. This man, whom I knew well, had all of the good qualities with which my correspondent has endowed him—and many more. He had romantic courage. He was willing to die for the working class. He did go to jail for it. He had every great quality but good judgment. In organizing the American Railway Union and going into the Pullman strike, he led his followers up a blind alley. In the end he was adored by men whom he left out in the wilderness without jobs or organization. During all of this time he was denouncing the Railway Brotherhoods and the AFL, and in the end it was these comparatively conservative organizations which have really served the needs of the American workingman and have brought him along on the road to a better day.

EXTENSION OF DRAFT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 554, H. R. 3005.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct cer-

tain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act of July 1, 1959.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, the pending business comes before the Senate by way of a majority report of the Committee on Armed Services, and it proposes to extend the regular draft and the so-called doctor draft. This is the fourth time since V-J Day the Senate has been compelled to direct its attention to such legislation and to certain provisions of law which are an integral part of the entire defense structure. I am sure it is unnecessary for me to say to the Members of the Senate that unless the measure is enacted, the authority to induct regular registrants as well as the authority to induct special registrants will expire on the 30th day of this month.

The administration has strongly urged that the regular draft be extended for a period of 4 years and the doctor draft for a period of 2 years.

It would serve no useful purpose for me to reiterate at this time on the floor of the Senate statements which have been made here repeatedly as we have considered extending the draft act. I doubt that I could say anything which has not been said on previous occasions. We have all come to recognize that the regular draft is the keystone of the arch of our national defense. Without it our entire defense structure would fall. Senators should not delude themselves with reference to the number of men who might be drafted each month. The fact that the draft is on the books has caused young men who desired to select their own branch of the service, voluntarily, in unprecedented numbers, to fill up the ranks without its being necessary to draft large numbers.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill as amended by the Armed Services Committee provides for a 4-year extension of the regular draft. We likewise extend for 4 years the Dependents Assistance Act and the \$100 monthly incentive pay for doctors. The bill likewise provides for a 2-year extension of the doctor draft.

Mr. President, if world conditions should remain as they are today the Senate will unfortunately be called upon in future days again to consider the extension of this measure. If we are to maintain a force of nearly 3 million men for from 10 to 20 years, or for whatever period the cold war makes it necessary to maintain our forces to protect our institutions, I would not have the people of the United States understand that because we are extending the draft for 4 years they should consider that there is not likely to be another extension in 1959.

Similarly, Mr. President, I cannot definitely assure the Senate that the doctor draft will not require further extension in 1957. I do not believe a single Member of this body is willing to take a

chance on denying adequate medical and dental care to the boys we are drafting into our armed services.

In the committee hearings we demanded on the part of those who opposed the extension of the doctor draft the most unequivocal guaranty that adequate and skilled medical and dental care would be available. Witnesses who appeared before the committee in opposition to the extension of the draft were told by members of the committee that we could not go before the Senate and recommend that the doctor draft be ended unless we had the most unequivocal assurance and the most clearcut evidence that sufficient doctors would be available without a draft.

A reading of the record of the hearings before the committee will show that the doctors themselves were divided in their opinion on that score. Representatives of groups of doctors, all of whom were members of the American Medical Association, testified strongly in favor of the extension of the doctor draft and advised the Senate and the Congress not to take any chances by permitting it to expire.

So, Mr. President, I, for one, feel that before it will be willing to see the so-called doctor draft expire, Congress will insist upon having not only assurances but definite evidence that the men we take from their homes into the military service will not suffer for lack of medical care.

Mr. President, there are several collateral subjects dealt with in the bill which are of perhaps lesser importance than the basic proposition, but concerning which I feel it is appropriate to comment briefly so that the Members of the Senate may be fully informed.

In the first place, Mr. President, the bill amends existing law with respect to the manner of determining agricultural deferments. Under current presidential regulations, local boards consider all facts concerning a registrant's essentiality to agriculture, including the total supply of a particular crop.

The bill as it came to us and as we bring it to the Senate provides that the status of an agricultural commodity may not be taken into consideration, either for denying or granting deferments.

Next, Mr. President, the bill reduces from 35 to 30 the cut-off age for induction liability of the National Guard men. A number of Senators have discussed this provision of the bill with me, and I know it has been the subject of a number of communications with Members of this body. Under the law as it stands today, with the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act, a young man who enlisted in the National Guard prior to attaining age 18½, and who has served satisfactorily, would be deferred from induction into the regular Armed Forces.

The bill as it came to us from the House reduced the age from 35 to 26. The committee, after considering all phases of the matter, fixed the age at 30, primarily, I may say, for the reason that we did not think a National Guard man, essential as he is to the defense of our country, patriotic as he is in his desire to serve, should be allowed the same period as a man who goes into the Air

Force or the Navy for 4 years, or into the Marine Corps for 3 years, or into the Army for 2 years. We felt that National Guard men should not have a shorter period of service than men who are compelled to leave their homes and go away for 4 years of military service. The age of 30 is a compromise between the existing law providing for 35 and the House bill providing for 26.

Another provision of the bill deals with physicians and dentists who apply for commissions, but who are rejected solely because they are physically disqualified. The bill proposes that beginning July 1, 1955, a person who applies for a commission as physician, dentist, or allied specialist, but who is rejected on the sole ground of physical disqualification, shall not be liable for induction after he attains the age of 35.

I should like to point out that, as written, the language is quite restrictive, inasmuch as it covers only persons who apply hereafter for commissions; and they must apply as physicians, dentists, or allied specialists.

Another provision of the bill deals with a problem which I feel certain all Members of the Senate have found to be most perplexing. Oftentimes individuals have been inducted into the service or have voluntarily enlisted at some time during the past 8 or 10 years, and have served for less than the 2-year minimum draft period. Such individuals served in good faith, and in most cases they assumed, when they were discharged before the 24 months had expired, that they had done what their country had asked them to do.

However, since the present law provides no specific minimum under 2 years, these young men have in numerous cases been inducted for a second time into the Armed Forces.

The committee felt that this situation should be clarified. The bill which has been reported provides that a man who has been discharged after having served honorably for a period of not less than 12 months, or one who has served for a period of 6 months or more, but who has been discharged purely for the convenience of the Government, shall thereafter be exempt from induction or reinduction, except in time of war or national emergency.

The bill deals, likewise, with several collateral problems which relate to credit for prior military service or previous nonmilitary activity in programs essential to the national welfare.

Under the existing law, nationals of those nations which were allied to the United States during World War II receive credit for their military service in computing eligibility or exemption from our own draft on the ground of prior military service if such service occurred before June 24, 1948. This covers our hot-war allies.

The committee felt that it was reasonable to permit young men who served for a specific time with a nation associated with the United States in mutual defense activities to be exempt from induction, so far as it does not discriminate against persons who served with our own Armed Forces.

For that reason, at the instance of the Department of State, the bill provides, but only on a reciprocal basis, that any alien national in this country who had served at least 18 months since June 24, 1948, on active duty in the armed forces of a nation associated with the United States in mutual defense activities shall be exempt from induction into our Armed Forces. In computing this 18-month period, service prior to June 24, 1948, may be counted where performed in the armed services of a country allied with the United States during World War II, and currently associated with us in mutual defense activities.

Finally, the committee has taken cognizance of the fact that although the bill amends the present law to provide that a young man who served 12 months in our Armed Forces shall not be liable for induction or reinduction, the House version of the bill did not provide any form of credit for service in the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Nor did it take into account those Reserve officers who serve with the Department of Agriculture in the vitally important programs currently being carried out by that Department. To correct that situation, the bill now under consideration provides that a commissioned officer who served for 24 months or more in these programs, all of which are so intimately related to our welfare and security, shall not then or subsequently be liable for induction.

It should be noted, however, that these persons all occupy commissioned status, and may be ordered to active military service in time of war or national emergency.

I deem it unnecessary, Mr. President, to labor the Senate with the cold facts of international relations today, which make it absolutely essential that we give our approval to the extension of this all-important measure. Those conditions are evident to all of us.

There may be times of hardship. It is impossible to deal with as many human beings as are caught in the draft without there being some injustices, yea, even discriminations; but, after all, we have a common stake and a common purpose to make certain that our Nation remains free. Without remaining strong, we cannot remain free. Experience has taught us that without extending the Selective Service Act, we cannot remain strong.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. During the hearings on the draft law, the junior Senator from Utah indicated that, if necessary, he would propose an amendment to section 16 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for the purpose of clarifying the exempt status of those persons called to serve as ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Mormon—assigned to serve in the missions of the church. The reason for my concern was that although selective service has always considered that the young men of this church, who are ordained as minis-

ters and assigned to serve in the missions of the church, were within the definition of "ministers of religion" as defined in section 16 (g) of the act, some local boards and State administrators have failed to recognize the IV-D status of these ministers, and in those cases the Director has had to rely on appeal procedure in order to get the proper classification.

I was happy to note the committee's recognition of this problem on page 12 of the report on this bill, which I should like to read into the RECORD at this time:

The junior Senator from Utah, the Honorable WALLACE F. BENNETT, appeared before the committee in connection with a possible amendment to section 16 (g) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to specifically insure the exemption of those persons called as ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) and assigned to serve in the missions of the church. Assurances are given in writing by the Director of Selective Service to the Senator from Utah reflected that such amendment was unnecessary inasmuch as Selective Service considers that these individuals are already entitled to IV-D classification under existing law. The letter referred to and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel appear in the printed hearings.

From this report I would judge that the committee has taken cognizance of the fact that General Hershey considers any clarifying amendment unnecessary inasmuch as these ministers are in fact already entitled to IV-D status under existing law, and that the committee shares this belief.

I should like to ask the Senator if he can confirm my interpretation of the committee report.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to do so; but I think the clear statement in the committee report confirms it on behalf of the entire committee. The matter was discussed and was subject to hearing. General Hershey strongly supported the position taken by the junior Senator from Utah. The committee undertook to do so in the language of the report which the Senator from Utah has just read.

Mr. BENNETT. I appreciate the opportunity to transfer that interpretation to the RECORD on the floor of the Senate, with the assistance of my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I am grateful for the privilege.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, is it appropriate at this time to offer an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will first state the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed by the committee to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Serv-

ice Act, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting immediately after "Secretary of Defense;" the following: "members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture;" and (2) by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such 18-month period."

(b) Subsection (b) of such section is amended (1) by-amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Except as provided in section 4 (1) of this act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than 1 year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than 6 months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than 24 months (i) in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

and (2) by adding at the end of such subsection the following new paragraph:

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no member of any of the Reserve components who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

(c) Subsection (c) (2) (A) of such section is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person who has or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the 30th anniversary of the date of his birth."

(d) Subsection (h) of such section is amended by inserting immediately after "Provided further," the following: "That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *And provided further*,"

SEC. 102. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

SEC. 103. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Sections 4 and 7 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes", approved September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1957."

SEC. 202. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 4 (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately after the word "subsection" the following: "(A) after he has attained the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth, if subsequent to July 1, 1955, he applies for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B)."

SEC. 203. Section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 6, line 3, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 6, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "thirtieth" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-eighth."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania to the committee amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will yield for a moment, I should like to make a comment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. The amendment is offered for the purpose of aiding the National Guard. I think one of the most important factors in America's plan of national defense is a strong National Guard and a strong Reserve. With the 35-year age limit, it was most difficult to get recruits for the National Guard, and I think the Reserve has also had its difficulties.

I would like to have seen the age made 26, but the committee has given this question very careful consideration, and the members feel that would be too low an age.

National defense in America is going to cost enormous amounts of money for many years in the future. Personally, I should like to see us in the United States have the courage to provide for universal military training, under a plan whereby after spending a certain amount of time in the Regular Army, a man would have no further obligation, and after spending a certain amount of time in the National Guard or Re-

serve, he would have completed his obligation. In my judgment, that would be the fair thing to do. I think the idea of universal military training is American. Everyone would thus have an equal obligation to the United States of America. But it seems as if we are not ready as yet to adopt universal military training.

I appreciate very much the distinguished Senator from Georgia's accepting the amendment. I sincerely hope we will be able to get a provision along this line when the bill goes to conference.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to advert briefly to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania and to the amendment he has proposed.

This is a difficult problem, and I am well aware of the practical aspects of it. I have always earnestly supported the National Guard. I think it is a vital element in our national defense picture. Personally, I think the age of 30 is about fair in connection with the Regular service which a man is called upon to render with a liability of 8 years, and the possibility of being required to leave his home for 4 years and go off to a foreign land.

Certain members of the committee were concerned about the question, and thought the age of 30 was too high. I think this amendment will be agreeable to the committee. I know it will be agreeable to the members of the committee with whom I have discussed the question to accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, who made for himself a very fine record in the National Guard, up to the rank of general.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for his openmindedness on this question, because I have had many communications from the commanding general of the Oregon National Guard, Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, who said, in a telegram, that if the limit of liability age were left at 30, it would make it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain enlistments, in view of currently reduced draft quotas.

I know I speak for him and the other members of the National Guard, and I thank the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services for agreeing to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I simply wish to endorse what the chairman of the committee has said. I, too, shall agree to accept the amendment changing the age to 28. Perhaps that age is fairer when we take into consideration the problems the National Guard may face in getting volunteers to serve, if the liability or responsibility is for 10 years.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I also wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Georgia, the chairman of the committee. I have discussed with him previously the question of the effect on the National Guard of the extension of the Draft Act, with particular reference to the age of enrollees. The adjutant general of Kansas has expressed concern over the problem. As one interested in the National Guard, I wish to assure the Senator from Georgia that I am glad he has accepted the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota, who is an able and active member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I, too, am glad to see the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania accepted, because it goes in the direction which I took in the committee when we were working on the matter. However, I think it points up the fact that we need to look at the age limit in the whole field of draft liability.

I may first say that I have never served under any chairman of any committees in the Senate for whom I have greater respect than I have for the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who was his predecessor as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I certainly have been glad to have had the benefit of their wisdom and their judicious observations when it comes to dealing with matters which arise in the Armed Services Committee. We are correcting what I feel has been a defect which has developed in the operation of selective service with respect to the National Guard. I regret we are not attempting similar action with regard to the age of liability for selective service generally. I say that because I have the feeling that we are injuring the national service in respect to men who have engineering degrees and men who are associated with industry in important positions today by continuing the age of liability to 35 for those who have had deferment.

One might say we are taking the relatively easy course in simply making an extension of the draft. That is my conviction. The people of the country hardly realize that the manpower pool for the draft has grown at the rate which it has because of the increased birth rate in this country.

I have figures before me which indicate the number of boys who have become or who will become of draft age in each year from 1950 to 1960.

In 1950 the number of boys who became of draft age was 1,070,000.

In 1951 it was 1,040,000.

In 1952 it was 1,060,000.

In 1953, it was 1,090,000.

In 1954, it was 1,120,000.

In 1955, it will be 1,130,000.

In 1956, it will be 1,150,000.

In 1957, it will be 1,190,000.

In 1958, it will be 1,200,000.

In 1959, it will be 1,220,000.

In 1960, it will be 1,290,000.

One result of the increased birth rate is that we are having a manpower pool for the draft which is far in excess of the requirements of the service.

Today we were told by Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, who is Executive Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, that 1,500,000 boys are in the military manpower pool awaiting physical examination or induction. That might be cause for congratulation from one standpoint, but it should be realized that with draft pools running only 10,000 a month, we are deferring a great many men, and by extending service liability to age 35 we are creating a prolonged period of uncertainty for men in the ages from 26 to 35, including a great many men who are engaged in the engineering and the scientific fields.

If there is one thing which must impress itself on anyone who has studied manpower problems, it is that today the great shortage of manpower and the great need for manpower are in the engineering and scientific fields. One has only to read the Sunday newspapers and look at the classified section to see the lengths to which engineering companies are going to attract young men.

I said to the committee that a few days ago there was in my office a young man who had just finished college. He told me that the lowest salary offered to him, now that he has a bachelor's degree in engineering, was \$5,400, and that he had been canvassed by the representatives of several engineering firms who, in addition to offering him a salary of \$5,400 a year, were offering him membership in a country club, a month's vacation, promises of travel, and many other things, if he would sign up with their companies.

The other day I also saw figures indicating that the engineers are at the top of the list, in terms of the offers being made to college graduates this year.

Dr. Meyerhoff, who appeared before the committee as a representative of the Manpower Commission, told us that in 1954, 54,000 engineers were graduated in Soviet Russia, whereas in the same year a little more than 19,000 engineers were graduated from accredited institutions in the United States. Furthermore, Dr. Meyerhoff pointed out that about 4,300 engineers were graduated in the United States in all fields of science, whereas the Soviet equivalent was from 7,400 to 7,500.

Even those figures do not tell the whole story, because in scientific fields we are using engineers for the construction of highways. Approximately 32,000 additional engineers will be required for the highway program the Senate already has endorsed. In addition, trained engi-

neers are required for the construction of television sets, automobiles, and many other articles.

So the graduate pool of engineers in the United States has many other demands made upon it, in addition to the demands for engineers for the production of airplanes and electronic devices of one kind or another.

I feel very definitely that in failing to establish a new cutoff date for men who have liability for military service, we are adding to the uncertainty of those who are in the engineering field, and are handicapping ourselves.

At one point in the testimony given to the committee, I noticed figures showing that approximately 32 percent of the men between the ages of 26 and 35, who are employed for their engineering talents by various production firms in the United States, still have draft liability. I recognize that the easy argument is, "Well, they were deferred because they were in college or because they were necessary to some particular activity or industry." But the continued extension of draft liability up to age 35 is, I feel, a mistake, when we do not make some directive to guide the Selective Service Boards and the Director of the Selective Service System, so as to insure the availability of these young men for scientific pursuits or for the engineering vocations to which they have committed themselves.

The Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission suggested an amendment which would establish a cutoff date of, I think, 26 years of age, if I correctly remember the amendment. I was sorry the committee did not see fit to adopt the amendment I offered for that purpose.

I recognize that on the floor of the Senate, when the committee to which a measure of this kind has been referred, fails to report an amendment dealing with a subject which has so many ramifications as this one does, it is practically impossible to have such an amendment adopted, particularly at 7:15 in the evening, when many Members are not available to consider it.

Therefore, Mr. President, I have decided not to offer an amendment at this time. But I wish to make the very definite assertion that it is the responsibility of the Congress to examine the age limits—both the lower limit and the upper limit—and to consider the matter in the light of the need for greater assurance that these men can be exempted, so they will be able to take engineering courses and, after having taken them, will be available for industry and for engineering pursuits.

I wish to express the hope that if the Armed Services Committee takes up the proposals for a Reserve program, it will broaden its inquiry and make a real examination of the entire manpower problem. The legislative situation being what it is, Mr. President, I doubt that we shall be able, before adjourning in the latter part of July, to give this subject the consideration it should receive. But certainly it should be explored fully and completely; and before the 84th Congress completes its work, I hope we

can present to the Congress a comprehensive manpower bill, not merely dealing with a simple extension of selective service, but also giving consideration to the needs of the country for scientifically trained men, for engineers, and having due regard for the civil economy, along with the military manpower needs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, the statement made by Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, on behalf of the Engineering Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council and the Scientific Manpower Commission, when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Armed Services on June 9, 1955.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My name is Howard A. Meyerhoff. I am a geologist by profession, but at present I am serving as Executive Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission. This statement is being made on behalf of the Commission and also on behalf of our companion organization, the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council. These two groups have a combined membership of approximately 340,000 persons, which are the backbone, and represent a substantial fraction of, the engineering and scientific community of the United States. Attached to our testimony are folders that list the constituent societies and describe the work of the two Commissions.

We are firmly convinced that the military strength of the United States must be maintained, and that its maintenance depends upon an adequately manned, active Military Establishment, and upon a Ready Reserve of sufficient size to meet any emergency that may confront us. These two requirements are, in our judgment, inseparable, and we regret that the legislation under consideration in these hearings deals with only one—the assurance of an adequate regular Military Establishment through the extension of the regular draft.

Although we heartily agree that the present law (cited as the Universal Military Training and Service Act) must be extended, we believe it should be extended with modifications that take full cognizance of the changes that have occurred since its original passage in 1948 and its extension, with amendments, in 1950 and 1951. In the latter years the Nation was involved in armed conflict, and it was also confronted with a shortage of military manpower. During the 4 years that have since elapsed both these conditions have changed, and the statistical data that have been incorporated in Committee Print No. 1, which was prepared for the use of this committee in considering H. R. 3005 and H. R. 6057, reveal a current situation which, in our judgment, will preclude the simple extension of a draft law that was adapted to conditions existing 4 years ago. Now, for example, there are more than 1,500,000 men in the military manpower pool awaiting physical examination or induction. Within a single year the numbers of available personnel have increased by 450,000. The age of induction has risen from the statutory 18.5 to 21.5; and if the law is merely extended, without taking this growing surplus into consideration, the age of induction would be well in excess of 24 years before the expiration of the act on July 1, 1959.

The present law also imposes a special liability upon certain groups of men. It provides (in sec. 6 (h)) "that persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for

training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this act until the 35th anniversary of the date of their birth." Let us see upon whom this special liability falls: First of all, it falls upon those persons who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and who, to meet the exacting demands of farming even for a single season, have sought deferment; second, it hits those teachers, skilled laborers, scientists, engineers, and administrators whose services were found to be so indispensable that their employers sought and obtained deferment for them; third, it falls upon those young men who, while waiting for a long-delayed induction call, made good use of their time by continuing their studies and who sought to complete their university work through deferment rather than have it interrupted at an inopportune time by military service.

If he is questioned on the subject, General Hershey will, I am sure, tell you that it is absolutely impossible, under the present law, for all physically and mentally fit young men to serve because there are so many more than our Armed Forces can utilize. Each month 46,000 young men reach military age and the number is going up. Even with the abnormally high physical and mental standards that are being applied by the Armed Forces, only 12,000 of these 46,000 will be classified as IV-F. Of the remaining 34,000, only 10,000 per month are being called to service under the law, and even if generous allowance is made for the numbers of volunteers to the several branches of the service a substantial surplus is being added to the unutilized pool of military manpower each month. Under this law, then, more than a quarter of our men are being exempted for physical and mental reasons and an equal number will escape service because they are in excess of military requirements. The surplus will, moreover, increase rapidly with each successive year.

Yet, in the face of this paradoxical situation, the farmers, the skilled laborers, the engineers, the scientists, the teachers, and the students—the very people we may need more urgently elsewhere—are marked for service and are held liable for 9 years longer than those young men who are deemed to have no special qualifications for deferment. Gentlemen, in this respect, the law inadvertently has become highly discriminatory and exceedingly dangerous if we are to preserve our economic and industrial supremacy.

This committee is no less concerned with the adequacy of our technological defenses than are the Engineering and Scientific Manpower commissions. In fact, in 1951 this committee had the foresight to point to the urgent and continuing need to preserve and to build up our technological strength. It stressed this need in title 1, section 1, of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Unfortunately, our technological manpower is now in far more precarious position than is our military manpower. There is an acute shortage of the former and an embarrassing surplus of the latter.

At the moment we are not engaged in any military struggle, though we must remain prepared for one. On the other hand, we are engaged in a technological struggle in which our slight lead is seriously threatened. The severe manpower limitations under which we are working can readily be demonstrated: Our universities report that for each engineer and scientist graduated this month there are five jobs available. Beginning salaries have again increased and are at an all-time high for technologically trained men. Just Tuesday of this week I heard Mr. Kaufman, of the Atomic Energy Commission, report that, if the applications of atomic energy are to proceed at an optimum rate, 40,000 additional scientists and engineers will be required by the AEC and

by industry within the next 2 years. Yet, the total 2-year output of our colleges and universities in all fields of science and engineering will be a scant 60,000, to be distributed among industry, education, and Government. In studying President Eisenhower's roadbuilding program, highway engineers discovered that it will require 32,000 more civil engineers than exist.

Information in the Commission's files provides some interesting facts about many companies that are engaged in military research, development, and production. One of these companies has 14,000 employees, of which 1,286 are engineers or scientists. The average age of these 1,286 specialists is 32, and 380, or 29 percent of them, have a military obligation. Another company, with 13,317 employees, has 1,098 scientists and engineers of average age 30. Of these, 350, or 32 percent, have military obligations. Still a third, with 18,000 on its payroll has 2,143 scientists and engineers of average age 30.2. Of the latter, 503, or 23 percent, have military obligations—and this company is 98 percent occupied on defense electronic work. The current annual report of the Republic Aviation Corp. reveals graphically the extent to which research requirements in defense industries have increased. In 1940 it required 17,000 engineering man-hours to develop a military airplane. In 1955 a modern jet fighter required 1,380,000 engineering man-hours for its development; and the company predicts, from designs already on its drawing boards, that this figure will increase to 2,150,000 man-hours by the year 1960.

In view of these facts, we believe it imperative to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act drastically in several particulars, so as to assure the maintenance of our technological strength as well as our military strength. To this end we recommend:

1. That all men who have already reached age 26 and who have been deferred for occupational or educational reasons be relieved of further military liability.

2. That the proviso in section 6 (h), which makes men who have been deferred liable for military service until age 35, be deleted from the act.

3. That the Selective Service System be specifically given the discretion and the responsibility of selecting men for service or for deferment in accordance with the agricultural, educational, and industrial needs of the Nation, as defined in the present revised lists, and in subsequent revisions of the lists, of critical occupations and essential activities. This objective will be accomplished by writing into the bill the amendments contained in S. 969, proposed by Senator FLANDERS.

4. That this committee make provision in section 4 (d) (3) for a 6-month training period, on a voluntary basis for men under 19, and on an assignment basis under regulations established by the President for those over 19 who are filling critical occupations in essential activities. Only by some such provision will every American male have the privilege of serving his country in uniform.

5. That section 4 (d) (3) be further amended to provide that the reserve shall be screened into ready and standby components; that individuals in the Ready Reserve who possess critical skills shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve in accordance with regulations promulgated by the President; and that the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for additional military service be determined by the Director of Selective Service in accordance with regulations promulgated by the President.

These changes are dictated by the exigencies of the present situation, which involves a rapidly increasing military manpower pool, a steadily rising age of induction, an inade-

quate supply of scientific and technological manpower, and a broadening avenue of escape especially for young men who lack skills that are urgently needed for the national welfare and security. It is our misfortune that we cannot create new scientists and engineers by a simple process of induction. We must persuade individual men to enter those careers and then must wait 4 to 7 years while they acquire the training that will enable them to undertake productive work. Under these circumstances, we cannot afford to waste a single bit of our technological manpower. Nor in the national interest can we—nor do we want to—relieve any of them from the duty and privilege of every citizen to bear arms for his country.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from South Dakota. In the hearings before the committee, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota and especially the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] went very fully into the question of skilled technicians and the shortage which impends in the United States. I think there is a real shortage. Just how to relieve it and just how the draft has caused the shortage of engineers, are debatable questions.

As the Senator from South Dakota has said, there are many ramifications of this question. We have constantly to examine into these matters. Within a very few years there have been great changes in the manpower pool in the United States.

In 1951, when we were dealing with the so-called depression crop of young persons subject to the draft, we had to reduce the minimum age from 19 to 18½, in order to get enough young men to meet the requirements of Selective Service, and then we were scraping the very bottom of the barrel.

Today, it looks as if there might be an excess number, and that more young men than will be required for the military service will be reaching the age of service.

Certainly it is our responsibility to keep in touch with this entire subject—not only with the aspect of it affecting scientific technicians, whom the Senator from South Dakota has discussed in some detail, but also with all other aspects of the Selective Service System. That comes within the purview of the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee. Speaking as the one who at this time occupies the position of chairman of the committee, I wish to state that I will welcome the advice, assistance, and legislative suggestions of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] in the effort to find concrete means of approaching relief in connection with this subject. Knowing as I do the ability of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, I am sure he will bring to us his legislative suggestions.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I appreciate the kind remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

In order to nail down for the RECORD the specific suggestion which was made, I should like to read, from page 55 of the hearings, a statement and a question. The question was asked by the

Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] at the time when Dr. Meyerhoff appeared before the committee. I now read from page 55 of the hearings:

Senator ERVIN. Your main suggestion about amendment of the Selective Service Extension Act is about cutting off the period of time in which those are deferred in order that they might pursue an engineering or scientific education and also for other purposes, that they ought to cut them off at the 26-year age limit and not keep them in a state of uncertainty until 35.

Dr. MEYERHOFF. Yes, sir; for several reasons. As the figures we have and were presented to you in very brief summary show, a very large percentage of our engineers is below age 32.

I have a chart here which I would like to show you, that will indicate to you, you will see the number of men of military obligation and I think it will make it clear that if we take the engineers under age 35, they constitute what percentage?

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Almost 50 percent. One of the astounding things in this picture is we graduated 245,000 since 1937, which is almost half of the size of the entire profession in the United States.

I recognize that these men can continue in their deferment, but the uncertainty harasses them and harasses the companies which engage them. Since the manpower pool is now running about 1½ million who have not yet been physically examined, and since each month 46,000 young men are reaching military age, and the number constantly increases, whereas the calls are for only 10,000, it seems to me that we really ought to clarify the liability of men past 26 years of age, and offer whatever encouragement can be offered to those in the engineering field to proceed with their careers, without the threat of the draft hanging over them, or without having to be rescreened every 6 months or so.

Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the chairman of the committee for his indulgence in yielding to me and allowing me to speak, as it were, on his time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 24, in the committee amendment, after the word "has", it is proposed to insert the word "been."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3005) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals and by extending the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas; Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 549, House bill 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6042) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

CAPT. MOSES M. RUDY—CHANGE OF CONFEREES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. KILGORE], I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]

be excused from further service as a conferee on the bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy, and that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] be designated to serve in his place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the Act of July 3, 1952 (66 Stat. 328; 42 U. S. C., secs. 1951 ff.), is hereby amended as follows:

"(1) By modifying subsection (a) of section 2 of said Act so as to read: 'by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section and by use of the facilities of existing Federal scientific laboratories within the monetary limits set forth in section 8 of this Act, to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation.'

"(2) By modifying section 3 of said Act to add the following: 'Similarly, the fullest cooperation by and with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Civil Defense Administration in research shall be carried out in the interest of achieving the objectives of the program'

"(3) By modifying section 8 of said Act so as to read: 'There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$10,000,000 in all, as may be required (a) to carry out the provisions of this act during the fiscal years 1953 to 1963, inclusive, (b) to finance for not more than two years beyond the end of said period such grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and studies as may theretofore have been undertaken pursuant to this act, and (c) during the same additional period plus one more year, to correlate, coordinate, and round out the results of studies and research undertaken pursuant to this act. Departmental expenses for direction of the program authorized by this act and for the correlation and coordination of information as provided in subsection (d) of its section 2 shall not exceed

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16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7436-7). Senate conferees were appointed June 16.
17. REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the report of the "Hoover Commission" on budget and accounting (H. Doc. 192) and the reports of its task forces on food and clothing, lending agencies, transportation, research activities, legal services and procedure, and surplus property (p. 7360).
18. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a draft of a proposed provision making various appropriations for 1956, including CCC and the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, available to provide for uniform allowances; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 185, Cong. Rec. June 15, 1955, p. 7128).
19. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (pp. 7453-9).
Passed with amendment S. 1464, to authorize the Interior Department to acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands to provide timber access roads to public lands under Interior's jurisdiction (p. 7443).
20. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4915, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for special livestock and assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 7443).
21. TRAVEL EXPENSE. Passed, 320 to 41, as reported, H. R. 6295, which provides as follows: Amends the Travel Expense Act of 1949 by raising the maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses for regular Government employees from the present \$9 per day to \$13 per day. Permits heads of departments and agencies to prescribe conditions under which reimbursement may be made for the actual and necessary expenses of a trip in unusual circumstances where the expenses exceed the maximum per diem amount authorized. This could be done before or after the trip depending on the circumstances. Such reimbursement could not, however, exceed the sum of \$25 per day. This could only be done under general regulations promulgated by the Budget Bureau. Amends the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 by increasing the per diem rate for those who serve the Government without compensation from the present \$10 per day to \$15 per day and also includes an actual expense proviso not to exceed \$25 per day. (pp. 7464-8.)
22. FARM PRICES. Rep. Christopher discussed "what this administration is costing the American farmer" and alleged decline in the value of the farmer's land, buildings, and livestock (pp. 7467-8).
23. PROPERTY; SUPPLIES. Both Houses received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the general supply fund, GSA, for the period from July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1953; to Government Operations Committee (pp. 7360, 7488).
24. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6040, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (H. Rept. 858) (p. 7488).

25. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 6059, to authorize the President to enter into an agreement with the Philippines to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the two countries (p. D582).
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the conference reports on the salt-water research and Federal reclamation projects bills will be acted upon today, to be followed by the call of the Private Calendar and consideration of the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, Calif. (p. D580).

BILLS INTRODUCED.

27. WATER CONSERVATION. S. 2276, by Sen. Aiken, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for payment by the Federal Government of a portion of the costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 7364).
28. FARM WEEK. S. J. Res. 79, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and Sen. Young), designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week; to Judiciary Committee (p. 7364).
29. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 6900, by Rep. Vinson, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces; to Armed Services Committee (p. 7488).
30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6903, by Rep. Dowdy, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7488).
31. SUGAR. H. R. 6910, by Rep. Sheehan, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to determination of sugar quotas; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7488).
32. FARM LOANS. H. R. 6914, by Rep. Cooley, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7489).
33. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 6918, by Rep. Gathings, "to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7489).
34. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 6922, by Rep. Richards, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954; to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 7489).
35. BUDGETING. H. J. Res. 346, by Rep. Cannon, to supplement control of the budget; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7489).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

36. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Dolliver inserted an article from a farm journal stating that Iowa leads the top 200 counties of the country in farm income (p. A4417).
37. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Dixon cited the success of the Strawberry project, one of the oldest reclamation projects in the country, as a factor in evaluating the worth of the Colorado River storage project which is now under consideration (pp. A4418-9).
- Rep. Sen. Magnuson inserted a Christian Science Monitor article describing the proposed Mica Creek storage dam project, to be financed by public and private power utilities in the Puget Sound area (p. A4439).

Mr. Dulles comes away from San Francisco without an advance agreement, and if the President arrives in Geneva without it, the world will assume there is a tacit understanding between the Soviets and ourselves not to discuss the issue. And we certainly will not be in a position to score the propaganda touchdown some of the Senators seem to anticipate.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I had promised to yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], to permit him to make a statement or to submit a request.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator very much, but I shall wait until tomorrow.

RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then, Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 21, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 20, 1955:

UNITED NATIONS

John C. Baker, of Ohio, to be the representative of the United States of America

on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, vice Preston Hotchkis, resigned.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be general

Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, O5264, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

To be lieutenant generals

Lt. Gen. Alexander Russell Bolling, O7548, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Claude Birkett Ferenbaugh, O12479, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Robert E. Lee, pastor, St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, Md., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Father of us all—who knowest the motives of men and of nations—make Thy presence known, once more, to these men and women as they commence another week in service to Thee and to our Nation.

Protect and lead them as they go about their many duties and grant to us all moral courage stronger than the evil which is loose in the world. This we pray through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 16, 1955, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 208. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such States;

H. R. 2984. An act authorizing E. B. Reyna, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Los Ebanos, Tex.;

H. R. 3878. An act to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood-control work;

H. R. 4426. An act to amend section 7 of the act approved September 22, 1922, as amended;

H. R. 4573. An act authorizing Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.;

H. R. 5188. An act to prohibit publication by the Government of the United States of any prediction with respect to apple prices;

H. R. 5841. An act to repeal the fee-stamp requirement in the Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H. R. 5842. An act to repeal a service charge of 10 cents per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in the Department of State;

H. R. 5860. An act to authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms;

H. R. 6410. An act to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans

and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto; and

H. Con. Res. 157. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the desire of the American people for peace.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5923. An act to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 847. An act to authorize the construction of two surveying ships for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 890. An act to strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act;

S. 1400. An act to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the United States Grain Standards Act;

S. 1472. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen;

S. 1550. An act authorizing the State Highway Commission of the State of Maine to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River between Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada;

S. 1757. An act to amend the act known as the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946," approved August 14, 1946;

S. 1759. An act to consolidate the Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto relating to the appropriation of Federal funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico;

S. 1966. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing the lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such act;

S. 2097. An act to authorize the transfer to the Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in St. Croix, V. I.;

S. 2098. An act to amend Public Law 83, 83d Congress;

S. 2237. An act to amend the act of May 26, 1949, to strengthen and improve the organization of the Department of State, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to modify the authorized project for Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Tex., and to provide for the local cash contribution for the water-supply feature of that reservoir; and

S. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution to authorize the enrollment with certain changes of Senate Joint Resolution 62, dedicating the Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution dedicating the Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3005. An act to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6367. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, and Mr. POTTER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 103. An act to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies; and

H. R. 2126. An act to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters.

1955 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3005) to

further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, BROOKS of Louisiana, KILDAY, SHORT, and ARENDS.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RATE A PAY PROMOTION

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, Federal employees are not only civil servants of the American Public.

They give indispensable assistance to every of Member of Congress.

It would be unfortunate, on our part, if we "took them for granted."

For many years it was assumed that, as soon as a person acquired civil-service status in one of the regular agencies of the United States Government, we could forget about him, or her.

What more could a person want than job security, in an age where security is supposed to be the answer to all economic problems?

No lay-offs.

No part-time work.

Steady, for 30 or 40 or 50 years, with the present of a watch at the end of the trail.

"What more could these permanent status Federal employees expect than a guaranteed lifetime wage?" was the comment of a few cynics.

Forgetting that it was a permanent income for some, and a living income, for none.

The static salaries of Federal employees fell behind the rising cost of living, and the improving wage standards of their fellow Americans in private enterprise.

Something was wrong with the job-security formula, even for those who were not affected by reductions in force.

The morale of Federal employees slipped, noticeably.

The job-turnover rate reached alarming proportions.

Even Presidents of the United States took time out to wonder why Federal employees were no longer satisfied with their work, and to consider ways and means of providing the incentives that would hold experienced and trusted employees whose places could be filled only at considerable cost and inconvenience, if ever.

To work on a treadmill that causes a person to lose ground no matter how hard he tries to advance, is no encouragement for a person to remain in the Federal service.

Private industry, on the other hand, is quick to notice ability, and to reward it, voluntarily.

Federal employees, however, have had to wage an uphill fight, and over a long period of time, to awaken those who control the purse-strings that Government workers are also human beings who must be able to make both ends meet if they are to do their best work.

For the past year and a half we have seen this vital issue kicked around for political advantage.

This has not fooled the Government workers for 1 minute.

If anything, it has added to their discontent.

The time has come, therefore, for the Congress to pass a genuine pay increase bill, and by a unanimous vote, if the harm that has been done to the morale of Federal employees is to be repaired.

We have established a precedent in our own case by raising our own salaries generously.

We have increased the pay of career personnel in the Armed Forces.

We have made it possible for letter carriers and postal clerks to earn well over \$4,000 a year.

The 1,073,262 Federal employees come last, but their arguments are now the strongest.

There is no doubt whatever that they have earned and will get an upward pay adjustment.

The only question is, "How much?"

The Senate has voted 10 percent.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has recommended 7½ percent.

The bill to increase postal salaries has already become law, and dissatisfaction is already apparent with its two-installment increase to 8.2 percent, with proportionately higher percentage increases for those in the upper brackets.

I suggest that we do not write similar irritations into the Federal employees pay raise bill.

An across-the-board boost would be fair to all.

Personally, I believe that a 10-percent raise would not be too much.

But, whatever this House does decide, I hope that it will overwhelmingly endorse a substantial and long-overdue salary increase for all Federal workers today.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 40 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and any special orders hereto entered, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, in the course of the consideration of H. R. 6766 I offered an amendment to change the figure for "Construction, general," for civil functions from \$322,262,800 to \$368,969,800. By a substitute amendment and an amendment to the substitute, this figure was subsequently changed to \$369,894,800.

The purpose of my amendment was to restore to the appropriation bill the items approved by the Bureau of the

Budget which has been deleted or reduced by the Appropriations Committee, with 2 or 3 exceptions where the deletion or reduction had been suggested by the Corps of Engineers.

In the course of my remarks, I submitted a list of the projects which were affected. Unfortunately, in the confusion attendant at the time of the debate, the list was not complete. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that there be inserted in the permanent Record the complete list of projects involved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16, I was present and answered "present" to quorum call No. 87. The Record inadvertently shows that I was absent. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, the Record for Thursday, June 16, at page 7189 in two instances erroneously attributes remarks to me, which, I believe, were made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. I ask unanimous consent that the Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARIES' SHOW

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include the program of the congressional secretaries.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, during the past week all of us have had an opportunity to study the "flyer" I hold in my hand—as they sometimes say in Nebraska—and our attention has been drawn by the big black letters which read—"Now Hear This." It carries the news that our secretaries, who have been rehearsing for 6 weeks to present their annual variety show, Revisin' and Extendin', will donate the proceeds to a critically needed clinic for retarded children. In years past our secretaries have presented Revisin' and Extendin'—without unanimous consent—solely for the entertainment of the Members of the House and Senate and their families. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that this, the first benefit ever launched by the Congressional Secretaries' Club has been arranged during the administration of my secretary, Miss Marie Warme, who is president of the club this year. I want to urge that every Member of this

House help the Congressional Secretaries' Club, the Greater Washington Council for Retarded Children—an association of parents of retarded children—and HELP—Help Exceptional Little People—an association which aids them—establish this medical center. Georgetown Hospital will provide a staff of doctors, nurses, and space for the clinic. We Members of the House should be more than willing to help our secretaries in this effort to equip this sorely needed diagnostic and treatment center.

You know, Mr. Speaker, a secretary's greatest attribute—particularly a secretary to a Member of Congress—is loyalty. Let us show our hardworking, loyal secretaries that we realize that loyalty is not a one-way street. Let us show them that we appreciate their attitude toward us and our interests and that we are proud and glad to help them in this worthwhile endeavor. If you have not bought your tickets, please step down to the House Restaurant now and make your purchase. *Revisin' and Extendin'*, 1955, will be presented tomorrow night at 8:30 in the beautiful new ballroom at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Let us all be there.

NOW HEAR THIS!

Get your tickets for *Revisin' and Extendin'*, '55, the congressional secretaries' annual variety show. Here is your chance to get the secretaries' eyevue of Capitol Hill.

Where? The beautiful new million-dollar ballroom, Sheraton Park Hotel. (It's worth the price of admission just to see the place.)

When? June 21 at 8:30 p. m.

Why? Because you are guaranteed a rollicking evening but more important because the net proceeds of *Revisin' and Extendin'*, '55 will help establish a clinic for retarded children. There is no diagnostic or treatment center for the approximately 3,000 mentally retarded children in the metropolitan area (District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland). Many of these little children have been unnecessarily committed to institutions or are hidden and unknown to medical and educational authorities. The critical need for this clinic is manifest. Please help the Congressional Secretaries' Club, the Greater Washington Council for Retarded Children (an association of parents of retarded children) and HELP (Help Exceptional Little People—an association which aids them) establish this medical center. Georgetown Hospital will provide a staff, nurses, and space for the clinic. Won't you help to equip it?

How much? Three dollars for any seat in the house. Knowing you helped establish this clinic will be a source of great satisfaction to you. It will be the first clinic for retarded children in America.

Get your tickets now! Get your tickets now! Get your tickets now!

Sponsors: \$25 for 2 tickets. Patrons: \$10 for 2 tickets.

Send your check to Ticket Chairman, Variety Show, No. 326, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COME OUT! COME OUT! WHEREVER YOU ARE!

See *Revisin' and Extendin'*, '55, third edition, congressional secretaries' annual variety show.

You will see 16 gorgeous congressional chorines.

You will hear the lowdown on *Revisin' and Extendin'* without unanimous consent.

You will see a subcommittee on appropriations under investigation.

You will hear these statesmen talk their way out of this new switch.

You will see what happens to a G. C. (grateful constituent).

You will hear the terrific entertainers in the Sheik of Araby Restaurant.

You will see Firefly. Spectacular Firefly, the gal in flames!

You will hear Raoul Dedwood pilot a secretary through the rigors of congressional employment in "This Was Your Strife" (no apologies to Ralph Edwards).

You will see and hear all this and more, too, in Capitol Hill's colossal, spectacular *Revisin' and Extendin'*, '55.

Tickets at Talbert's Agency, Willard Hotel; Congressional Hotel; Washington and Silver Spring Hecht Co. stores; or phone National 8-3120, extensions 613, 224, 1459, and 567.

Get your tickets now.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. After *Revisin' and Extendin'* was presented last year, I had the pleasure of announcing to the House that members of the cast would appear on a Columbia Broadcasting System network television show. I am happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that the National Broadcasting Co. will use parts of this year's show on Today, the Dave Garroway show, tomorrow morning at 8:45. In view of the great interest last year's CBS TV show created throughout the country, I am sure Members of the House will want to remain at home until 8:45 tomorrow morning to see this year's TV presentation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman for calling the attention of the Members of the House to this show to be given tomorrow night. It is for a worthy cause and I hope the Members will attend.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The show will be at the Sheraton Park Hotel at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow evening.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

Mr. ENGLE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2126), an act to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research, development, and utilization of saline water:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 861)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the Act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as

follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the Act of July 3, 1952 (66 Stat. 328; 42 U. S. C., secs. 1951 ff.), is hereby amended as follows:

"(1) By modifying subsection (a) of section 2 of said Act so as to read: 'by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section and by use of the facilities of existing Federal scientific laboratories within the monetary limits set forth in section 8 of this Act, to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation.'

"(2) By modifying section 3 of said Act to add the following: 'Similarly, the fullest cooperation by and with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Civil Defense Administration in research shall be carried out in the interest of achieving the objectives of the program.'

"(3) By modifying section 8 of said Act so as to read: 'There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$10,000,000 in all, as may be required (a) to carry out the provisions of this Act during the fiscal years 1953 to 1963, inclusive, (b) to finance for not more than two years beyond the end of said period such grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and studies as may theretofore have been undertaken pursuant to this Act, and (c) during the same additional period plus one more year, to correlate, coordinate, and round out the results of studies and research undertaken pursuant to this Act. Departmental expenses for direction of the program authorized by this Act and for the correlation and coordination of information as provided in subsection (d) of its section 2 shall not exceed \$2,000,000 and not more than \$2,500,000 shall be expended for research and development in Federal laboratories. Both of said sums shall be scheduled for expenditure in equal annual amounts insofar as is practicable: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds available in any one year for research and development may be expended in cooperation with public or private agencies in foreign countries in the development of processes useful to the program in the United States: *And provided further*, That contracts or agreements made in pursuance of this proviso shall provide that the results or information developed in connection therewith shall be available without cost to the program in the United States herein authorized.'

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The language agreed upon in the conference does not alter or change the basic purposes or provisions of the bill as passed by the House. The changes are in the amounts

5. EXTENSION WORK. Rep. Avery commended the 4-H Clubs on their 25th anniversary (pp. 7565-6).
 6. ROADS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 7596). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 7. INVESTIGATIONS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 266, to authorize the Committee to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction (H. Rept. 873) (p. 7596).
 8. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (p. 7596).
 9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 5222, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act scarves made of plain surface fabrics (p. D589).
 10. WATER POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 928, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act in order to provide for the control of air pollution (p. D589).
 11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (p. D591).
 12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and the customs simplification bill will be considered today (p. D588).
- SENATE
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1956. Agreed to committee amendments as follows: Increasing from \$1,350 to \$1,375 the maximum amount which may be spent for a passenger vehicle, with an additional provision authorizing \$1,875 for a station wagon, and providing that delivery charges and the cost of certain special equipment may be added to these amounts; making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; and authorizing a GS-18 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7508-9).
 14. CONTRACTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4904, providing for an extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1941 (pp. 7514-21).
The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1644, prescribing policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (S. Rept. 617) (p. 7493).
 15. FORESTS. S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was made the unfinished business (p. 7522).
 16. SUGAR. Sen. Barrett discussed the proposed sugar quotas and urged consideration of the domestic producer. The Secretary of Agriculture was commended for his actions in support of the domestic producer. (pp. 7522-37.)

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 22, 1955
For actions of June 21, 1955
84th-1st - No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on salt-water research bill. Ready for President. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Senate debated forest mining bill. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committed ordered favorably reported Federal-State reclamation projects bill.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (H. Rept. 871) (pp. 7563-5). The conferees agreed to \$233,000,000 for the civil service retirement and disability fund, \$3,500,000 for the President's disaster relief fund, \$97,595,500 for Public Building Service, \$3,005,000 for Federal Supply Service, and \$16,000,000 for the National Science Foundation.
2. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6042 (p. 7592). Senate conferees were appointed June 20.
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7575-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 7575). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed with amendments H. R. 4663, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (pp. 7576-90).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 24, 1955
For actions of June 23, 1955
84th-1st - No.106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.'

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).
5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).
9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

SENATE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).
12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).
13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).

Conference which I was privileged to attend as an unofficial observer on April 18 of this year in Bandung, Indonesia.

There in the Far East, 12,000 miles away, men who believed in democracy fought for the ideals for which the United States of America stands and yet they were fighting for these ideals knowing that our Government had oftentimes failed them in dealing with the question of colonialism. In the United Nations, our delegates have abstained all too frequently when the question of colonialism was presented. I stand here today to tell you that we cannot win the battle against communism in the Far East unless we are willing to fight wholeheartedly against colonialism for the Far East. The people of Asia and Africa are telling the United States of America, as they have told me, "We will fight communism with you if you will fight colonialism with us."

Today marks an historic moment in the development of the foreign policy of this Nation. How tragic it is that it took us 180 years from the ride of Paul Revere through the New England countryside to bring to pass a formal statement saying this is the sense of Congress that we are opposed to colonialism in every form.

I think it wise to point out certain inescapable conclusions:

First, the foreign policy of our Government, upon the passage of this resolution, must immediately change. We can no longer have a foreign policy in the Department of State dictated by the British, French, and Dutch colonial policy.

In the second place, we must say to our western allies that they are our allies and we will stand with them anywhere with our men and with our money to defend them and to fight with them to protect the common interest of the free world. But, we must now—just as vigorously—say to the allies of the West, we can no longer fight with you on any question that involves colonialism and imperialism.

Third, our delegates to the United Nations and all of the international bodies must realize that with Congress backing this new policy by a vote here today, that they, as delegates, must immediately stand up and vote on the side of freedom and not abstain on the question of colonialism.

Finally, this gives to our great and loyal friends in Asia and Africa ammunition to fight communism with. For now they can truly stand up and say the United States Congress is against colonialism in whatsoever form it may be and therefore you, who are trying to spread the doctrine of communism, are only spreading a doctrine of new economic imperialism.

The colored peoples of the earth—the 2 billion—applaud this action and men, who are yet to be freed, will receive new hope today because this great country of ours has now gone on record through its highest legislative body that the world cannot endure half-slave and half-free.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished majority leader has earned the grateful appreciation of all freedom-loving people for preparing and introducing House Concurrent Resolution 149.

I say this because the purposes of that resolution are obvious. Those purposes are, first, to reiterate the historic opposition of the American people to colonialism or imperialism in any form; second, to restate our fundamental belief in the right of all nations, large or small, to national self-determination and national independence; and, third, to restate our unwavering support for the political principle of "separatism" which was expressed for the first time in the history of mankind in the American Declaration of Independence.

The importance of this resolution should be self-evident to everyone at this time, coming as it does shortly before the so-called conference at the summit to be attended by the chiefs of state of the United States, United Kingdom, France, and the U. S. S. R. That conference, we are told, has been called in an effort to find ways for easing the dangerous world tensions which now stand as a serious threat to the precarious peace that has been the unhappy lot of mankind in recent years.

I commend the distinguished majority leader for introducing this resolution because he has offered a simple and certain answer to any questions that may come up at the conference at the summit seeking to determine the causes for world tension. If the members of the conference at the summit would devote their entire endeavors to the development of ways and means for eliminating colonialism and imperialism in all its forms, I believe a most significant forward step will have been taken in the cause of world peace and freedom. I say this because I am firmly convinced that the present political tensions which threaten the outbreak of world war 3 are caused by the Russian imperial occupation of the once free and independent nations of central and eastern Europe and the ruthless colonial exploitation of some 700 million non-Russian people now enslaved within the Russian Communist empire. In order that my position on this matter may be clearly understood, I should like to enumerate the non-Russian nations which are the victims of Russian Communist imperialism and colonial exploitation: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Georgia, Turkestan, Ukraine, Idel-Ural, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cossackia, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Karelo-Finnish, China, North Korea, East Germany, North Vietnam, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet.

The mere mention of the non-Russian nations enslaved within the facade of the Soviet Union may make some Members of this House uncomfortable. This is unfortunately true because in recent years there has developed the misguided concept in the conduct of our foreign affairs which holds that a little colonialism is not too bad. This political thesis is sometimes expressed in a slightly different way by the apologists for the Russian imperialists, but the end result is always the same. To maintain that Russia and the Soviet Union are one and the same, geographically or politically, is one of the most popular methods of supporting the Russian imperial dreams for world conquest. The most clumsy apol-

ogists for the right of the Russians to engage in colonial exploitation of other nations holds that we would be violating the traditions of international law if we were to speak out on behalf of the inalienable rights of the non-Russian nations once enslaved by the Russian czars and now bound in chains by the political commissars of the U. S. S. R.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is an appropriate time for all of us to take stock of the political doctrine of separatism which is so clearly and forcefully expressed in the American Declaration of Independence. The Thirteen Original Colonies, bound as they were by a tradition of language and several customs to the British Empire, thought long and hard before they publicly declared their intention to separate from the British Empire. The American patriots set forth, in inspiring language, the reasons which compelled them to break all bonds of union with the British Empire. They did not hesitate to proclaim that it was not only the right, but, indeed, the duty of mankind, to throw off the chains of slavery, to break with any union which gave life to oppression, and to create for themselves those safeguards to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That political doctrine and the expressive words of the American Declaration of Independence which support it, have been called by many historians and authorities on world affairs as the most explosive political doctrine in the long history of mankind. It has also been called inspiring because it has demonstrated a capability to lift mankind up from the lowly status of an exploited colony to that of a free sovereign and independent nation enjoying an equal station among the free nations of the world. The political doctrine of separatism, therefore, has been and remains the most compelling single political force in the world arena today. I sincerely trust that we, as good and loyal Americans, will ever be proud of this significant and benevolent contribution which our forefathers have made to the affairs of nations and that we shall never hesitate to utilize every opportunity that is ours to pledge our continued allegiance and unwavering support to the fundamental principle of political separatism.

It would be well for all those who believe in man's inevitable destiny with freedom, to support with vigor at the forthcoming meeting at the summit, a forthright condemnation of all forms of colonialism and imperialism. Such a step would soon relieve the world of the dangerous tensions which now hang heavy over all mankind.

Again I commend the majority leader for his foresight, bold and resolute action in bringing this resolution to issue on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 367, nays 0, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]
YEAS—367

Abbutt	Denton	Kilburn	Rutherford	Springer	Wainwright
Abernethy	Derounian	Kilday	Sadiak	Staggers	Walter
Adair	Devereux	Kilgore	St. George	Steed	Watts
Addonizio	Diggs	King, Calif.	Saylor	Sullivan	Weaver
Albert	Dixon	King, Pa.	Schenck	Taber	Westland
Alexander	Dodd	Kirwan	Scott	Talle	Wharton
Alger	Dollinger	Kluczynski	Scrivner	Teague, Calif.	Wickersham
Allen, Calif.	Dolliver	Knox	Scudder	Teague, Tex.	Widnall
Allen, Ill.	Dondero	Knutson	Seely-Brown	Thompson, Mich.	Wier
Andersen, H. Carl	Donohue	Landrum	Selden	Thompson, N. J.	Wigglesworth
Andresen, August H.	Donovan	Lane	Sheehan	Thompson, Tex.	Williams, N. J.
Andrews	Dorn, N. Y.	Lanham	Shelley	Thompson, Wyo.	Williams, N. Y.
Anfuso	Dorn, S. C.	Lankford	Sheppard	Thornberry	Willis
Arends	Dowdy	Latham	Short	Tollefson	Wilson, Calif.
Ashley	Durham	LeCompte	Shuford	Trimble	Wilson, Ind.
Ashmore	Edmondson	Lesinski	Sieminski	Tuck	Winstead
Aspinall	Elliott	Lipscomb	Sikes	Tumulty	Withrow
Auchincloss	Engle	Lovre	Siler	Udall	Wolcott
Avery	Evins	McCarthy	Simpson, Ill.	Utt	Wolverton
Ayres	Fallon	McConnell	Simpson, Pa.	Vanik	Wright
Bailey	Fascell	McCormack	Sisk	Van Pelt	Yates
Baker	Feighan	McDonough	Smith, Miss.	Van Zandt	Young
Baldwin	Fenton	McDowell	Smith, Va.	Vinson	Younger
Barden	Fernandez	McGregor	Smith, Wis.	Vorys	Zablocki
Barrett	Fino	McIntire	Spence		
Bass, Tenn.	Fjare	McVey			
Bates	Flood	Machrowicz			
Baumhart	Fogarty	Mack, Ill.			
Beamer	Forand	Mack, Wash.			
Becker	Ford	Madden			
Belcher	Forrester	Magnuson			
Bennett, Fla.	Fountain	Mahon			
Bennett, Mich.	Frazier	Marshall			
Bentley	Frelinghuysen	Martin			
Berry	Friedel	Mason			
Blatnik	Fulton	Matthews			
Blicht	Garmatz	Metcalfe			
Boggs	Gary	Miller, Calif.			
Boland	Gavin	Miller, Md.			
Bolling	Gentry	Miller, Nebr.			
Bolton	George	Miller, N. Y.			
Bolton, Frances P.	Gordon	Mills			
Bonner	Grant	Minshall			
Bosch	Green, Oreg.	Mollohan			
Bowler	Gregory	Morano			
Boykin	Griffiths	Morgan			
Boyle	Gross	Moss			
Bray	Gwinn	Moulder			
Brooks, Tex.	Hagen	Multer			
Brown, Ga.	Hale	Murray, Ill.			
Brown, Ohio	Haley	Murray, Tenn.			
Brownson	Halleck	Natcher			
Buchanan	Hand	Nicholson			
Buckley	Harden	Norrell			
Budge	Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.			
Burdick	Harris	O'Brien, N. Y.			
Burleson	Harrison, Nebr.	O'Hara, Ill.			
Burnside	Harrison, Va.	O'Hara, Minn.			
Bush	Hays, Ark.	O'Neill			
Byrd	Hays, Ohio	Osmers			
Byrne, Pa.	Hayworth	Ostertag			
Byrnes, Wis.	Henderson	Passman			
Cannon	Herlong	Patman			
Carlyle	Hess	Patterson			
Carnahan	Hiestand	Pelly			
Carrigg	Hill	Perkins			
Cederberg	Hillings	Pfost			
Celler	Hinshaw	Philbin			
Chase	Hoeven	Phillips			
Chelf	Hoffman, Mich.	Plicher			
Chenoweth	Hollfield	Pillion			
Chiperfield	Holmes	Poage			
Christopher	Holtzman	Poff			
Church	Hope	Powell			
Clark	Hosmer	Price			
Clevenger	Huddleston	Priest			
Cole	Hull	Quigley			
Colmer	Hyde	Rabaut			
Cooley	Ikard	Radwan			
Coon	Jackson	Rains			
Cooper	Jarman	Ray			
Corbett	Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.			
Coudert	Jennings	Reed, Ill.			
Cramer	Jensen	Rees, Kans.			
Cretella	Johansen	Reuss			
Crumacker	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes, Pa.			
Cunningham	Johnson, Wis.	Richards			
Curtis, Mass.	Jonas	Riehlman			
Curtis, Mo.	Jones, Ala.	Riley			
Dague	Jones, Mo.	Roberts			
Davidson	Jones, N. C.	Robeson, Va.			
Davis, Tenn.	Judd	Robson, Ky.			
Davis, Wis.	Karsten	Rodino			
Dawson, Ill.	Kean	Rogers, Colo.			
Dawson, Utah	Keating	Rogers, Fla.			
Deane	Kee	Rogers, Mass.			
Delaney	Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Tex.			
	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney			
	Keogh	Roosevelt			

NOT VOTING—67

Bass, N. H.	Granahan	Morrison
Bell	Gray	Mumma
Betts	Green, Pa.	Nelson
Bolton	Gubser	Norblad
Oliver P.	Harvey	O'Konski
Bow	Hébert	Polk
Brooks, La.	Heslton	Preston
Broyhill	Hoffman, Ill.	Prouty
Canfield	Holt	Reed, N. Y.
Chatham	Horan	Rhodes, Ariz.
Chudoff	James	Rivers
Davis, Ga.	Kearney	Scherer
Dempsey	Kearns	Schwengel
Dies	Klein	Smith, Kans.
Dingeli	Krueger	Taylor
Doyle	Laird	Thomas
Eberharter	Long	Thompson, La.
Ellsworth	McCulloch	Velde
Fine	McMillan	Vursell
Fisher	Macdonald	Whitten
Flynt	Mailliard	Williams, Miss.
Gamble	Meador	Zelenko
Gathings	Merrow	

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Long with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Broyhill.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Fine with Mr. Heselton.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Betts.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Prouty.
Mr. Macdonald with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Polk with Mr. James.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Holt.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Smith of Kansas.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Krueger.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Dingeli with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Schwengel.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Vursell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I asked unanimous consent to ex-

tend some remarks made by Judge Rosenman in regard to the subject of hydroelectric power in the State of New York. A similar extension, or I should say not quite similar but with some of the remarks by Judge Rosenman being quoted in the extension of remarks yesterday introduced by a Member of the other body appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I would like to have my remarks printed in the RECORD today. Because of the similarity of the extensions, the extension of the Member of the other body was printed in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include the statement by Judge Rosenman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. VINSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act of July 1, 1959:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 902)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the '1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act'."

"TITLE I

"SEC. 101. (a) Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period.'"

"(b) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Except as provided in section 4 (1) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months (i) as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

"(c) Subsection (c) (2) (A) of such section is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'No person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.'"

"(d) Subsection (h) of such section is amended by inserting immediately after 'Provided further,' the following: "That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: And provided further,'"

"SEC. 102. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1955' wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1959'."

"SEC. 103. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1955' wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1959'."

"TITLE II

"SEC. 201. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes', approved September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking out 'July 1, 1955' wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1957'."

"SEC. 202. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting immediately after the word 'subsection' the following: '(A) after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is or has been rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B)', and (2) by striking out 'fifty-first' and inserting in lieu thereof 'forty-sixth'."

"SEC. 203. Section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1955' wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1959'." And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill, made several changes in the regular draft act and added as a separate title the extension of the Doctors Draft Act together with the special pay for physicians and dentists.

There were several major and some minor differences between the House version with respect to the extension of the regular draft law and the amendment as passed by the Senate.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO DRAFT INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE REGULAR DRAFT

1. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the regular draft.

2. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

3. The House bill provided that individuals who enlist in National Guard units prior to attaining the age of 18½ would not be liable for induction beyond the age of 26. Under existing law such individuals are liable up to age 35. The Senate amendment makes such individuals liable for induction up to age 28. This is the first significant difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

4. The House bill contained an amendment which reduced the age of liability from age 35 to age 26 for an individual who was deferred for physical reasons as a result of being rejected by an Army examining station or induction station. The Senate amendment struck out this language from the House bill and thus continues in effect the present law which makes these individuals liable up to age 35. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

5. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained language to the effect that the supply of an agricultural commodity may not be taken into consideration either in denying or granting deferments. The Senate amendment merely rearranged the wording of the House bill without changing the effect of the House bill in this respect. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

6. The next difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment involved the amount of service necessary to qualify for exemption from induction on the basis of prior service. The House bill provided that an individual who served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period

of 6 months or more in the Armed Forces (or 24 months in the Public Health Service) would not be liable for induction except upon a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress. The Senate amendment provided that an individual shall be considered as qualified for exemption if he serves on active duty for a period of 1 year in the Armed Forces unless he was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served 6 months or more. The Senate amendment also added the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the 2-year active duty requirement to qualify for such exemption. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

7. The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the Reserve component "who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress."

8. The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment.

9. The Senate amendment also added a new exemption from induction of any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the Armed Forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual-defense activities if the country of which such person is a citizen grants the same privilege to citizens of the United States. A similar proposal was contained in H. R. 9007 which passed the House in the last Congress, but did not pass the Senate. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

EXTENSION OF THE DOCTORS DRAFT ACT

The Senate amendment added a separate title to the bill as it passed the House under which the Doctors Draft Act would be extended for 2 years, and entitlement to the additional extra pay for doctors would be continued for doctors entering on active duty prior to July 1, 1959. In addition, the Senate amendment contained an amendment to the Doctors Draft Act which provided that an individual after July 1, 1955, who had attained the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth and applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces as a physician or dentist, and who was thereafter rejected for such commission on the grounds of physical disqualification, would no longer be liable for service under the doctors draft law.

In extending the Doctors Draft Act the Senate amendment made no change in the maximum age of liability of induction for physicians and dentists which, under existing law, is 51 years of age.

The House managers insisted that the age of liability for doctors under the Doctors Draft Act be substantially reduced from the present age of 51. The House managers attempted to reduce the age of liability to 41 on the grounds that this would provide physicians to take care of the medical needs of the Armed Forces for the next 2 years so long as no medical-school graduates are deferred during the next 2 years for purposes of residency training. Failing in this effort the

House managers attempted to reduce the age to 42, 43, 44, and 45, but in each instance the Senate managers insisted that the age of liability remain at 51. The Senate managers insisted that the availability of physicians numberswise was not the sole criterion with regard to the procurement of physicians. The Senate managers likewise insisted that any age below 50 with regard to the Doctors Draft Act would fail to take into consideration any upward revision in the strength of the Armed Forces during the next 2 years. The Senate managers were of the opinion that members of the uniformed services are entitled to the best possible medical care and that such medical care would not be available unless more experienced physicians and specialists served side by side with young men who have recently completed their internships. The House managers fully concur in the absolute need for experienced physicians for our Armed Forces. The Senate managers insisted that specialists, in particular, would not be available in adequate numbers if the draft age were reduced below 46. In view of the urgency of the situation and the insistence of the Senate managers, the House managers agreed to a maximum draft age under the Doctors Draft Act of 46. In other words, no doctor will be liable for service under the doctors draft law after attaining his 46th birthday.

The House managers, however, after agreeing to a draft age of 46 for doctors, insisted that any doctor over the age of 35 who had applied for a commission as a physician or dentist in one of the Armed Forces and had been rejected at any time, or is hereafter rejected, on the sole basis of a physical disqualification, should no longer be liable for service under the doctors draft law. The Senate managers agreed to this amendment to the Senate amendment.

The managers of the House and Senate likewise discussed the situation with regard to optometrists. Both the House and Senate managers are conscious of the fact that the Department of the Army are using optometrists in their professional capacity as enlisted men. It is the opinion of both the House and Senate managers that the armed services should, if they utilize optometrists in their professional capacities, offer such individuals commissions. In other words, if an optometrist who is inducted under the regular draft act is utilized as an optometrist he should be offered a commission commensurate with his professional attainment.

There was no disagreement between the House and Senate managers with regard to the continuation of existing law, which authorizes additional pay for doctors serving on active duty.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

IMPORTATION OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5560) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes.

This legislation was recommended to the Congress by the Department of Defense and was favorably reported, as amended, by the unanimous vote of the members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have cleared this matter with the leadership on our side, and we concur with the request made by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means simply makes permanent the existing privileges of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States on Government orders. We have adopted similar legislation in the past on a temporary basis. H. R. 5560 makes the privilege permanent.

Our distinguished colleague on the committee, Representatives BYRNES of Wisconsin, brought to the attention of the committee an unfortunate situation under the present law, namely, that some individuals who travel abroad for a temporary period under Government orders have taken advantage of the free importation privilege by bringing back duty free large quantities of allegedly household and personal effects. Such action, of course, has represented a complete evasion of the intent of Congress which was to provide the free importation privilege with respect to those Government employees who return to the United States after periods of extended duty abroad. Mr. BYRNES presented an amendment which will give the Secretary of the Treasury sufficient regulatory authority to control this practice. That amendment has been incorporated in this bill, and our distinguished colleague from Wisconsin is to be congratulated for having brought this matter to our attention.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 2 of the act of June 27, 1942, entitled "An act to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders", as amended (U. S. C., title 50 App., sec. 802), is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. (a) The following provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, are hereby amended by inserting "Johnston Island," immediately after "Kingman Reef," each place it appears therein:

(1) That part of section 1 which precedes schedule 1 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001).

(2) That part of section 201 which precedes schedule 16 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1201).

(3) Section 401 (k) (19 U. S. C., sec. 1401 (k)).

(4) Section 557 (a) (19 U. S. C., sec. 1557 (a)).

(5) Section 562 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1562).

(b) Section 401 (a) of the Anti-Smuggling Act, as amended (19 U. S. C., sec. 1709 (a)), is hereby amended by inserting "Johnston Island," immediately after "Kingman Reef,".

(c) Sections 542, 544, and 545 of title 18 of the United States Code are hereby amended by inserting "Johnston Island," immediately after "Kingman Reef," each place it appears therein.

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the day following the day on which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all of lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and insert:

"That (a) the act of June 27, 1942, entitled 'An act to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders', as amended (U. S. C., title 50 App., secs. 801 and 802), is hereby amended to read as follows: 'That under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with such agencies as he shall consider to be substantially interested, the personal and household effects (with such limitation on the importation of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products as the Secretary may prescribe) of any person in the service of the United States who returns to the United States upon the termination of assignment to extended duty (as defined in the above-authorized regulations) at a post or station outside the customs territory of the United States, or of returning members of his family who have resided with him at such post or station, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders or instructions, may be brought into customs territory of the United States without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon, or by reason of, importation.'

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective on and after July 1, 1955."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 5560 would provide permanent authority for the exemption from duty of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. In addition, this legislation would place the military and civilian personnel stationed on Johnston Island in the same legal position with respect to the customs laws and smuggling laws as the personnel stationed on Wake Island and Midway Island.

In 1942 legislation was enacted—Public Law 633, 77th Cong., 56 Stat. 461—which allowed until the day following the proclamation of peace by the President the free entry of personal and household effects of any person returning to the United States under Government orders.

Public Law 450 of the 82d Congress extended the period of free entry to April 1, 1953.

Public Law 20 of the 83d Congress continued the free-entry privilege to July 1, 1955.

H. R. 5560 will provide a permanent free-entry privilege for the personal and household effects of certain persons in the service of the United States.

1955 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

JUNE 23, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. VINSON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3005]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the "1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act"*.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: Provided, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States

during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period."

(b) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Except as provided in section 4 (i) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months (i) as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

(c) Subsection (c) (2) (A) of such section is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth."

(d) Subsection (h) of such section is amended by inserting immediately after "Provided further," the following: "That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: And provided further,".

SEC. 102. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 103. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes", approved September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1957".

SEC. 202. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting immediately after the word "subsection" the following: "(A) after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed

Forces in any of such categories and is or has been rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B)", and (2) by striking out "fifty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof "forty-sixth".

SEC. 203. Section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,

By L. S.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill, made several changes in the regular draft act and added as a separate title the extension of the Doctors Draft Act together with the special pay for physicians and dentists.

There were several major and some minor differences between the House version with respect to the extension of the regular draft law and the amendment as passed by the Senate.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO DRAFT INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE REGULAR DRAFT

1. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the regular draft.

2. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

3. The House bill provided that individuals who enlist in National Guard units prior to attaining the age of 18½ would not be liable for induction beyond the age of 26. Under existing law such individuals are liable up to age 35. The Senate amendment makes such individuals liable for induction up to age 28. This is the first significant difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

4. The House bill contained an amendment which reduced the age of liability from age 35 to age 26 for an individual who was deferred for physical reasons as a result of being rejected by an Army examining station or induction station. The Senate amendment struck out this language from the House bill and thus continues in effect the present law which makes these individuals liable up to age 35. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

5. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained language to the effect that the supply of an agricultural commodity may not be taken into consideration either in denying or granting deferments. The Senate amendment merely rearranged the wording of the House bill without changing the effect of the House bill in this respect. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

6. The next difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment involved the amount of service necessary to qualify for exemption from induction on the basis of prior service. The House bill

provided that an individual who served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Armed Forces (or 24 months in the Public Health Service) would not be liable for induction except upon a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress. The Senate amendment provided that an individual shall be considered as qualified for exemption if he served on active duty for a period of 1 year in the Armed Forces unless he was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served 6 months or more. The Senate amendment also added the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the 2-year active-duty requirement to qualify for such exemption. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

7. The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of a Reserve component—

who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment.

8. The Senate amendment also added a new exemption from induction of any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities if the country of which such person is a citizen grants the same privilege to citizens of the United States. A similar proposal was contained in H. R. 9007 which passed the House in the last Congress, but did not pass the Senate. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

EXTENSION OF THE DOCTORS DRAFT ACT

The Senate amendment added a separate title to the bill as it passed the House under which the Doctors Draft Act would be extended for 2 years, and entitlement to the additional extra pay for doctors would be continued for doctors entering on active duty prior to July 1, 1959. In addition, the Senate amendment contained an amendment to the Doctors Draft Act which provided that an individual after July 1, 1955, who had attained the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth and applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces as a physician or dentist, and who was thereafter rejected for such commission on the grounds of physical disqualification, would no longer be liable for service under the doctors draft law.

In extending the Doctors Draft Act the Senate amendment made no change in the maximum age of liability of induction for physicians and dentists which, under existing law, is 51 years of age.

The House managers insisted that the age of liability for doctors under the Doctors Draft Act be substantially reduced from the pres-

ent age of 51. The House managers attempted to reduce the age of liability to 41 on the grounds that this would provide physicians to take care of the medical needs of the Armed Forces for the next 2 years so long as no medical-school graduates are deferred during the next 2 years for purposes of residency training. Failing in this effort the House managers attempted to reduce the age to 42, 43, 44, and 45, but in each instance the Senate managers insisted that the age of liability remain at 51. The Senate managers insisted that the availability of physicians numberswise was not the sole criterion with regard to the procurement of physicians. The Senate managers likewise insisted that any age below 50 with regard to the Doctors Draft Act would fail to take into consideration any upward revision in the strength of the Armed Forces during the next 2 years. The Senate managers were of the opinion that members of the uniformed services are entitled to the best possible medical care and that such medical care would not be available unless more experienced physicians and specialists served side by side with young men who have recently completed their internships. The House managers fully concur in the absolute need for experienced physicians for our Armed Forces. The Senate managers insisted that specialists, in particular, would not be available in adequate numbers if the draft age were reduced below 46. In view of the urgency of the situation and the insistence of the Senate managers, the House managers agreed to a maximum draft age under the Doctors Draft Act of 46. In other words, no doctor will be liable for service under the doctors draft law after attaining his 46th birthday.

The House managers, however, after agreeing to a draft age of 46 for doctors, insisted that any doctor over the age of 35 who had applied for a commission as a physician or dentist in one of the Armed Forces and had been rejected at any time, or is hereafter rejected, on the sole basis of a physical disqualification should no longer be liable for service under the doctors' draft law. The Senate managers agreed to this amendment to the Senate amendment.

The managers of the House and Senate likewise discussed the situation with regard to optometrists. Both the House and Senate managers are conscious of the fact that the Department of the Army are using optometrists in their professional capacity as enlisted men. It is the opinion of both the House and Senate managers that the armed services should, if they utilize optometrists in their professional capacities, offer such individuals commissions. In other words, if an optometrist who is inducted under the regular draft act is utilized as an optometrist he should be offered a commission commensurate with his professional attainment.

There was no disagreement between the House and Senate managers with regard to the continuation of existing law, which authorizes additional pay for doctors serving on active duty.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 29, 1955

For actions of June 28, 1955

84th-1st, No. 109

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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~~HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed forest mining bill. Senate committee ordered reported bill to amend Farm Tenant Act. Both Houses passed measure to extend Defense Production Act through July. House debated mutual security bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective service. House received conference report on Commerce appropriation bill. President approved Federal employees pay bill.~~

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2090, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (pp. 8014, 8025-51).

In reporting this bill, the committee added provisions to exempt the shipment of surplus agricultural commodities, either under the Mutual Security Act or Public Law 480, from the requirement that at least half of Government shipments must be made on U. S. flag vessels. The Senate provision would merely have modified present legislation to the extent of exempting shipments between foreign countries, under the mutual security program.

The committee report includes the following statement regarding the requirement for exportation of surplus agricultural commodities through the mutual security program:

"Existing law requires that not less than \$350 million of the funds made available pursuant to this act must be used to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies for surplus agricultural commodities. This subsection is so worded as to add \$250 million to this, making the total \$600 million, including last year's authorization. This means that \$600 million of fiscal 1955 and 1956 funds must be used only to finance surplus agricultural commodities. Present indications are that more than \$350 million of fiscal 1955 funds will be used for this purpose. As a consequence, it is probable that less than \$250 million will be used in this manner in fiscal 1956.

"This constitutes a reduction of \$100 million below last year's requirement and \$50 million below the requirement of the Senate bill. The committee's action is based on its belief that since much less economic aid is provided to Europe under the present bill, where the principal markets for agricultural products are located, it will not be possible to use a larger quantity of such products in the aid program."

As reported in the House, the bill authorizes total appropriations of \$3,285,800,000, which is \$139,200,000 less than the Senate figure.

2. HOUSING. In reporting S. 2126, the housing bill (see Digest 108), the committee agreed to the provision in the Senate bill making available 100,000,000 additional for farm housing loans, \$2,000,000 additional to permit payment of annual contributions in connection with such loans, and 10,000,000 additional for special grants and loans to make farm housing safe and sanitary. However, the House committee struck out the authorization, contained in the Senate version of the bill, for such loans to be made on an insured basis. Regarding this provision, the committee report includes the following statement: "Last year your committee reported and the Congress enacted as part of the Housing Act of 1954 a similar extension of the title V program. Your committee deeply regrets that the executive branch of the Government did not see fit to request any funds to carry out the intent of the Congress in this matter. As a result, the title V farm-housing program has been dormant since June 30, 1954. It is the hope of your committee that this act of omission will not be repeated this year."

The House committee eliminated the authorization for a program of research and loans to assist in elimination of air pollution. The committee report explains that this action was taken because of Senate passage and House committee approval of S. 928, a separate bill for this purpose.

The House committee adopted an amendment authorizing the conveyance of farm labor camps to local public-housing agencies without payment for the property. The amendment would require such agencies to give first preference in the occupancy of the farm labor camps to low-income agricultural workers and their families and second preference to other low-income persons and their families. The projects would be required to be used for these purposes and other public purposes for 10 years from the date of conveyance.

The House committee agreed to the Senate provision eliminating the separate limitation of \$100,000,000 for farm-housing mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The committee report indicates that this action was taken to simplify administration.

No change was made by the House committee in the Senate provision authorizing expansion of, and making permanent, the public works advance planning program.

3. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 928, to provide research and technical assistance relating to air pollution control (H. Rept. 968) (p. 8061).
4. FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5222, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act, scarves which do not present an unusual hazard (H. Rept. 969) (p. 8061).
5. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 7000, "the new Armed Forces Reserve" bill (p. D628).

all the evidence was to the effect that the objection to the act was that invalid locations were made within the national forests with the objective of getting possession of timber.

On the other hand, we of the mining country know that it is impossible to have an invalid location on the forest lands or any public lands if the bureaus do their work.

However, if the pending bill is bound to be put through today, I move that the terms of the bill be confined to the acreage located within the forest reserves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is not open to amendment at this time.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, a point of order. As I understand, the bill is not open to amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not open to amendment.

Mr. MALONE. What is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill. The amendment is not in order. The bill has been read the third time. It is open to amendment only by unanimous consent.

AMENDMENT PERMITTED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to offer an amendment, because I was trying to be courteous to the proponents of the bill, and I inadvertently allowed the bill to be read the third time before I offered my amendment. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the votes by which the amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill was read the third time are reconsidered, and the Senator from Nevada may offer his amendment.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. I proposed the amendment when I thought the bill was open for amendment. I propose in the amendment that the area affected by the bill shall be confined to the forest reserves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I rise merely to request that the Senate reject the amendment. It is impossible to segregate at this time the forest lands from the rest of the lands. This proposal was presented to the committee, and it was voted down in the committee. It will be impossible to segregate the sections of the bill at this time. I ask that the amendment be rejected.

EXPLANATION ASKED

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from New Mexico explain to the Senator from Nevada how it is impossible to determine the acreage to which the bill would be con-

fined under my amendment. May I ask for an explanation?

Mr. ANDERSON. It is impossible to segregate the sections quickly under an amendment like this. The bill is an inclusive bill, and the Senator's motion is that we strike out everything in the bill except the forest lands. I know of no easy way of doing it. That is why I hope the amendment will be voted down.

SOLE QUESTION IS WHAT ACTION SENATE WANTS TO TAKE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, it is not a question of whether it is easy to do it or not. It is a question of whether the terms of the bill should be confined to the forest reserves.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I am opposed to the Senator's amendment. The purpose of his amendment is to make the bill effective only as to lands in the forest reserves and leave the public-domain lands in their present status. We are having a rush of uranium mining claim-filings in our State at this time. We need this bill to protect those people who presently have acquired the right to use these public lands for grazing and other purposes. Under the Senator's amendment a person might file a uranium-mining claim or any other mining claim on lands leased by the Government under the Taylor Grazing Act and acquire the right to the exclusive use of the surface resources and could exclude the person having the right to use the surface from the land. We need this bill just as badly for the public-domain lands as it is needed for the national forest lands. This is a good bill and will correct abuses that have existed for many years and will not interfere with legitimate mining operations.

SENATOR URGES MINERS BE PERMITTED TO BE HEARD

Mr. MALONE. That is the reason I moved to refer the bill to committee and to hold hearings in the Western States, and in that way permit the miners to be heard on this subject most important to them.

I further say to the Senator from Wyoming that his own State can determine the kind of assessment work that must be done. His State can make that determination through its own legislature.

Mr. BARRETT. Many of the mining claimants in my State and the people who use the surface of the public lands have discussed the matter on many occasions. It seems to me that the general opinion of the people of Wyoming is in favor of the pending bill. They are opposed to the provisions of the Senator's amendment, because they feel they need some protection on the public lands as well as they do on the forest lands. They believe this bill will work out to the best interests not only of the people who use the surface resources but also to the miners themselves and to the public generally.

BILL BEING THRUST DOWN MINERS' THROATS

Mr. MALONE. In answer to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, I would say that in my own State—and I have discussed the matter with every

State mining association in the West—people have been told numerous times in the past 2 years, "You will take this bill, or something worse."

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1713 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959.

AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 23, 1955, pp. 7768-7769, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the Senator state what amendment was made?

Mr. RUSSELL. There was no substantial amendment to the bill as passed by the Senate. The Senate conferees agreed

to a reduction in the maximum age at time of induction of medical registrants from 51 to 46 years. That is the only substantial change made in the bill as it was passed by the Senate. The House agreed to the Senate provisions relating to the National Guard.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Including, I presume, the provision that a man who enlisted in the National Guard at the age of 18½ would not be subject to the induction after he reached 28 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. The House conferees agreed to the other changes made by the Senate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the conferees on the part of the Senate did their duty in splendid fashion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 542, S. 2220.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2220) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the construction of plants and facilities, including acquisition or condemnation of real property or facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a similar bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 6795) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes; was read twice by its title.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, at this stage, H. R. 6795 is identical with S. 2220, which has been considered and reported to the Senate by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 6795, in place of S. 2220.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6795), to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes.

THE DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, at this time I wish to speak and inform my

colleagues about a shocking piece of duplicity in connection with the handling, by a group of public utilities, of a contract known as the Dixon-Yates deal.

I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate the shocking effort to cover up an employee of the Federal Government, a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget, who with his associates obtained business for the corporation by which he was employed, thus carrying water on both shoulders, representing both the Government and the other side in this outrageous transaction.

I wish to show, Mr. President, the effort of a committee of Congress to secure the facts about this deal, and the apparent effort to conceal and hide the true facts from the Members of Congress and the public, notwithstanding an earlier pronouncement that the complete information from the inception to the end would be made public.

In what I shall say this afternoon, I shall bring out other examples showing that the more we delve into this contract, the more scandalous it becomes and the more it approaches the point of suggested violation of criminal law, which ought to be looked into by the Attorney General of the United States. I think committees of Congress which have charge of legislation looking to the consummation of this deal should be fully informed about what has taken place.

Mr. President, in the beginning, after a great deal of criticism had been made of the fact that a contract which was entered into without competition and which was wasteful of the Government's money, had been personally ordered to be executed with specific persons by the President of the United States. This is the first time in the history of this Nation that such an order, overruling the vote of the then existing members of an independent commission, has ever been made. After this order had been criticized, the President of the United States, in a press conference on August 18, 1954, declared that all the information and details from the beginning to the end were public information and could be seen by any members of the press, individually or together. Much was made, as shown by newspapers of that date, that all the facts and circumstances, documents, and all information about the contract were going to be made public. I have here, as an example, a copy of the Washington Post and Times Herald with a front-page story, in which it is stated:

The President said every action he had taken in the matter of the contract was on record, and added that anyone could go to the files of the Bureau of the Budget and the Atomic Energy Commission and get the whole story.

I also have before me a copy of the New York Times, quoting the same thing said by the President of the United States.

I should like to read exactly what the President had to say about wanting all the facts about this matter made public, quoting the paraphrase published in line with the policy of not directly quoting

the President. It is a quotation from press conferences, the New York Times, and other newspapers:

He said he was not going to defend himself, as he had told reporters time and time again he should not. He merely said that of course he approved the recommendations for this action and every single official action he took involving contractual relationships of the United States with anybody, and except when the question of national security was directly involved it was open to the public. Any one of you present may, singly or in an investigation group, go to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Chief of the Atomic Energy Commission and get the complete record from the inception of the idea to this very minute.

That was all he had to say about it.

Mr. President, following the August 18, 1954, statement, that all the facts about this matter were public property and that anyone could see the reports, and so forth, Mr. Hughes, the Director of the Budget, appearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, made a similar statement, namely, that all the facts had been made public. Admiral Strauss made a similar statement before the joint committee. They undertook to issue a mimeographed release from both agencies giving the chronology and the history of what had taken place in connection with the negotiations and everything relating to the so-called Dixon-Yates contract. The chronology is found in the hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of November 12 and 13, 1954.

It has been increasingly apparent, from bits of information which have been coming out piecemeal from time to time, that the chronology and information given out by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Bureau of the Budget are not complete; that very important meetings, in which important aspects of the contract was discussed and decided upon, were not reported in the chronology, as I shall show in a little while.

Also, it has become apparent, by piecemeal bits of evidence, that persons who were at the meeting and played an important part in the policy decision were not named in the chronology.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator refer to Mr. Wenzell when he says that persons who made important policy decisions were not named in the chronology?

Mr. KEFAUVER. He is one of the persons to whom I am referring.

Mr. BUTLER. Did not the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Hughes, testify yesterday under oath that Mr. Wenzell was a member of the staff, a mere consultant, and for that reason he had not mentioned Mr. Wenzell, or any other members of the staff, as distinct from persons who made policy, such as Mr. Strauss, or himself, as Director of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Hughes, of course, tried to explain the failure to mention this important figure who negotiated in this matter. But Mr. Hughes was most conflicting in his tes-

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and eighty-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

1955 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill, made several changes in the regular draft act and added as a separate title the extension of the Doctors Draft Act together with the special pay for physicians and dentists.

There were several major and some minor differences between the House version with respect to the extension of the regular draft law and the amendment as passed by the Senate.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO DRAFT INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE REGULAR DRAFT

1. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the regular draft.

2. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a 4-year extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

3. The House bill provided that individuals who enlist in National Guard units prior to attaining the age of 18½ would not be liable for induction beyond the age of 26. Under existing law such individuals are liable up to age 35. The Senate amendment makes such individuals liable for induction up to age 28. This is the first significant difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

4. The House bill contained an amendment which reduced the age of liability from age 35 to age 26 for an individual who was deferred for physical reasons as a result of being rejected by an Army examining station or induction station. The Senate amendment struck out this language from the House bill and thus continues in effect the present law which makes these individuals liable up to age 35. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

5. Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained language to the effect that the supply of an agricultural commod-

ity may not be taken into consideration either in denying or granting deferments. The Senate amendment merely rearranged the wording of the House bill without changing the effect of the House bill in this respect. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

6. The next difference between the House bill and the Senate amendment involved the amount of service necessary to qualify for exemption from induction on the basis of prior service. The House bill provided that an individual who served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Armed Forces (or 24 months in the Public Health Service) would not be liable for induction except upon a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress. The Senate amendment provided that an individual shall be considered as qualified for exemption if he served on active duty for a period of 1 year in the Armed Forces unless he was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served 6 months or more. The Senate amendment also added the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the 2-year active-duty requirement to qualify for such exemption. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

7. The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of a Reserve component "who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress."

The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment.

8. The Senate amendment also added a new exemption from induction of any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities if the country of which such person is a citizen grants the same privilege to citizens of the United States. A similar proposal was contained in H. R. 9007 which passed the House in the last Congress, but did not pass the Senate. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

EXTENSION OF THE DOCTORS DRAFT ACT

The Senate amendment added a separate title to the bill as it passed the House under which the Doctors Draft Act would be extended for 2 years, and entitlement to the additional extra pay for doctors would be continued for doctors entering on active duty prior to July 1, 1959. In addition, the Senate amendment contained an amendment to the Doctors Draft Act which provided that an individual after July 1, 1955, who had attained the 35th anniversary of the date of his birth and applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces as a physician or dentist, and who was thereafter rejected for such commission on the grounds of physical disqualification, would no longer be liable for service under the doctors draft law.

In extending the Doctors Draft Act the Senate amendment made no change in the maximum age of liability of induction for physicians and dentists which, under existing law, is 51 years of age.

The House managers insisted that the age of liability for doctors under the Doctors Draft Act be substantially reduced from the present age of 51. The House managers attempted to reduce the age of liability to 41 on the grounds that this would provide physicians to take care of the medical needs of the Armed Forces for the next 2 years so long as no medical-school graduates are deferred during the next 2 years for purposes of residency training. Failing in this effort, the House managers attempted to reduce the age to 42, 43, 44, and 45, but in each instance the Senate managers insisted that the age of liability remain at 51. The Senate managers insisted that the availability of physicians numberswise was not the sole criterion with regard to the procurement of physicians. The Senate managers likewise insisted that any age below 50 with regard to the Doctors Draft Act would fail to take into consideration any upward revision in the strength of the Armed Forces during the next 2 years. The Senate managers were of the opinion that members of the uniformed services are entitled to the best possible medical care and that such medical care would not be available unless more experienced physicians and specialists served side by side with young men who have recently completed their internships. The House managers fully concur in the absolute need for experienced physicians for our Armed Forces. The Senate managers insisted that specialists, in particular, would not be available in adequate numbers if the draft age were reduced below 46. In view of the urgency of the situation and the insistence of the Senate managers, the House managers agreed to a maximum draft age under the Doctors Draft Act of 46. In other words, no doctor will be liable for service under the doctors draft law after attaining his 46th birthday.

The House managers, however, after agreeing to a draft age of 46 for doctors, insisted that any doctor over the age of 35 who had applied for a commission as a physician or dentist in one of the Armed Forces and had been rejected at any time, or is hereafter rejected, on the sole basis of a physical disqualification should no longer be liable for service under the doctors draft law. The Senate managers agreed to this amendment to the Senate amendment.

The managers of the House and Senate likewise discussed the situation with regard to optometrists. Both the House and Senate managers are conscious of the fact that the Department of the Army are using optometrists in their professional capacity as enlisted men. It is the opinion of both the House and Senate managers that the armed services should, if they utilize optometrists in their professional capacities, offer such individuals commissions. In other words, if an optometrist who is inducted under the regular draft act is utilized as an optometrist he should be offered a commission commensurate with his professional attainment.

There was no disagreement between the House and Senate managers with regard to the continuation of existing law, which authorizes additional pay for doctors serving on active duty.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the report and the statement of the conferees have been printed in the RECORD for the last 2 days, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement may be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONNER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the conference report before the House deals with four very essential laws affecting our national security. These laws are the basic props of our national defense and must be passed before July 1—2 days hence.

What are these laws?

First. It extends the authority to induct men into the Armed Forces as regular registrants under the regular draft law.

Second. It extends the Dependents Assistance Act—the act under which enlisted personnel receive additional allowances from the Government for their dependents.

Now both the Dependents Assistance Act and the Draft Act are to be extended for 4 years.

Third. The conference report provides for the extension of the Doctors Draft Act for 2 years, and

Fourth. It provides for the continuation of special pay for doctors who enter on active duty prior to July 1, 1959.

Now, Mr. Speaker, last February 8, this House passed, by a vote of 394 to 4, the regular draft law.

In this same bill we passed the extension of the Dependents Assistance Act.

The House Committee on Armed Services did not attach the extension of the Doctors Draft Act to the regular draft, but instead reported a separate bill, H. R. 6057 to the House.

This report was filed on May 10, and on that same day I requested the Rules Committee to hold a hearing on the bill H. R. 6057 in order that we might debate this matter before the House in the Committee of the Whole.

We appeared before the Committee on Rules on May 17.

On June 17, 4 months and 9 days after the House passed the draft extension bill, the Senate passed H. R. 3005, the extension of the regular draft act with an amendment which extended the Doctors Draft Act for 2 years.

This bill was passed on June 17, 1 month after I had appeared before the Rules Committee to request a rule on a separate bill to extend the Doctors Draft Act. On Monday, June 20, I asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk H. R. 3005, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate. This was granted, and thereafter we held a full and free conference with the Senate on June 21, and as a result filed a conference report in the House.

Now let us see what the conference report provides.

It extends the regular draft act for 4 years until July 1, 1959.

It also extends the Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years until July 1, 1959.

And it makes some changes in the existing draft act.

As you know, under the law young men can enlist in the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½. They are deferred from induction so long as they participate in the National Guard. But remember that under the present law, anybody deferred for any reason remains liable up to age 35. And this applies to National Guard men and any other person who gets a deferment. So the House bill provided that these individuals would not remain liable after they passed the age of 26.

The Senate bill accepted this principle of a reduction in the age of liability, but raised the age to 28.

Now the next question involved the amount of prior service necessary to qualify for exemption as a veteran under the draft law.

The conferees agreed that if a person was discharged with 12 months of service, or 6 months of service if discharged for the convenience of the Government, he would be classified as a veteran.

The Senate amendment provided a new exemption for persons who served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the Armed Forces of a nation in which the United States is associated in mutual-defense activities so long as that country grants reciprocal privileges to American citizens residing in such foreign countries. Since the House passed a similar proposal last year, we agreed to the Senate amendment.

To sum up, let's see what kind of a draft law we will have after the conference report becomes law.

First. All young men attaining the age of 18 will still be required to register.

Second. They will not be liable for induction until they reach the age of 18½ and even then they can't be inducted if there is any person registered in their local board who is available and is over the age of 19. Today they are drafting men at the age of 21.

Third. Young men will still be deferred to complete high school or go to college.

Fourth. The exemptions will remain the same.

Fifth. Young men will still be able to appeal their classifications. The appeal processes remain the same.

Sixth. Young men will still be able to join the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18½ and will be deferred from the draft so long as they satisfactorily serve in the National Guard up to the age of 28.

Seventh. Any man discharged for the convenience of the Government after serving 6 months on active duty will be considered a veteran and will be exempt from induction except in time of war or national emergency. All others discharged after completing 12 months or more of active service will be considered a veteran and will be exempt from induction except in time of war or national emergency.

Now that's the picture of how the new draft law will operate.

That brings us to the Doctors Draft Act which was added as a separate title by the Senate to the bill that extended the regular draft act.

The House Armed Services Committee reported a doctors draft bill to the House last May 10, as I have already mentioned. We appeared before the Rules Committee on May 17 for a rule. In the meantime, I discussed the matter with many Members of the House and with officials from the Department of Defense to determine whether we could possibly reduce the draft age of doctors, and had considerable correspondence with the chairman of the Rules Committee.

After going over the figures carefully with representatives of the Department of Defense; after carefully studying the testimony; and after going over the statistics with people from Selective Service, I asked the Armed Services Committee to authorize me to offer an amendment to the bill which we had reported to the House to reduce the age from 51 to 45 insofar as physicians and dentists are concerned.

The committee agreed to such an amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I have just as much respect for the medical and dental professions as anyone else. None of us like the necessity of drafting doctors, but we all know that the health of the armed services comes first.

We know that we cannot in good conscience extend a law to draft the young men of our Nation without assuring them the best possible medical care and that is the sole purpose of extending the law.

The Senate conferees were insistent that the age of liability for physicians and dentists remain at 51 as it is today.

We agreed upon a draft age of 46. No physician or dentist may be drafted under the doctors draft law after he attains the age of 46.

In other words, the Senate conferees agreed to come down 5 years from the present law.

Now let me give you the reasoning behind the draft age of 46.

There are just so many physicians in this country who are liable for service who will be graduating from medical schools and will complete their internships within the next 2 years.

In fact, there are only 6,691 physicians in this category.

Now the requirements for the uniformed services for the next 2 years amounts to 7,771, so if we took every single available medical school graduate during the next 2 years we would still be short 1,152 from our requirements.

But, in addition, we have got to think about the future.

If we take all our available medical school graduates for the next 2 years, then we will have no source of experienced physicians to call upon who will be liable under the regular draft act 2 years from now when the doctors draft law expires.

Some 1,800 of our available medical school graduates will be deferred to take residency training so that they can become specialists or more experienced physicians.

Now we suggested to the Senate conferees that we take all of the medical school graduates and not defer any one for residency training. When we did

this we fully realized that in offering that suggestion we were creating a problem for ourselves that might be insurmountable 2 years from now.

The Senate conferees refused to go below a draft age of 46.

They said that a draft age below 46 would not assure the armed services of experienced physicians and specialists after the doctors draft law expires. We knew this was true.

They said that if we take all of the medical school graduates during the next 2 years and just a hand full of special registrants, we will have a medical service in the Armed Forces made up mostly of young men who have just completed their internships. In other words, most of the doctors treating our servicemen would be young, inexperienced doctors. We knew this would be the fact.

And finally, the Senate conferees said that if we limited the draft age for physicians to a point where it is barely able to provide physicians even by taking all of the medical school graduates for the next 2 years and deferring none, that we would be in serious difficulty particularly if there was any increase whatsoever in the size of our Armed Forces in the next 2 years.

We know how unsettled world conditions are and that no one can say with certainty what the size of our Armed Forces will be in the future. Last week's incident in shooting down a Navy plane in the Bering Sea is evidence of unsettled conditions that daily confront us.

Now a draft age of 46 will give us enough physicians to fill the requirements of the uniformed services for the next 2 years and at the same time will permit us to defer enough medical school graduates so there will be an adequate source of experienced physicians available still within the draft age 2 years from now when the doctors draft law expires.

Bear in mind that any person deferred for any reason since June 19, 1951, remains liable up to age 35 under the regular draft law. This is the way we will get physicians 2 years from now when the doctors draft law expires.

The Senate did agree to a provision which was contained in the bill we reported to the House that any physician or dentist who applied for a commission at any time in the medical or dental corps and who was rejected for physical reasons would not be liable under the doctors draft law after attaining the age of 35. This means that if a man tried to obtain a commission in the medical corps of the Army, for example, and was rejected for physical reasons and he is now 35 years of age, he is no longer liable under the doctors draft law.

Now it has been argued by some that there would be no need for a doctors draft law if we stopped treating dependents of service personnel and others who are entitled to medical care from service doctors in accordance with law.

Let us analyze this and see what the facts are.

Under the law medical care is authorized for civil service employees, foreign service employees, employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, certain nationals

of foreign governments, seamen, and certain beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration.

And in addition to that, medical care is authorized for the dependents of service personnel.

These authorizations are based upon law. But let us see if these laws are being abused.

In 1954 the beds occupied by patients in hospitals and infirmaries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense averaged 48,000 daily. Of this number, only 2,400 were not service personnel, retired personnel, or dependents of service personnel.

Of this 2,400, practically all, with the exception of veterans, were serving outside the continental limits of the United States in a civilian capacity or were employed by the Department of Defense in a remote area of the United States where no civilian medical facilities are available.

Are we going to ask civilian employees to work overseas with the Department of Defense and not assure them of an adequate American standard of medical care?

Are we going to ask civilian employees of the Department of Defense to work for the Federal Government in remote areas of the United States where the only doctors available are service doctors and refuse them the right to be treated by service doctors?

We have traditionally provided medical care for the dependents of service personnel and retired personnel.

I can think of nothing that would do more to destroy the morale of our Armed Forces than to deny the dependents of our service personnel medical care on a space and facilities available basis.

In other words, if the hospital is not there or the facility is not there, or it is overcrowded by service personnel, the dependent cannot receive treatment.

All of the dependents and service people know this.

But if there is space and if the facility is available, then these dependents are entitled by law to medical care. If the Congress wants to take away this privilege, it will have to be done by legislation.

Now widows and dependent children of deceased personnel of the Armed Forces are also entitled to medical care. But the actual number who benefit by this entitlement is a different matter.

The number of these people who occupy beds in hospitals and infirmaries is considerably less than 1 percent of the total average occupied by patients in hospitals and infirmaries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

Our committee has gone into the matter very thoroughly. As a matter of fact, I asked the Department of Defense to give me an estimate as to the number of uniformed physicians who are considered to be devoting a major portion of their duties to the treatment of individuals other than Armed Forces personnel and dependents of armed services personnel.

I was advised that if all medical care were abolished for all personnel now en-

titled to medical care from the armed services other than armed services personnel and their dependents we would only be able to eliminate about 40 uniformed physicians throughout the entire Armed Forces. That is veterans, civil-service employees, foreign-service employees, seamen, foreign nationals, and employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

If we abolished all dependent medical care for the members of the armed services in the United States, we would only be able to reduce the number of uniformed physicians in our armed services by approximately 531.

I want to emphasize this point:

If we abolished all dependent medical care in the United States and all medical care for all civil-service employees and veterans who are admitted to the service hospitals in the United States and overseas, we would only reduce the call of uniformed physicians for our armed services by 621 physicians.

Now some of you may ask, Why do we not use more civilian physicians?

Well, the armed services do employ 311 civilian physicians in industrial dispensaries, ordnance depots, and places of that nature. There is no limitation on the number of physicians that may be employed by the Department of Defense—but a practical limitation is contained in the inability of the armed services to hire civilians under existing civil-service wage scales. It is a little difficult to compete with the net income of the average physician which is now in the neighborhood of \$15,000 annually.

Now someone might say, Well we wouldn't have to take these older physicians if we took the younger doctors who have already served in the Armed Forces.

I am not going to support any program that requires us to force a doctor who is a veteran under the law to serve his country twice when there are many doctors in this country who are under the age of 46 who have never served a day in their life. The doctors who are coming in during the next 2 years will be doctors who have never served on active duty, and they are now in Priority III.

Mr. Speaker, we have looked at this proposition from every angle. And distasteful as it may be, discriminatory as it may be, disturbing as it may be, inconvenient to the doctors as it may be, nevertheless the servicemen of our Nation are entitled to the best medical care we can provide. They will not get it unless you pass this conference report.

We cannot have adequate national security without proper medical care, and the only way we are going to get proper medical care for the next 2 years is by extending the Doctors Draft Act for 2 years.

Two years from now there should be enough physicians graduating from medical school who are nonveterans, plus those who have been deferred to take specialty and residency training to meet the needs of the Armed Forces if the strength of the Armed Forces stands where it is today.

For the next 2 years, there is no other solution to this problem but to pass this conference report extending the doctors draft law for 2 years.

The law I am asking you to extend gives the President the authority and the discretion to issue special calls under such regulations as he may prescribe as to how many doctors will be called to meet the needs of the services.

Now let me get this point across. The doctors draft law is an authorization law. If the facts change and no longer warrant its implementation, then the President has the authority to modify or change the calls to meet the conditions as they arise.

I have confidence in the President to administer this law in such a manner as to avoid arbitrary calls on physicians and dentists, and at the same time to assure the armed services adequate medical care.

The issue here is simple.

We either pass this conference report and assure an adequate source of medical and dental personnel for our Armed Forces and inconvenience some physicians and dentists who have never served a day of active duty in their life, or we let the convenience of a few physicians and dentists jeopardize the health of our armed services and the national security.

I have received telegrams from every dental and medical society in the United States, as I am sure every one of you have. They all oppose the draft law for doctors.

Not a single one of them, however, can assure the Armed Forces of an adequate source of physicians and dentists without the doctors draft law.

And as far as I am concerned, when it comes to a choice between the health of our Armed Forces and the desires of the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association, I shall elect to assure the members of our Armed Forces that they will receive the best possible medical and dental care.

We either vote to give to the men we draft or the men who volunteer the best in medical care, or we bow to the dictates of the American Medical Association.

I have before me a telegram from the American Medical Association urging that this conference report be recommitted.

Now what will you accomplish if you recommit this conference report.

Today is the 28th of June. These four important laws, the very props of the defense of the Nation, expire on midnight June 30—60 hours from now.

What would be the consequence if this conference report is recommitted and no agreement can be reached?

Everything stops on midnight June 30. The draft stops; the dependent wives and children will have their checks stopped and the whole machinery of these four main props of the defense of the Nation will be brought to a halt.

In a letter from General Hershey, dated June 24, he said:

It is estimated that, should the Congress fail to extend the induction authority prior to July 1, 1955, at least 50 percent of the 10,000 men already called for induction in July would be affected to the extent that

their orders for induction would have to be canceled.

With respect to the effect of a failure to extend the so-called Doctors' Draft Act prior to its scheduled termination date on July 1, 1955, it should be pointed out that immediately upon termination of this act all actions of the Selective Service System with respect to classification and selection of physicians and dentists would be rendered void.

I ask you not to jeopardize the security of the Nation in such a manner.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question? I wanted to ask the gentleman a question about the ratio of physicians in the Army including the dependents that they take care of as compared with the civilian population. Can the gentleman give us any information on that?

Mr. VINSON. I do not have that information.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I understand that the ratio is about 4 physicians to 1,000 in the Army, and in the civilian population the ratio is 1 to 1,200 people in the United States.

Mr. JONAS. I want to ask the gentleman about the action of the other body in striking out an amendment I proposed on the floor and which was agreed to on the floor at the time the bill was originally passed by the House.

Mr. VINSON. That is in the conference report. They agreed to that.

Mr. JONAS. No, sir. That is not in the conference report. It was eliminated in conference.

Mr. VINSON. That is the provision with reference to a man who had been before the Board and rejected because of a physical disability. He cannot be called back. That is in the conference report. A man who has been passed on and to whom a commission has been refused because of a physical disability—that is the end of it—he cannot be called back.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Georgia, of course, has correctly stated the provision with reference to doctors who have previously been denied a commission on account of physical disability, but I believe the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] is referring to the amendment adopted on the floor.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct. The amendment proposed by me and which the House adopted.

Mr. KILDAY. That is the regular draft extension which was adopted by the House under which a man who had been rejected at an induction station could not be called back.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct. The amendment was put in the bill on the floor and provided that if a registrant should be rejected at an induction station solely on the grounds of physical disability, his liability for service would expire at the age of 26. Why did the conferees agree to the elimination of that provision after the House, following considerable debate and thorough consideration, affirmatively approved it?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that particular pro-

vision is not in this bill. The conferees of the other body were adamant in their opposition notwithstanding the very sincere effort to retain the provision because it was a provision put in on the floor of the House. We did not prevail on that and that is not in this bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I congratulate the gentleman from Georgia on the able and powerful speech he has made. It is a speech which should convince the great majority of the membership of the House, and I join with the gentleman from Georgia in urging that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, during the hearings on the extension of the draft law in the Senate the junior Senator from Utah, WALLACE F. BENNETT, indicated that, if necessary, he would propose an amendment to section 16 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for the purpose of clarifying the exempt status of those persons called to serve as ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Mormons—assigned to serve in the missions of the church.

The problem to which he sought solution has arisen because some local boards and State administrators have failed to recognize the IV-D status of these ministers—despite the fact that the National Director of Selective Service has always considered that the young men of this church, who are ordained as ministers and assigned to serve in the missions of the church, were within the definition of ministers of religion as defined in section 16 (g) of the act. In those instances where the local and State boards have failed to recognize the true status of these ministers the Director has had to rely on appeal procedure in order to get the proper classification.

After hearing Senator BENNETT's explanation of the problem, and General Hershey's testimony to the effect that he has always regarded these ministers as included in the definition of section 16 (g), the Senate Armed Services Committee concluded that the amendment proposed by Senator BENNETT was unnecessary.

The committee made the following report of the proposed amendment:

Exemption of ministers of the Church of Latter-day Saints (Mormon): The junior Senator from Utah, Hon. WALLACE F. BENNETT, appeared before the committee in connection with a possible amendment to section 16 (g) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to specifically insure the exemption of those persons called as ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) and assigned to serve in the missions of the church. Assurances given in writing by the Director of Selective Service to the Senator from Utah reflected that such amendment was unnecessary inasmuch as Selective Service considers that these individuals are already entitled to IV-D classification under existing law. The letter referred to and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of De-

fense for Manpower and Personnel appear in the printed hearings.

This report, coupled with Senator RUSSELL's statement in the RECORD of June 16, 1955, to the effect that the committee expressly considers any clarifying amendment unnecessary inasmuch as these ministers are in fact already entitled to IV-D status under existing law clearly defines the position of our colleagues in the Senate.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the House Armed Services Committee if he and his committee share that opinion in the light of General Hershey's testimony and the confirmatory comments of the Senate committee?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Utah that I concur completely with the report of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senator RUSSELL's statement that no clarifying amendments are needed to the Universal Military Training and Service Act with regard to the exemption of ministers of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It is my understanding that these young men are exempt so long as they are ordained ministers and assigned to serve in the missions of the church. As soon as they have completed their work in the missions, which I understand is 2½ years, the exemptions then cease and they become subject to induction like all other individuals.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I always hesitate to take issue with the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, my very close and dear friend [Mr. VINSON]. I do not think any man has lived in our generation who has done more for national defense than the distinguished chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and I want to take this opportunity to compliment him on the great service he has rendered to the country.

Unfortunately, he is human. All human beings sometimes make mistakes, and this time it when he made a bloomer. It is a shame that the House is not permitted to have an opportunity to know what this is all about, but here the House has been deprived of an opportunity to discuss the doctors' draft by reason of this parliamentary maneuver which took place in another body. The gentleman says that the Committee on Rules did not give them a rule. It is true he came before the Committee on Rules. We were so unconvinced, and so thoroughly convinced that it was wrong, that no rule was granted, and the matter lay there for some time. Finally, I fixed a date on a Thursday for the final hearing on that bill. The day before the final hearing this little maneuvering went on, and the bill was adopted as a rider to the regular draft bill in another body. Then the chairman advised me that he did not want a rule, so no rule was granted.

That bill is on the calendar, and if it came to the floor we would have an opportunity to find out whether it was right or wrong. But I am going to tell you in the few minutes allotted me, and I am sorry it is not more, just what is the matter with it, as far as I have had time to see it.

In the first place, it is a thoroughly discriminatory bill. No other class of citizens in the United States is discriminated against and drafted into service simply because of their vocation in life. I expect I have done more than most members of the Committee on Armed Services, because I have read every page of the hearings and I know what I am talking about. There is no need for a doctors draft. The evidence in these hearings shows that there is no need for it. It is admitted that there are ample graduates coming out of the medical schools to fill every need. The Health Resources Advisory Committee from the Defense Department which deals with this subject notified the American Medical Association in December of last year that the doctors draft was not needed and would not be asked for. Subsequently they came in and asked for it. The only reason they could give for changing their minds was that they wanted to defer 1,000 of the young doctors for further training and take in old doctors. That was the only reason. If they would use the young doctors who are coming out of the schools there would be no need for this draft, and the evidence quite clearly shows it.

During the Korean war when people were getting killed and wounded the Army got along fine with 1.6 doctors per thousand. Today, in time of peace, they are asking you for 2 doctors per thousand, more than they used in time of war.

Why do we have this need in peacetime? Here are five reasons:

First. They are treating 1,100,000 civilian employees of the Defense Department.

Second. They are treating all dependents of servicemen.

Third. All retired personnel and dependents.

Fourth. All the personnel of the foreign Embassies.

Fifth. All wards of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There will be a motion to recommit this conference report. I am not permitted, under the rules of the House, because I happen to be on the majority side, to make that motion, but I would if I could make a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the doctors draft, but I am not permitted to do so. My astute friend wants to choke this thing down your throats without ever giving you an opportunity to know what you are doing, or to vote on the direct issue.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Not at the moment.

Mr. JUDD. In connection with the motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I will yield later if I have time.

Do you know you are drafting American citizens here to treat the personnel of foreign embassies in this country? I asked the chairman of the committee when he was before the Rules Committee: "Do you think it is the right American thing to do to draft an American citizen doctor 46 years old to treat the cook of the Russian Embassy?" That is what you are doing.

Sometimes there are questions of principle; this is a question of principle. I do not care about the doctors, but I do care about the vicious principle involved in this bill.

You are drafting, in the fifth place, doctors to treat all the Indians, the wards of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Did you know that? How many of the Members knew it? But after all that, since the time the Army notified the American Medical Association that they would not ask for the draft of doctors, since that time it has been decided to reduce the Army by 450,000 men, yet they are still asking for a greater proportion of doctors than they did in the heat of hot war.

Mr. Speaker, are we going to stand for this? Are you going to stand here and push this thing down the throats of American citizens and not voice your protest?

This bunk about its going back to the conference committee and not having a draft bill, I want to say to you I voted for every draft bill that ever came before us. I was one of those who by one vote extended the draft 3 months before Pearl Harbor; so I am not any no-draft man, I voted for every draft bill.

When this bill goes back to conference it can be settled in 15 minutes, and we can bring the doctors draft bill to the floor of the House where we can do the right thing. If you vote for it, it is all right with me, but I insist, and I ask you to stand on the question of principle and not permit yourself to have your mouths closed and your opportunity for consideration denied to you by a parliamentary maneuver such as that with which we are confronted this afternoon.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. In just a moment. I want to make a statement about one or two little things.

Talking about these civilian employees of the Army, your drafted doctors in 1948 delivered 42,000 babies for personnel of various and sundry people of the armed services, 42,000 babies. All of that could have been done by civilian doctors under contract. In 1948 they delivered 42,000 babies, but in 1953 the doctors delivered 145,000 civilian babies? Is not that fine?

The answer to the problem is simple, and the chairman of the committee, my dear friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] told the War Department in these hearings:

Now, by the 15th of May you come up here with a plan to treat these civilians through contact with local doctors.

Nothing was ever heard of that. Apparently the armed services simply ignored that demand.

In connection with the conference report, may I say that the House conferees fought valiantly to reduce the age limit. They tried to reduce it to 40; they tried it to 42. They fought valiantly for their position and just as valiantly surrendered and signed the conference report.

I am asking you to send this back. Let them get together over there, and let them do the right thing. Let us also put out a little warning that the House is not going to sit supinely by and have its prerogatives taken away from it and not be given the opportunity to consider a matter that involves as great a principle as anything that ever came before this body.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. With respect to the motion to recommit, the gentleman said he would not be given that privilege because he is on the majority side. May I say that I tried as a member of the minority side to get the privilege of offering a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out title II. That would give the House a chance to vote on this issue by itself. But I was denied that privilege on my side. So there will be offered by someone else on this side a straight motion to recommit which I hope will pass because it is better than letting the conference report go through in its present form.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I hope, too, that this measure will be sent back to the conferees.

I realize that we have serious considerations at stake, since the Universal Military Training and Service Act expires on June 30. This circumstance, however, is not the fault of this body, since the House passed the bill extending the draft on February 28, with no thought of including the doctors draft extension in the basic draft legislation. Now, the present difficulty arises because the Senate saw fit to tack on to the draft bill a new title, not previously considered by the House, effecting the extension of the Doctors Draft Act and other related matters.

I am definitely opposed to such a legislative procedure. The doctors draft legislation is a highly important and controversial matter, which affects the welfare and health of the entire population of the United States. This measure could have been considered in the House as a separate piece of legislation in the usual way and in ample time, had not the other body combined the two pieces of legislation.

The Doctors Draft Act was a necessity born of an emergency. I have been opposed to it all along because it is "class" legislation and as such is not the American way of doing things. I went along with its original enactment and subsequent extensions, however, because I felt it was necessary during the Korean crisis. Now we have reduced our Armed

Forces and I seriously doubt the wisdom of continuing this legislation which we all frankly admit is discriminatory.

From the evidence produced at the hearings on the doctors draft extension, and from my examination and study of this whole subject, I am convinced that if the armed services utilized all the medical skills and personnel available, and effected a better distribution of physicians and skilled medical personnel, we would not need to enact this class legislation. I know personally of doctors now classified as surgeons who are being used for nothing more than bandaging surface wounds and administering cathartic pills. These ministrations could be carried out by trained and available personnel if proper organization and planning are brought to bear on the subject.

There is no question but that all of us want to take care of the health and welfare of our men in the armed services and their dependents, but I believe this can be adequately provided for in the basic draft law if applied to doctors and dentists as to all other persons, without again inflicting class legislation on a particular occupational group.

The conflicting testimony on the necessity for drafting doctors and dentists before both House and Senate committees poses some grave questions as to the advisability of continuing this draft of specialized personnel for 2 years longer.

Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health and Medical, told the Senate committee that—

We have today slightly more than half of the total number of medical officers authorized for the regular corps of the three services. * * * In addition we have only a handful of career medical and dental Reserve officers on active duty.

This last statement points up the urgent need for the Department of Defense to formulate a determined program to attract and retain career medical personnel on a voluntary basis.

Earlier in the Senate hearings Dr. Reuben R. Chrisman, Jr., representing the American Medical Association, called attention to the figure announced by the Secretary of Defense for the planned military strength of the country, this figure being 2,900,000. By direction of the Secretary, the authorized physician ratio is 3 doctors per 1,000 troop strength, which would call for 8,700 doctors. Dr. Chrisman pointed out, however, that in earlier hearings before the House committee, the physician strength was shown to be 10,360 as of March 31, 1955. Estimated losses during the next 2 fiscal years were shown to be 7,424, leaving physicians on duty in the Armed Forces to the number of 2,936. Thus the number necessary to bring physician strength up to maximum authorization would be 5,764, although the Department of Defense claims a requirement of 6,926 replacement physicians, which includes 845 for the Public Health Service. This number would provide a greater ratio than 3 doctors per 1,000 troops, and the inclusion of 845 doctors, through draft, for Public Health Service raises a grave question of propriety.

In the face of this testimony, there is the report of the Health Resources Ad-

visory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization in January 1955, which states that if mobilization continues at presently announced levels, it will be possible to maintain the present physician staffing ratios of the armed services with the new graduates of medical schools who are liable for service under the basic draft act.

The task force of the Hoover Commission is of this same opinion. The task force also recommends that the doctors draft law not be extended and expressed the belief it was unfair in principle and has in the past been abused in administration.

Testimony from the American Dental Association called attention to the conflicting estimates of the number of dental officer replacements needed by the Armed Forces and affirmed its belief that dental graduates subject to the draft could very effectively constitute the main source of dental officer replacements, especially so if the present dental officer staffing pattern is improved.

Serious questions have been raised in testimony before the committee indicating the need for the Defense Department to launch programs to attract to the services career physicians and specialists on a voluntary basis, to obtain services of civilian doctors in areas where they are available, to provide medical care for civilian employees and civilian dependents by other than drafted physicians, and related problems. The whole subject of how best to care for dependents of military personnel needs also to be thoroughly explored with the possibility of using civilian physicians and facilities wherever possible. In this connection a questionnaire filled out by 1,600 physicians separated from the service during the first half of the year 1954—reported by the AMA in its official journal on January 22, 1955—shows that military doctors spent 61.6 percent of time on their civilian patients. Of this amount of time, 28 percent went to dependents and 32 percent to other civilians. This was in the United States. Overseas the percentage was higher. Military doctors overseas spent 72 percent of time caring for civilians, with 8.4 percent of time going to civilian dependents.

Now, according to the AMA estimates, the total number of doctors in the United States totals 221,000 in a population of 165 million. This is a ratio of 1 doctor to every 747 civilians, as contrasted to the ratio of 3 per 1,000 troop strength in the armed services. Also, the Department of Defense ratio does not take into consideration the interns in military hospitals and only considers one-half of the military residency physicians on the grounds that they do not actually give medical care.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the problems in the doctor's draft legislation are too large and too important to push this legislation through as an afterthought and as a mere appendage to the basic draft law. I urge that the bill be re-committed to the conferees for deletion of the title relating to the doctors draft.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I voted for the doctors' draft in August 1950. We were at war. It was necessary to enlarge our Armed Forces on a crash basis, calling back into active service tens of thousands of men who had already fought for years in World War II. The medical services had to be expanded in just as rapid and, to some extent, disorderly manner. Much as I regretted having to vote for a measure which openly discriminated against one group of our citizens, because of their professional skills in the healing arts, I was willing to swallow my convictions with respect to the Constitution of the United States under those circumstances, for the very reasons presented by the gentleman from Georgia. But his reasons do not apply today. We are not at war today and have not been for 2 years. Our Armed Forces have been substantially reduced.

I would vote to extend the doctors' draft law now if it could be demonstrated to be necessary to get enough doctors for the men in the Armed Forces. But that has not been and I think cannot be demonstrated. So I cannot vote for title II of this conference report under the circumstances now prevailing.

First. The procedure under which this conference report is brought before us is wrong, as the gentleman from Virginia has so well pointed out. We are asked to swallow here, without even gulping, a very controversial piece of legislation we have never been permitted to consider, debate, and amend under the usual rules and practices of the House of Representatives.

Even worse, the whole principle of discriminating against one group of citizens is wrong—and certainly unjustifiable unless it can be shown to be absolutely necessary. And that cannot be shown. The Health Resources Advisory Commission of the Office of Defense Management in January of this year said the doctors' draft was not needed to get enough doctors.

The Hoover Commission Task Force on Federal Medical Services, on February 19, of this year, specifically recommended that this piece of legislation, the doctors' draft law, not be extended or reenacted. Those are its words.

Then why does the Pentagon say it is necessary? You know the reason. It is a lot easier to get doctors and dentists by force than by building up an attractive medical service that doctors will be glad and proud to enter as a career. As long as the military can get them by compulsion under a draft, they will never build up again an adequate professional medical service.

The gentleman from Georgia asked, "How are you going to get doctors if you do not draft them?"

The answer is, "Get them the same way we get other specialized personnel—that is, provide a greater incentive."

What did we do when we could not get or keep enough sergeants and various types of specialized technicians in the Armed Forces? We passed a bill just a

few months ago to make the positions more attractive. It is working.

We did not say, "We are going to draft you and make you spend 3 more years in the Marines because we need expert technicians, expert mechanics, and expert electricians in order to give our boys every proper service."

We did not go down to the filling stations and airplane hangars and grab all the top mechanics up to 45 years of age, to guarantee that the boys whom we draft to fly our planes and drive our tanks have the finest specialists to make sure their machinery is in tiptop shape and their lives will not be endangered. Why not?

We do not go down to the Statler and the Mayflower Hotels and say, "We are going to draft all your chefs under 45 because our boys must have the very best nutrition possible." Why not?

Just why do we pick out one particular group of our citizens and say that even in peacetime it has got to render a different type and degree of service than any other group of citizens, and at a time when the agencies set up to study this very problem say that it is not necessary?

Who should know more about it and give a more unbiased report than the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Hoover Commission? They say this doctors' draft is no longer needed.

Interestingly enough, the Department of Defense reported that the number of available doctors under the regular draft during the next 2 years would be 6,200. Surgeon General Armstrong testified there would be 6,600. The Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization said there would be 7,000. Now, here are 3 agencies of the executive branch that ought to know most about the matter and they come up with 3 different figures. Apparently they do not have enough or sufficiently expert accountants. Maybe we ought to draft into the Armed Forces all the CPAs under 45 years of age, and see if they cannot determine what the correct figure is.

Another reason why the military say they do not have enough doctors is because they do not use them efficiently. Almost every doctor in the service will tell you that.

Another is that it uses them to treat 3 million dependents and more than 1 million civilian employees. That may be necessary overseas, but not in most American communities.

Another is that it details them for various civilian medical agencies like the Public Health Service. That is a wonderful organization doing a very important work. But since when is it our system to draft men in middle age for civilian jobs?

Why, then, does the Pentagon say the draft is needed? Because it can get its doctors this way easily. They have not taken the trouble to develop a really attractive career service. And if the House passes this bill today, I venture to predict that they will be here 2 years from now, and then 2 years from that time, asking for further extension. It is human nature never to do voluntarily

the things necessary to correct a situation, as long as one can overcome it by the coercive power of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion to recommit will be adopted. Then we can tackle this problem and solve it in the regular American peacetime way. No one in the Armed Forces is going to suffer for lack of sufficiently trained and experienced doctors.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Short].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I shall not take 8 minutes which the chairman of the committee has so generously allotted me.

We have got to face a reality more than a theory here today. It is pretty tough when you are caught between the millstones of two great, able, and fine gentlemen like the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the committee, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the Committee on Rules. It only goes to show that there can be an honest difference of opinion between wise and good men on a highly controversial issue.

None of us wanted to vote for the doctors draft law when we originally passed it. We frankly admitted that it was discriminatory. But how in the world are you going to draft the youth of this Nation into the different branches of our armed services without providing adequate and well-trained and highly qualified medical care for them?

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] says that the doctors in our Military Establishment have delivered 45,000 babies. Well, I am glad that the population goes on. I do not know how you are going to control human nature, which is a powerful thing, by passing a bill on the floor of this House. And who wants to stop all the fun?

I cannot understand why anyone would vote for the extension of the general draft bill for 4 years and extend the dependency benefits, which we do in this bill, and which is absolutely necessary for our national security, and then refuse to vote not only for an adequate number of doctors, but doctors who are trained and well-qualified. Our armed services must have some experienced doctors and not all neophytes.

I want to point out to the House here that in conference the Senate was very adamant on this particular point. They pointed out that even if all the young graduates of our medical schools were taken in the Armed Forces we would still be 1,152 short of the required number; but that we could go from 51 down to 46 years of age and still defer perhaps about 1,200 doctors who could take their 2 years of residency.

What Member of this House would want his son or daughter in the service, regardless what branch of service, to be treated, or to be operated upon by a youngster just out of medical school, until he has had at least 1 year internship and 2 years of residency? Members of our armed services even in times of peace perform hazardous duties and in times of war face the gravest dangers. They suffer violent shock, the severest

wounds, and the most intense pain. Who is there among us who would deny them the best—the very best—of medical care? We should insist upon quality as well as quantity of physicians. It is a mathematical problem. It is not difficult for anyone to compute. If you go below the age of 46 you will have such a narrow margin that practically all the men in our armed services will have to be treated by rather young and inexperienced physicians.

I might say that as a national policy the services have drafted doctors not older than 38 years of age, but we all know as a matter of practical, common-sense you must have older doctors sandwiched in with these new recruits or graduates out of our medical schools if you are going to protect the health and maintain the morale of our armed services.

I think the doctors by and large are fairly well satisfied. They are patriots. Of course, they do not like it. You can understand that. But there are only a few doctors who have been bitter in their criticism so far as I know. I have had two or three call on me. But when you realize that the vast majority of doctors that will be brought in under this extension of the act for 2 years are men who have never served a day in the armed services, I do not see what justification there is for much complaint about it. Some of these doctors got their education at Government expense and I do not want to recall doctors with prior service. It is just about as simple as that.

There are very few changes in these bills except we did lower the age of the men who enlisted before their 18½ birthday in the National Guard, liable under present law for call to duty up to 35 years of age. The House lowered that to 26, the Senate extended the age to 28. We have agreed to the Senate provision. I think it is an improvement in the present general draft law.

In the doctors draft law, we voted not only to lower the limit by 5 years, from 51 to 46, which will allow many doctors to escape service, but we will get a sufficient number so that these doctors that are brought in will be not only graduates of medical schools but will have had their residency training. I repeat we want quality as well as quantity and the best is none too good.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. May I indulge your patience at this particular point. I would like to read from the statement that Rear Adm. Lamont Pugh of the United States Navy, former surgeon general of the Navy and now retired, made before this committee I think in 1953, which indicates why the doctors draft legislation is necessary:

In December of 1948 the American Medical Association addressed a letter to each of 7,610 doctors in the United States who were then less than 26 years of age urging them to volunteer for active duty. Special reference was made to those who had received V-12 or ASTP training. The letters pointed out their liability for induction under the

Selective Service Act which had been passed earlier that year and gave other pertinent information regarding the situation. Cards were enclosed for the recipient to fill out and return to the AMA, which in turn forwarded the cards to the Surgeon General of the appropriate armed service. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery addressed a letter to each of the doctors from whom a card was received, giving complete information on how and where to apply for a commission and active duty. For those not holding commissions in the Medical Corps Reserve, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery prepared an application letter, including a franked envelope addressed to the nearest office of naval officer procurement so that all that was necessary on their part to obtain the application forms was to affix their signature and mail the letter. A copy of the Bureau letter to each of these young doctors was also sent to our district medical officers and the appropriate officer-in-charge of naval officer procurement in order that they might contact each doctor and assist him in every possible way. Only 33 medical officers out of the total of 7,610 receiving the letter came on active duty for a period of 2 years as a result of this program.

Mr. SHORT. That is very true. But it does not reveal the true feelings of the doctors of America. They are fine men.

Let me say this in closing: Your conferees fought hard and diligently with the conferees of the other body trying to maintain every one of the positions of the House, but you know that all legislation is the result of compromise. We had to give as well as take. Those gentlemen over there were adamant. Both these laws are going to expire just 60 hours from now, on midnight Thursday. This administration, the White House, the Department of Defense, are very eager to have this conference report adopted today. I hope the House will go along with us, because we did succeed in persuading the Senate to lower the age from 51 to 46 for doctors.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman has referred to reducing the age limit in the regular draft from 35 to 28. What is the status of a man now who has already reached the age of 28? Will he be drafted under the new law if he is in class 1-A?

Mr. SHORT. If he is in class 1-A, he could be drafted under the law as it is today.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But after the present law expires on June 30, does he come under the new law then, so that if he has reached the age of 28 he will not be drafted?

Mr. SHORT. I doubt if they can draft anyone after that.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri if it is not true that the President and the administration is very much opposed to the motion to recommit this conference report and are anxious to have this legislation passed because they know how pressing time is.

Mr. SHORT. Of course, it is as I stated. We are faced with a reality and

not a theory. I rather deplore the fact that we did not have a full and open discussion of the extension of the doctors' draft as well as of the general draft law, but we did not have, although our committee reported out both bills weeks ago. Unless we act today, we imperil the safety of this Nation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed unfortunate that this legislation which includes the complicated and involved doctors-draft bill, comes before the House through the back door. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee and several Members appeared before the Rules Committee some time ago in order to get a rule dealing with the doctors draft legislation. For some reason which is not clear, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and members of the conference committee saw fit to attach the complicated doctors-draft legislation to the extension of the original draft bill after it passed the other body. As a consequence, 435 Members of the House are barred from debating, speaking, and amending the doctors-draft legislation because it comes in here under the limited 1-hour debate allotted to a conference report.

There is no question that the doctors-draft legislation is class legislation and it involves the welfare and families of thousands of doctors throughout the country. It also indirectly affects thousands of families in regard to their medical attention and services. Every Member of Congress should be given an opportunity to express himself if he so desires, to offer and to vote on amendments to legislation of this importance. Under the present back-door approach which the conferees have seen fit to use in order to carry out the recommendations of the Pentagon, I am compelled to vote to recommit this draft legislation with the recommendation that the doctors-draft amendment thereto be brought back to the floor as a separate piece of legislation.

I voted for the doctors draft in 1950 when we were in active war in Korea and voted for the extension on two different occasions. This is the first time Congress has been asked to consider the drafting of doctors or any other professional or classified segment of our economy in times of peace. There has been a lapse of 5 years since the original doctors-draft law was passed and today it calls for a more complete study involving change and improvement. A great deal of testimony was presented to the Armed Services Committee, setting out that the doctors-draft law is not necessary at this time. We do know that the present policy of the administration has been to curtail and shrink our Army personnel, but in spite of this decrease, the present medical-draft bill calls for more doctors in the military than during wartime.

I am very much in favor of every member of the military and his family securing all the necessary medical attention to which he is entitled, by reason of his patriotic service, and I will gladly vote for any draft legislation that is essential for our military and for our defense. Considering the steamroller tactics used in ramming through the House this important medical-draft legislation as an appendage to the extension of the original draft bill, it is not fair to the public, the Members of the House, or the medical profession of the Nation. Therefore, I shall vote to recommit this bill with instructions that the doctors-draft legislation be returned to the House where it can be amply debated, amended, and passed in fairness to all concerned.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. KILDAY. It will have to be very short as my time is limited.

Mr. JUDD. Accepting the argument that we must not draft boys into the armed services without giving them the very best medical care, does the gentleman think it is proper and constitutional to draft 845 physicians supposedly into the armed services to take care of our soldiers, and then detail them to work in a civilian agency—the Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further. I have such a short period of time. I hope to cover that in my remarks.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, history has a way of repeating itself. Sometimes it has an alarming and frightening way of repeating itself. Those of us who were here in the summer of 1945 recall the letters we received within a matter of 2 or 3 days after V-J Day, "To get my boy out of the service". We remember that we helped to preside over not the demobilization of the finest fighting machine that was ever organized in the history of man—we did not see it demobilized—we saw it disintegrate before our eyes. Here we are talking about a draft in time of peace and we have it thrown out to us that we are attempting to draft doctors to treat the cook at the Russian Embassy. The Russians agreed to a meeting at the summit. Molotov traipses across the United States smiling—and we are willing to demobilize. For a period of more than 30 days the extension of the doctors' draft was stymied before the Committee on Rules. We have pending as unfinished business before the House a minimum Reserve plan which is caught in a parliamentary snarl—so much so that there has been reported out of the Committee on Armed Services today another minimum Reserve plan in the hope that we can break that parliamentary snarl. Instead of talking about the cook at the Russian Embassy, let us talk about the Russian MIG's off the coast of Alaska which 1 week ago tomorrow shot down in flames an American plane flying so close to

American territory that it crash landed on the beach of an American island. The American people are willing to seize upon the prospect of one smiling Russian and ignore the American plane in flames because it is what they want to believe—that things are going to be all right.

There has been no argument here against the drafting of young men for service—the argument is whether we should extend the doctors draft to take in doctors who have not done any military service at all. These unorganized youths with no spokesmen are to be drafted. Then it is said that we can get the doctors under the regular draft. In every draft law that we have ever passed, we have placed a provision that no man shall be inducted until adequate housing and adequate medical care is available for him. Are we now going to say that we are going to take these young men into military service, go wherever the dictates of necessity may demand, and we are not going to carry out what we have done in the past to assure that they have the best of medical care available? Suppose you can get from the medical schools the number required, are you going to say that a young fellow who is out dealing with these horrible instruments of war, tanks, cannon, and guns, and whatnot, should his bones be broken in numerous places, that a man who has just completed his internship is going to doctor him, or are you going to say that he is going to have the best orthopedic surgeon that we can find at his disposal? This is just as simple and just as important as that. These are crucial times.

I have seen our Military Establishment go to pieces, but I hope not to see it again. I am sorry that a dispute has arisen between the chairmen of the two committees. I would have preferred to have discussed the doctors draft thoroughly on its merits. I would have agreed that the doctors draft is highly discriminatory and that it cannot be supported by reason and logic. It can only be supported because of the dire necessity that we must have the best of medical care when we draft the youth of the Nation and send them into service where they are subject to the dangers which exist.

Our laws have always provided for dependents of military personnel. It is traditional. We have all been alarmed in the recent past at our inability to retain career personnel, and we finally came to the conclusion that because we had been whittling away at the traditional benefits possessed by the military that we had lessened the attractiveness of a military career, and we have just begun to restore those traditional things when we are faced with this demand that they be eliminated.

How many doctors are assigned to all of these activities other than the military and veterans? Cooks for the Russian Embassy, if you please, and Government employees? A total of 40. A total of 40 are assigned to that type of duty. Eliminate them all and you have eliminated no part of the necessity of the extension of the Draft Act. Are you going to cut out the dependency care in an ac-

tion such as this? I am in favor of providing an alternate program for taking care of the dependents. I propose to see to it that we get something done about it. Let us go to a group of doctors in the United States who know more about this subject than any other doctors in the United States. They were represented before our committee and the testimony appears at page 2674, Dr. William B. Walsh. He said:

I appear here today as president of the National Medical Veterans' Society. I extend my gratitude on their behalf for your courtesy at similar hearings 2 years ago and at the opportunity to once again appear before this committee.

The National Medical Veterans' Society supports the extension of the doctor-draft law for another 2-year period. After much soul searching and the consideration of the needs put forth by the military, we have no alternative but to support this discriminatory legislation.

He then explains the alternative for taking care of these dependents. Dependents consume, as the chairman has said, 800 of the total military personnel; the vast majority of these doctors are required for the active-duty military personnel. We must extend the draft notwithstanding the smiling Molotov in Chicago and San Francisco. We dare not send the President of these United States to a summit conference with it known throughout the length and the breadth of the world that the Congress of the United States has weakened in its support of the military program of the United States. Are we going to send him to a conference at the summit with it known by others participating in that conference that he can get so basic a thing as adequate medical care only through the greatest of effort and the bitterest of debate.

These things have plagued our Nation from the very beginning. Washington had them, so did Andy Jackson prior to the Battle of New Orleans; and again they plagued both sides after the first Battle of Bull Run, or the Battle of Manassas. And just before the Battle of Trenton, Thomas Paine wrote:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

That is where we stand here now when we are not in a shooting war and when we want to prevent a shooting war.

Let us not be summer soldiers and sunshine patriots; let us adopt this conference report right now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. When is the proper time to offer a motion to recommit?

The SPEAKER. The proper time to offer a motion to recommit is after the ordering of the previous question.

Is the gentleman from Illinois opposed to the bill?

Mr. MASON. I am, definitely.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I offered a motion to recommit and I was recognized.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman had not been recognized by the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I had been recognized. I was looking at the Speaker and the Speaker was looking at me.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is overruled. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I notice in the rules of the House, rule 16, section 787, that a motion to recommit can be amended. I have a motion to amend the gentleman's motion to recommit; when would it be in order?

The SPEAKER. Not until the motion to recommit is reported. Then the Chair thinks the gentleman from Georgia would move the previous question before there were any opportunity to offer an amendment.

The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MASON moves that the bill be recommit-
mitted to the conference committee.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Under the rule the motion to recommit is subject to amendment, and I have an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia has moved the previous question on the motion to recommit. If the motion for the previous question is voted down the Chair will then recognize the gentleman from Nebraska to offer his amendment to the motion.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska) there were—ayes 158, noes 80.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on the motion ordering the previous question.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 171, nays 221, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—171

Abbitt	Durham	Morgan
Adair	Fallon	Multer
Alexander	Fascell	Natcher
Andersen,	Fenton	Nelson
H. Carl	Flno	Nicholson
Andresen,	Flynt	O'Brien, N. Y.
August H.	Forrester	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashmore	Fountain	O'Hara, Minn.
Bailey	Frazier	Passman
Barden	Friedel	Patterson
Barrett	Garmatz	Pelly
Baumhart	Gathings	Philbin
Beamer	Gentry	Phillips
Bell	Granahan	Powell
Bennett, Mich.	Gregory	Prouty
Bentley	Gross	Ray
Berry	Harris	Reed, Ill.
Betts	Harrison, Va.	Rees, Kans.
Blatnik	Harvey	Reuss
Blitch	Hays, Ohio	Robeson, Va.
Bow	Hiestand	Robson, Ky.
Bowler	Hill	Rogers, Colo.
Boyle	Hinshaw	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Rogers, Tex.
Brownson	Hoffman, Ill.	Rutherford
Broyhill	Hoffman, Mich.	Schenck
Budge	Holifield	Schwengel
Burdick	Holtzman	Scudder
Burleson	Hosmer	Selden
Burnside	Hull	Sheehan
Byrd	Hyde	Shuford
Byrne, Pa.	Jenkins	Siler
Cannon	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Carlyle	Jensen	Smith, Kans.
Carrigg	Johansen	Smith, Va.
Cederberg	Jonas	Smith, Wis.
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Staggers
Chase	Jones, N. C.	Talle
Chenoweth	Judd	Thompson,
Chlperfield	Kee	Mich.
Christopher	Kilgore	Tollefson
Chudoff	King, Calif.	Tuck
Church	Klein	Udall
Clark	Lane	Utt
Colmer	LeCompte	Van Pelt
Crumpacker	Lipscomb	Vorys
Curtis, Mo.	Long	Wainwright
Davidson	Lovre	Watts
Davis, Ga.	McCulloch	Weaver
Denton	McDonough	Westland
Dies	McDowell	Whitten
Dollinger	McVey	Wier
Dolliver	Mack, Wash.	Williams, Miss.
Donohue	Madden	Williams, N. J.
Donovan	Mason	Withrow
Dorn, N. Y.	Matthews	Wolverton
Dorn, S. C.	Miller, Nebr.	Young
Dowdy	Mollohan	Younger

NAYS—221

Abernethy	Corbett	Halleck
Addonizio	Coudert	Hand
Albert	Cramer	Harden
Alger	Cretella	Hardy
Allen, Calif.	Cunningham	Harrison, Nebr.
Allen, Ill.	Curtis, Mass.	Hays, Ark.
Andrews	Dague	Hayworth
Anfuso	Davis, Wis.	Hébert
Arends	Dawson, Ill.	Herlong
Ashley	Dawson, Utah	Heselton
Aspinall	Deane	Hess
Auchincloss	Delaney	Hillings
Avery	Dempsey	Holmes
Ayres	Derounian	Hope
Baker	Devereux	Huddleston
Baldwin	Diggs	Ikard
Bass, N. H.	Dixon	Jarman
Bass, Tenn.	Dodd	Johnson, Calif.
Bates	Dondero	Johnson, Wis.
Becker	Edmondson	Jones, Ala.
Belcher	Elliott	Karsten
Bennett, Fla.	Engle	Kean
Boggs	Evins	Keating
Boland	Feighan	Kelley, Pa.
Bolling	Fernandez	Kelly, N. Y.
Bolton,	Fine	Keogh
Frances P.	Fisher	Kilburn
Bonner	Fjare	Kilday
Bosch	Flood	King, Pa.
Bray	Fogarty	Kirwan
Brooks, La.	Forand	Kluczynski
Brooks, Tex.	Ford	Landrum
Brown, Ga.	Fulton	Lanham
Buchanan	Gary	Lankford
Bush	Gavin	Latham
Byrnes, Wis.	George	Lesinski
Carnahan	Gordon	McCarthy
Chelf	Grant	McConnell
Clevenger	Green, Oreg.	McCormack
Cole	Griffiths	McIntire
Cooley	Hagen	McMillan
Coon	Hale	Macdonald
Cooper	Haley	Machrowicz

Magnuson	Priest	Taber
Mahon	Rabaut	Taylor
Mailliard	Radwan	Teague, Calif.
Marshall	Rains	Teague, Tex.
Martin	Reece, Tenn.	Thomas
Morrow	Rhodes, Ariz.	Thompson, La.
Metcalf	Rhodes, Pa.	Thompson, N. J.
Miller, Calif.	Richards	Thompson, Tex.
Miller, Md.	Riehlman	Thomson, Wyo.
Miller, N. Y.	Riley	Thornberry
Mills	Roberts	Trimble
Minshall	Rodino	Tumulty
Morano	Rogers, Mass.	Vanik
Moss	Rooney	Van Zandt
Murray, Ill.	Roosevelt	Velde
Murray, Tenn.	Sadlak	Vinson
Norblad	Saylor	Vursell
Norrell	Scott	Walter
O'Brien, Ill.	Scrivner	Wharton
O'Neill	Seely-Brown	Wickersham
Osmer	Shelley	Wigglesworth
Ostertag	Sheppard	Williams, N. Y.
Patman	Short	Willis
Perkins	Sieminski	Wilson, Calif.
Pfost	Sikes	Wilson, Ind.
Pilcher	Sisk	Winstead
Pillion	Smith, Miss.	Wolcott
Spence	Spencer	Wright
Springer	Steed	Yates
Preston	Sullivan	Zablocki
Price		Zelenko

NOT VOTING—42

Bolton,	Gubser	Meador
Oliver P.	Gwinn	Morrison
Boykin	Henderson	Moulder
Buckley	Holt	Mumma
Canfield	Horan	O'Konski
Chatham	Jackson	Polk
Davis, Tenn.	James	Quigley
Dingell	Kearney	Reed, N. Y.
Doyle	Kearns	Rivers
Eberharter	Knox	St. George
Ellsworth	Knutson	Scherer
Frelinghuysen	Krueger	Simpson, Pa.
Gamble	Laird	Widnall
Gray	McGregor	
Green, Pa.	Mack, Ill.	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Moulder for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.

Mr. McGregor for, with Mr. Buckley against.

General pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Polk with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Holt.
Mr. Quigley with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Gray with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Kearns.
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. James.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Knox.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. BAKER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MOLLOHAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 388, nays 5, answered "present" 1, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—388

Abbitt	Addonizio	Alger
Abernethy	Albert	Allen, Calif.
Adair	Alexander	Allen, Ill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] such time as he may require.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago there was an important event in the political history of Massachusetts, when our State selected its first woman Representative in Congress, Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS. Mrs. ROGERS was elected by an overwhelming vote. I am very happy to say that through the years her majorities have been increasing because of the able and intelligent service she has rendered. Mrs. ROGERS blazed the way for a good many women who later became Members of Congress because of her excellent service. Today we have 16 women Members of the House, including the Delegate from Hawaii.

I remember very well her initial campaign. Having been just elected to Congress, the Republican State committee sent me over to aid in her election as successor to her husband, the late John Jacob Rogers. I find her to be an excellent campaigner and a candidate with appeal.

Through the years Massachusetts and New England have never had a more valiant fighter for its interests than EDITH NOURSE ROGERS. She was a champion in behalf of New England industries. She is particularly known not only in Massachusetts and New England but throughout the country as a valiant champion of the rights of veterans. She came naturally by her solicitude for the veterans. In the First World War, while her husband was a Member of Congress, she very generously gave her time and was a hospital worker not only here in Washington but abroad as well. That devoted interest to the veterans has been increased through the years. So we from the State of Massachusetts are very proud of EDITH ROGERS. We are proud of her record and proud of the efficiency and ability with which she serves as Congresswoman. No one ever comes to her door and asks for aid but what they find a ready champion. I am happy to rise here today and pay tribute to her great service; service which I am sure she will continue as long as she desires, and may she have many years of useful service ahead.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank our distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. Mr. Speaker, the women of the House do honor to themselves in paying tribute to Mrs. ROGERS. I knew her here before I myself became a Member of the Congress. I can attest throughout the years to her humanity and her great kindness and her deep interest in the problems of all who come to her. She indeed did pioneer in the House of Representatives; and I think some of us who have followed her would particularly praise her for her endurance, if I may

say so. But we honor her in fact not only for what she is herself as a woman, but for what she has done as a legislator. I think that there is no one in the House who is second to her in courage, patience and persistence. Her record of legislative accomplishment for our veterans speaks for itself. We only hope that there will be 30 more years of service for EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to associate myself with everything that the gentleman from Massachusetts has said as well as what my colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] has said. I do have the best of it, however, when compared with all the other women in the House as I have had 15 of those 30 years with our very distinguished colleague EDITH NOURSE ROGERS. She was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs when I first began my service on that committee. I shall never forget the first time I was in committee. We had the lend-lease bill up. I was very, very new and at the very bottom of the committee. I did not know what questions to ask. I had not even been to a committee hearing before. I asked a question which had been passed down to me by a member of the committee. I did not see anything out of order in the question, but all of a sudden there was a revolution in the committee—outside—and everywhere else—and the witness was forbidden to reply. Edith got up and with the most wonderful understanding she plead my cause. I have never forgotten it. That first meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at which I was present was a really great time in my life. Since then I have had many opportunities to watch this charming woman who has given herself unstintingly to service in this House for 30 constructive years.

I went abroad during the war as she did to the camps and into the hospitals. Everywhere I went I found that the boys loved and trusted—EDITH ROGERS. They felt that she was constantly doing everything possible for them.

I am happy to add my congratulations not only to Mrs. ROGERS for the long years of selfless service that have been hers, but also to this House of Representatives and to all the people in her district and elsewhere whom she has served directly and indirectly. And today I join with all her colleagues in hopes that the years of service that be ahead of her will be as full of joy as those which have gone.

I thank the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] for the opportunity he has made possible to us all to express our appreciation of EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Mrs. HARDEN. It is a very great pleasure for me to pay tribute today to my dear friend and colleague, the dis-

tinguished Representative from the Fifth District of Massachusetts, Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.

When I became a Member of this House in the 81st Congress, my first committee assignment was on the Veterans' Affairs Committee—EDITH ROGERS was the ranking minority member of that committee.

I shall never forget the many courtesies she extended to me and her timely and helpful advice. She was always patient, gracious, and kind to me, a freshman on her committee. Her interest in veterans' affairs and her untiring efforts in behalf of all veterans are unsurpassed.

Mrs. ROGERS, I congratulate you upon your 30 years of distinguished service in the United States Congress. I also congratulate the people of the Fifth Massachusetts District upon the splendid representation which they have enjoyed during these years.

Mrs. ROGERS, you merit the honor as dean of the women of the House of Representatives. We love and respect you.

May God bless you with health, happiness, and continued success.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that the gentleman from Massachusetts has taken this occasion to pay this deserving tribute to our colleague, EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, of Massachusetts. I, too, join in paying tribute to her because by her patience and by her courage and persistent efforts for all our boys in the service, she has earned for herself the esteem and love of countless members of our armed services as well as the love and esteem of all her colleagues in the House of Representatives. I deeply hope that, with God's blessings, she will be permitted to be with us for many, many years to come.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the minority leader, our former Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], has called to the attention of the House this significant 30th anniversary of the start of what has been one of the most distinguished careers in Congress, that is the election 30 years ago of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS. I join with my fellow feminine Members of Congress who have already spoken in expressing my congratulations to Mrs. ROGERS.

I would certainly want to mention the very gracious and wonderful way that Mrs. ROGERS has treated new women Members of Congress. She was especially helpful, friendly, and kind to me during my first term. I shall never forget what this meant to me at the time, for it was a friendly hand and a very encouraging and reassuring experience. As the ranking woman Member of Congress, Mrs. ROGERS has shown us all a good example in sponsoring and furthering legislation of the kind which will help people, including our veterans and particularly our wounded and disabled veterans. When her party was in the ma-

Andersen, H. Carl
 Andresen, August H.
 Andrews
 Anfusio
 Arends
 Ashley
 Ashmore
 Aspinall
 Auchincloss
 Avery
 Ayres
 Bailey
 Baker
 Baldwin
 Barrett
 Bass, N. H.
 Bass, Tenn.
 Bates
 Baumhart
 Beamer
 Becker
 Belcher
 Bell
 Bennett, Fla.
 Bennett, Mich.
 Bentley
 Berry
 Betts
 Blatnik
 Blitch
 Boggs
 Boland
 Bolling
 Bolton, Frances P.
 Bonner
 Bosch
 Bow
 Bowler
 Boyle
 Bray
 Brooks, La.
 Brooks, Tex.
 Brown, Ga.
 Brown, Ohio
 Brownson
 Broyhill
 Buchanan
 Budge
 Burdick
 Burleson
 Burnside
 Bush
 Byrd
 Byrne, Pa.
 Byrnes, Wis.
 Cannon
 Carlyle
 Carnahan
 Carrigg
 Cederberg
 Celler
 Chase
 Chelf
 Chenoweth
 Chipfield
 Chudoff
 Church
 Clark
 Clevenger
 Cole
 Colmer
 Cooley
 Coon
 Cooper
 Corbett
 Coudert
 Cramer
 Cretella
 Cunningham
 Curtis, Mass.
 Curtis, Mo.
 Dague
 Davidson
 Davis, Ga.
 Davis, Wis.
 Dawson, Ill.
 Dawson, Utah
 Deane
 Delaney
 Dempsey
 Denton
 Derounian
 Devereux
 Dies
 Diggs
 Dixon
 Dodd
 Dollinger
 Dolliver
 Dondero
 Donohue
 Donovan
 Dorn, N. Y.

Dorn, S. C.
 Dowdy
 Durham
 Edmondson
 Elliott
 Engle
 Evins
 Fallon
 Fascell
 Feighan
 Fenton
 Fernandez
 Fine
 Fino
 Fisher
 Fjare
 Flood
 Flynt
 Fogarty
 Forand
 Ford
 Forrester
 Fountain
 Frazier
 Friedel
 Fulton
 Garmatz
 Gary
 Gathings
 Gavin
 Gentry
 George
 Gordon
 Granahan
 Grant
 Gray
 Green, Oreg.
 Gregory
 Griffiths
 Gross
 Gwinn
 Hagen
 Hale
 Haley
 Halleck
 Hand
 Harden
 Hardy
 Harris
 Harrison, Nebr.
 Harrison, Va.
 Harvey
 Hays, Ark.
 Hays, Ohio
 Hayworth
 Hébert
 Herlong
 Heseltin
 Hess
 Hiestand
 Hill
 Hillings
 Hinshaw
 Hoeven
 Hoffman, Ill.
 Holfield
 Holmes
 Holtzman
 Hope
 Hosmer
 Huddleston
 Hull
 Hyde
 Ikard
 Jarman
 Jenkins
 Jennings
 Jensen
 Johansen
 Johnson, Calif.
 Johnson, Wls.
 Jones
 Jones, Ala.
 Jones, Mo.
 Jones, N. C.
 Judd
 Karsten
 Kean
 Keating
 Kee
 Kelley, Pa.
 Kelly, N. Y.
 Keogh
 Kilburn
 Kilday
 Kilgore
 King, Calif.
 King, Pa.
 Kirwan
 Klein
 Kluczynski
 Laird
 Landrum
 Lane
 Lanham
 Lankford

Latham
 LeCompte
 Lesinski
 Lipscomb
 Long
 Lovre
 McCarthy
 McConnell
 McCormack
 McCulloch
 McDonough
 McDowell
 McIntire
 McMillan
 McVey
 Macdonald
 Machrowicz
 Mack, Wash.
 Madden
 Magnuson
 Mahon
 Mailliard
 Marshall
 Martin
 Matthews
 Merrow
 Metcalf
 Miller, Calif.
 Miller, Md.
 Miller, Nebr.
 Miller, N. Y.
 Mills
 Minshall
 Mollohan
 Morano
 Morgan
 Moss
 Multer
 Murray, Ill.
 Murray, Tenn.
 Natcher
 Nelson
 Nicholson
 Norblad
 Norrell
 O'Brien, Ill.
 O'Brien, N. Y.
 O'Hara, Ill.
 O'Hara, Minn.
 O'Neill
 Osmers
 Ostertag
 Patman
 Patterson
 Pelly
 Perkins
 Pfost
 Philbin
 Phillips
 Pilcher
 Pillion
 Poage
 Poff
 Powell
 Preston
 Price
 Priest
 Prouty
 Rabaut
 Radwan
 Rains
 Ray
 Reece, Tenn.
 Reed, Ill.
 Rees, Kans.
 Reuss
 Rhodes, Ariz.
 Rhodes, Pa.
 Richards
 Riehlman
 Riley
 Roberts
 Robeson, Va.
 Robison, Ky.
 Rodino
 Rogers, Colo.
 Rogers, Fla.
 Rogers, Mass.
 Rogers, Tex.
 Rooney
 Roosevelt
 Rutherford
 Sadlack
 Saylor
 Schenck
 Schwengel
 Scott
 Scrivner
 Scudder
 Seely-Brown
 Selden
 Sheehan
 Shelley
 Short
 Shuford
 Sleminski

Sikes
 Siler
 Simpson, Ill.
 Sisk
 Smith, Miss.
 Smith, Va.
 Smith, Wis.
 Spence
 Springer
 Stagers
 Steed
 Sullivan
 Taber
 Talle
 Taylor
 Teague, Calif.
 Teague, Tex.
 Thomas
 Thompson, La.
 Thompson, Mich.
 Thompson, N. J.

Thompson, Tex.
 Thomson, Wyo.
 Thornberry
 Tollefson
 Trimble
 Tuck
 Tumulty
 Udall
 Utt
 Vanik
 Van Pelt
 Van Zandt
 Velde
 Vinson
 Vorys
 Vursell
 Wainwright
 Walter
 Watts
 Weaver
 Westland
 Wharton

NAYS—5

Barden
 Crumpacker
 Hoffman, Mich.
 Smith, Kans.
 Mason

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Christopher

NOT VOTING—40

Bolton, Oliver P.
 Boykin
 Buckley
 Canfield
 Chatham
 Davis, Tenn.
 Dingell
 Doyle
 Eberharter
 Ellsworth
 Frelinghuysen
 Gamble
 Green, Pa.
 Gubser
 Henderson
 Holt
 Horan
 Jackson
 James
 Kearney
 Kearns
 Knox
 Knutson
 Krueger
 McGregor
 Mack, Ill.
 Meader
 Morrison
 Moulder
 Mumma
 O'Konski
 Passman
 Polk
 Quigley
 Reed, N. Y.
 Rivers
 St. George
 Scherer
 Sheppard
 Simpson, Pa.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Mack of Illinois for, with Mr. McGregor against.

General pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Scherer.

Mr. Moulder with Mrs. St. George.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Horan.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Holt.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Polk with Mr. James.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Knox.

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Quigley with Mr. Kearns.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Gubser.

Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. BARRETT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CHRISTOPHER changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution to extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, the Small Business Act of 1953, and the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3005) entitled "An act to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959."

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Survivor Benefits may have until midnight tonight to file a report on a bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

MUTUAL SECURITY BILL FOR 1955

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 288 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived with the exception of the language beginning on page 16, line 24, down through and including line 11, page 17, and the language contained on page 19, lines 7 to 16, inclusive. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 288 makes in order the bill S. 2098, which is the mutual security bill for 1955.

The amount in this bill is considerable. As passed by the Senate it provided an authorization of \$3,425,000,000. The Committee on Foreign Affairs recommends an authorization of \$3,285,800,000, which is a difference of \$139,200,000.

Without attempting to go into the specific items, the Committee on Rules provides 4 hours of general debate. This is an open rule. Points of order are waived except in two instances that refer to the carrying of cargo in American ships. At the proper time points of order will be made to strike out those parts.

I know of no objection to the rule and recommend and urge its adoption.

Public Law 118 - 84th Congress
Chapter 250 - 1st Session
H. R. 3005

AN ACT

To further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals and by extending the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act".

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period."

(b) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Except as provided in section 4 (i) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months (i) as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

(c) Subsection (c) (2) (A) of such section is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth."

(d) Subsection (h) of such section is amended by inserting immediately after "*Provided further*," the following: "That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *And provided further*,".

1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act.
Exemptions and deferments.
65 Stat. 83.
50 USC app. 456.

69 Stat. 223.
69 Stat. 224.

62 Stat. 610.
50 USC app. 456.
64 Stat. 826.
50 USC app. 454.

62 Stat. 610.
50 USC app. 454.

62 Stat. 611.
50 USC app. 454.

Termination
dates.
65 Stat. 87.
50 USC app.
467.
67 Stat. 6.
50 USC app.
2216.

SEC. 102. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

SEC. 103. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

TITLE II

Doctors, de -
tists, etc.
Registration.

SEC. 201. Sections 4 and 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, so as to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes", approved September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 826), as amended, are amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1957".

67 Stat. 90.
50 USC app.
454a note.

64 Stat. 826.
50 USC app.
454.

SEC. 202. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting immediately after the word "subsection" the following: "(A) after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is or has been rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B)", and (2) by striking out "fifty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof "forty-sixth".

69 Stat. 224.
69 Stat. 225.

67 Stat. 89.
37 USC 234.

SEC. 203. Section 203 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 809), as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" wherever such date appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1959".

Approved June 30, 1955.